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MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL
CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

CHAS. F. PIDGIN, CHIEF.

FRANK H. DROWN, FIRST CLERK. WM. G. GRUNDY, SECOND CLERK.

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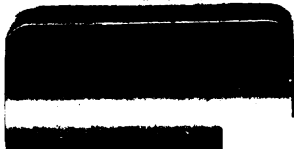
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LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.
WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.
TRADE UNIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES.
WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS.
LABOR LEGISLATION.



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LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

[EXPLANATORY NOTES.—The classification and order of presentation of the Chronology are the same as in the Report for 1903-04. Where any mention of a strike or lockout is made in the sections "Trade Unions" or "Wages and Hours of Labor," a full account of the strike will be found under "Strikes and Lockouts," excepting in cases where, upon investigation, we found that the controversy was of too trivial a nature to be dignified under the latter classification. In such instances, the dispute, when a trade union was involved, has been recorded under "Trade Unions." Information on any of the five subjects considered, not restricted to one city or town, may be found under "In General," which follows the city and town presentation. Reports of conventions held in Massachusetts will also be found under "In General." Analyses will follow the main presentation.

For brevity, the following abbreviations have been used: State Board for State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor; C. L. U., Central Labor Union; B. T. C., Building Trades Council; B. and S. W. U., Boot and Shoe Workers Union; S. W. P. U., Shoe Workers Protective Union; L. P. U., Lasters Protective Union; A. L. U., American Labor Union; K. of L., Knights of Labor.]

Abington.

Trade Unions. In November, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 371 voted to assess each member 25 cents a week for four weeks for benefit of Fall River strikers; in December, reported that donations had amounted to \$265.

Industrial Changes. In December, C. H. Alden & Co., shoes, incorporated as C. H. Alden Co.; in August, leased adjoining building. *January.* Reed & Vining, stays, dissolved partnership; each will continue in the business separately. *February.* W. S. O'Brien, leather remnants, shut down — factory destroyed by fire; in April, erected new factory and resumed operations. *May.* Lewis A. Crossett, Inc., shoes, began erection of one-story frame addition, 40 x 130; in June, began erection of four-story frame addition, 35 x 78; shut down one week during installation of machinery in new addition; in September, purchased land for erection of four-story addition. *June.* M. N. Arnold & Co., shoes, succeeded by M. N. Arnold Co.

Acton.

Industrial Changes. In October, Carl Brandt & Co., leather, erected addition to tannery; in January, installed several leather-working machines.

Adams.

Strikes and Lockouts. In July, 18 quillers employed in the Lower Gingham Mill of the Renfrew Co. struck, owing to dissatisfaction over prices and quality of cotton yarn; manager held conference with men and in two days matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

Adams — Concluded.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, at request of Barbers No. 250, master barbers decided to close Monday at 6 P.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 P.M., Wednesday at 9 P.M., and Saturday at midnight.

Trade Unions. In November, plumbers and steamfitters, formerly members of Plumbers No. 159 of North Adams, withdrew and organized a new union; received charter in April from United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers as Plumbers No. 465. *May.* Loomfixers No. 217 affiliated with C. L. U. *July.* It is announced that C. L. U. is to make an effort to have all merchants handle only union-made shirts, collars, and cuffs; if unsuccessful, unionists will all patronize some one concern that deals in union-made goods; investigation will be made into new shirt factory of Troy firm. — Polish weavers, to number of 120, met to consider organization; in August, receipt of charter reported.

Industrial Changes. In October, Adams Bobbin & Spool Co. shut down permanently; 40 employees affected. *November.* Berkshire Hills Paper Co. began operations; about 75 employees. *March.* Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co. began equipping looms with electric warp-stop motions. — Graham, Clark, & Co., woolen goods, shut down for four weeks; succeeded by Alex. A. Graham; in July, plant, machinery, and stock sold to W. B. Orr; in August, Adams Woolen Co. organized to operate plant; machinery installed. — Adams Bros. Mfg. Co., cotton goods, awarded contract for brick addition, 50 x 125. *May.* Renfrew Mfg. Co., cotton goods, equipped looms with electric warp-stop motions; in July, installed 98 looms, four quillers, and two hot presses; in August, began erection of dyehouse, 186 x 70; yarn room, 102 x 70; and drug room, 47 x 47; weavers began operating six looms instead of four. — Tim & Co., shirts, collars, and cuffs, of Troy, N. Y. leased Greylock shirt factory; installed machinery and established laundering department; in September, installed machinery for manufacture of shirts. *July.* L. L. Brown Paper Co. purchased land adjoining factory for storage of coal; in August, began construction of coal trestle. *August.* F. W. Purrington, electric lighting, installed new gasoline engine. *September.* W. C. Plunkett & Sons, cotton goods, altered dyehouse into a storehouse and erected brick dyehouse, 40 x 115; began erection of roller covering works building.

Amesbury.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, Hamilton Woolen Co. reduced wages of operatives 12½ per cent; 800 employees affected.

Industrial Changes. In October, Connor Carriage Co. went out of business. *November.* Shields Carriage Co. purchased business of Osgood Morrill and will continue it as Osgood Morrill Carriage Co. *December.* The Atlantic Co., motor boats, began operations in Connor Carriage Co.'s plant. *July.* S. R. Bailey & Co. added the Essex steam touring car to product. *September.* Atwood Mfg. Co., carriage lamps, leased N. H. Folger factory for occupancy.

Amherst.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, dealers agreed to close their stores at 6 P.M. on Fridays during July and August.

Industrial Changes. In April, Cowles, Childs, & Dayton dissolved; quarry sold to John S. Lane & Son, Incorp., of Westfield. *July.* George B. Burnett & Son, straw hats, installed three new boilers. — Arms Pocket-book and Leather Novelty Co. reduced capital from \$30,000 to \$12,800.

Andover.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Stevens Mills, woolen goods, granted request of weavers for increase in wages.

Industrial Changes. In February, Ballard Vale Mills Co., white flannels, organized to carry on business formerly managed by trustees of estate of J. Putnam Bradlee. *July.* Smith & Dove Mfg. Co., flax goods, began erection of two story and basement addition to thread and twine mill, 62 x 175.

Arlington.

Industrial Changes. In November, Glove & Leather Mfg Co. placed contract for fitting plant with machinery for production of calfskins; in August, succeeded by Glove & Leather Co. *January.* William T. Wood & Co., ice tools, and Gifford Bros., ice handling machinery, Hudson, N. Y., consolidated under name of Gifford-Wood Co.; foundry work and heavy manufacturing will be done at Hudson, forging and skilled labor of finishing at Arlington; in July, erected one-story forge shop, 140 x 60.

Ashland.

Industrial Changes. In December, Lombard Governor Co. purchased local factory and removed water-wheel governor plant from Boston.

Athol.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, L. S. Starrett Co. resumed 54-hour schedule; had been running 50 hours a week for several months.

Trade Unions. In January, objecting to efforts made by national union officials to amalgamate local unions of metal mechanics and machinists, Metal Mechanics No. 128 voted to disband; later L. S. Starrett Co. discontinued use of union label because international failed to supply firm with labels and because a large number of employees refused to continue their membership in Machinists Union; within six weeks from beginning of the trouble union label was restored, union factory was run, and nearly all metal mechanics joined Starrett Lodge of Machinists No. 507. *May.* Federal Labor No. 11891 organized; composed of packers and shippers not eligible to other unions; membership in July, 20.

Industrial Changes. In November, Joseph Wilcox & Co., combs, installed electric-lighting plant. *December.* Millers River Mfg. Co.,

Athol — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

blankets, added shoddy department to mill. *February.* Arthur F. Tyler, sashes, blinds, etc., succeeded by Arthur F. Tyler Co. *April.* William Ikels and Conrad Peter formed partnership for manufacture of shoddy. — Gay & Ward, Inc., succeeded by Union Twist Drill Co.; in June, added new machinery; in September, awarded contract for one-story brick blacksmith, tempering, and hardening shop, 60 x 180. *August.* Goodman-Leavitt-Yatter Co., billiard tables, removed to Binghampton, N. Y. *September.* Athol Pump Co began erection of brass foundry, 80 x 80. — Athol Machine Co., tools, began erection of addition, 40 x 45.

Attleborough.

Strikes and Lockouts. In July, a general strike was waged against local contractors to enforce the demand of Carpenters No. 1464 for an eight-hour day at nine hours' pay; 50 carpenters involved; in about three weeks the strike was practically at an end, many of the contractors having come to a compromise agreement with strikers; union members who had not secured their demand found work elsewhere. Masons struck with carpenters for \$4 minimum wage for eight-hour day; their request was generally granted.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, Carpenters No. 1464 reported that all members who had struck for an eight-hour day were employed and working eight hours a day at \$2.80 minimum wage.

Industrial Changes. In November, Hebron Mfg. Co., cotton yarns, completed three story and basement brick addition, 50 x 70; in July, four-story addition, 50 x 60, under construction. — R. Wolfenden & Sons, dyeing and bleaching, installed new engine; in June, installed new boiler, two dyeing machines, and additional spoolers. *January.* W. H. Saart & Co., jewelry novelties, succeeded by The W. H. Saart Co. *July.* Twenty-nine jewelry factories closed for one week for general stock-taking and inspection of boilers.

Auburn.

Industrial Changes. In November, Hogg Carpet Mfg. Co. reorganized under laws of Maine as Ettrick Mills; installed double water wheel; in July, completed erection of two-story brick carpet mill, 230 x 196, and two one-story wings; installed 30 Crossley looms and new engine. — Worcester Rendering Co. awarded contract for brick addition to factory. *July.* James Hilton, mattress flocks and shoddy, leased part of water privilege of Worcester Rendering Co.

Ayer.

Industrial Changes. In January, Chandler Planer Co. organized; in April, awarded contract for machine shop, power house, and forge shop; in May, placed order for two boilers, two engines, and two generators. *May.* Eugene Barry, calfskins, succeeded by Eugene Barry & Sons.

Barre.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, clerks were granted weekly half-holiday, afternoon to be given varying with different stores.

Industrial Changes. In November, Barre Wool Combing Co., Ltd., installed four cards and new scouring plant; in May, installed additional machinery. *January.* Barre Acetylene Gas Co. changed ownership.

Becket.

Industrial Changes. In May, M. E. Ballou & Son purchased business of Higgins Basket Co. of Blandford. *August.* Becket Silk Co. completed new boiler and dye house.

Bellingham.

Industrial Changes. In October, B. E. Hill, of Methuen, purchased ice-houses and business of Metcalf Ice Co. *January.* Taft Woolen Co. constructed coal pocket and spur track; in August, installed new boiler. *August.* Ray Fabric Mill's water privilege sold to North Attleborough parties; will build new dam and flume, repair mill, and manufacture shoddy.

BEVERLY.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, 17 cutters at the Garden City Shoe Co. struck to obtain new price list increasing wages one-half cent a pair, formulated by Cutters Assembly No. 2635, K. of L., of Salem; the firm held no conference with the organization, their offers to the cutters being declined; non-union help was hired, strikers' places being filled as soon as possible; in August, hearing was held in the Superior Court of Boston upon bill filed by firm, asking for an injunction to restrain certain persons from threatening or intimidating prospective employees, or from interfering with present help; the strike has not been officially declared off up to this time and the union is still having the factory picketed. — Four days after the inauguration of the strike of cutters at the Garden City Shoe Co. all the stitchers (60) were ordered out by their union in sympathy with the cutters, although it is alleged they had no grievance; this resulted in the establishment of free shop and the employment of non-union help; it was reported in July that the stitching room was running with about one-half the force necessary for present trade.

Industrial Changes. In October, Criterion Shoe Co., turn shoes, began operations. *November.* J. D. Hassett & Co., shoes, dissolved partnership. *December.* R. E. Larcom, women's and children's shoes, succeeded by Garden City Shoe Co. — Thurell, Batchelder, & Co., shoes, removed to Lynn. *January.* Bray, Stanley, & Webber, shoes, succeeded by Bray & Stanley. *February.* J. W. Carter Shoe Co. succeeded by new firm, same name. *April.* Blake, Allen, & Co., shoes, increased capital from \$35,000 to \$45,000. — United Shoe Machinery Co. completed new plant consisting of two four-story concrete buildings, 520 x 62; four-story

BEVERLY — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

concrete building, 280 x 62; drop forge building, 192 x 62; foundry, 222 x 106; power house, 99 x 91; in May, began operations; reorganized as United Shoe Machinery Corp.; removed awl department from Winchester; in June, 500 men employed; began use of oil for fuel; in August, transferred Consolidated and McKay factory to new plant; 1,000 employees; proposed erection of concrete addition to foundry, 100 x 150. *July.* Perry & Wood, shoes, succeeded by G. A. Wood & Co.

Billerica.

Industrial Changes. In January, Talbot Mills, woolen goods, installed 13 metallic card breasts; in June, installed new engine and two Hunter fulling mills.

Blackstone.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, Blackstone Mfg. Co. increased price per cut for weaving some fine grades; at the same time, number of looms run by each weaver was reduced, giving employment to 20 more men.

Industrial Changes. In October, Blackstone Mfg. Co., cotton goods, sold out plant; in November, began operations in new plant just across Rhode Island boundary line. — Lawrence Felting Co. had new building, 36 x 95, in process of construction.

Blandford.

Industrial Changes. In May, Higgins Basket Co. sold to M. E. Ballou & Son, of Becket.

BOSTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, brass polishers in the employ of William Hall & Co. struck to enforce demand for increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 for a nine-hour day; about 10 affected; firm was willing to talk the wage question over with the men individually, but not to representatives of Metal Polishers No. 95, the union to which the men belonged; in 11 days some of the men were reinstated at \$2.75 a day and places of others were filled. — About 25 Italian laborers employed by the Thomas G. Hill Co. struck against discharge of foreman; three days later places were filled.

December. Members of Longshoremen's Union No. 548, to the number of about 160, employees of Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., struck against discharge of three workmen; State Board arranged for a conference two days later; firm filled strikers' places temporarily; in three weeks strike was declared off; 40 of the strikers were reinstated, and those who had filled the strikers' places acceptably were retained.

January. Certain contractors were affected by a strike of 160 bridge and structural iron workers, members of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7; men struck to obtain an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents an hour; compromise offer of 2½ cents increase was twice refused, but was finally accepted by the union in two weeks together with the closed shop.

BOSTON — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Continued.

February. The strike of 10 machinists which had been pending at the establishment of J. M. Marston & Co. since May 29, 1903, was declared off by Machinists Lodge No. 264; when the strike was started men asked for a nine-hour day and acceptance of agreement which called for a slight increase in wages; concern was running on the nine-hour basis when the strike was declared off by the union; open shop has been the rule since the inauguration of the strike.

March. Hyman I. Sperber & Co. had 25 skirt and cloak makers go out on a strike on account of union agitation; in one week strike was settled by mutual consent. — Domestic help, to the number of about 30, employed at the Massachusetts General Hospital, struck, refusing to pay charges for breakage of dishes; according to rules the Hospital authorities allowed \$10 a month as a limit for breakage of dishes, and if the damage exceeded this the girls who broke the dishes must pay, or, if the individuals were not known, the amount of damage was levied equally among the girls; original number of strikers was 12, but was later augmented to about 30, the kitchen girls going out in sympathy; three of the serving girls were taken back on terms of the Hospital authorities and places of others were filled. — Fifteen skirt makers, members of Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26, employed by Alden Solomon & Son left on account of discharge of one employee; the question of prices came up on some parts of the work during the strike and slight increases were granted; conferences were held with business agent of union and firm; in about three weeks union's agreement was signed.

April. The strike action of nine chain makers at the Charlestown Navy Yard threw 36 helpers out of work; it was thought that men were not doing as much work as could be done in outside shops, and it was decided to reduce them one class; the men became dissatisfied and left work; after conference the strikers returned, agreeing to do the extra amount of work. — Controversy regarding trade jurisdiction caused 24 bricklayers employed by George A. Fuller Co. to lose three days; Bricklayers No. 3 and Roofers Protective No. 17 involved; roofers were taken off work and strikers returned. — About 15 carpenters, members of Hebrew Carpenters No. 954, struck to enforce demand of \$3 for eight-hour day; agreement signed in five weeks.

May. Ten sheet metal workers and 20 helpers, employed by contractors on a local building in process of construction, struck against employment of non-union sheet metal workers; in two days the strikers succeeded in having only union help employed; Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 and Sheet Metal Workers Helpers No. 1 involved.

June. Members of Atlantic Coast Marine Firemen, employed on two boats belonging to the Staples Coal Co., left work as non-union firemen were employed; places of strikers were filled. — Eighteen employees of the United Fruit Co., including nine firemen and six oilers, struck, alleging excessive working hours, poor food, and disagreement between supervising engineer of line and union delegate; union claimed right to have representative come on board ships and to interfere with the management of crew; this was not satisfactory to employers; company discharged entire

BOSTON — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

crew and hired non-union help; on account of this dispute there was threatened a general strike on all steamers of the United Fruit Co., but this materialized only inasmuch as 18 men left another steamer in sympathy; Atlantic Coast Marine Firemen involved. — Cement and asphalt finishers, to the number of 27, employed by the W. A. Murtfeldt Co., struck because firm refused, upon request of union, to either guarantee the payment of a fine which its foreman owed to union or to discharge said foreman; firm refused to hold a conference with union, but interviewed men individually; many non-union men were hired to fill strikers' places.

July. Owing to trouble due to hiring and discharging of help, a slight dispute occurred at the Elm St. workshops of the Six Little Tailors; it was alleged that men went out without referring matter to union (Custom Tailors No. 223); strikers' places were filled by non-union help, the label was taken from the firm, and open shop resulted. — Hebrew Bakers No. 45 ordered a general strike against Hebrew master bakers for an eight-hour day; 135 journeymen involved; in nine weeks strike was declared off, men returning to work under former conditions with no discrimination against them. — Seventeen molders employed by Mechanics Iron Foundry Co. struck for recognition of union; there was no shutdown, and although strikers' places were filled immediately it was reported that 10 weeks later pickets were stationed around the foundry; Iron and Brass Molders No. 106 involved. — To enforce union scale of \$2.75 a day minimum (an increase of 25 cents) 10 coremakers, employed at the Gibbey Iron Foundry struck, throwing 50 men out of employment; in two weeks demand was granted by conferences held between firm and union committee; this strike was part of a general movement of molders for an increase in wages; Iron and Brass Molders No. 106 and Coremakers No. 428 involved. — Coremakers and iron molders employed by Osgood & Witherly struck to enforce union scale of \$2.75 a day minimum; 40 thrown out of work; coremakers were out a few days when increase was granted; Coremakers No. 428 and Iron Molders No. 129 involved.

August. A labor dispute partaking of the nature of a lockout involved 25 gasfitters, fixture fitters, and hangers, on account of notice posted by their employers to the effect that establishments would be open and that a minimum wage of \$3.60 for an eight-hour day would prevail after Sept. 1; interviews were held with State Board; in October, it was reported that strike was settled in all but two shops. — Woodworkers No. 280 ordered a general strike against those cabinet manufacturers who refused to sign union agreement providing for nine-hour day instead of 10; 25 cabinet makers involved; in the establishment of Arnovitz & Levy 11 men were involved, and strike was settled in one day by acceptance of agreement, new employees to make application to union. — I. H. Dinner Co. had 25 operators and blockers leave work on account of union rule; places filled satisfactorily; open shop prevails; Cap Makers No. 7 involved.

September. About 50 machine stone planermen, employed in Boston, Lynn, and Cambridge, struck for an increase in wages from \$3 to \$3.50 a day; some of the strikers returned to work, the places of others were filled; Machine Stone Planermen's Union involved.

BOSTON — Continued.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, employers generally granted Sign Builders and Hangers No. 1271 the eight-hour day, closed shop, and a minimum daily wage of \$3, an increase of 85 cents over former average wage. — Request of Custom Tailors No. 223 for nine-hour day granted by 10 firms. — Roofers were granted eight-hour day. — Glass Workers No. 39 reported that seven Boston firms had granted the eight-hour day and weekly wage of \$18.

November. Street Department increased weekly wages of drivers of two-horse sweeping machines from \$12.60 to \$13.

December. The Boston Typothetæ, employing 85 per cent of the pressmen in Boston, signed agreement granting cylinder pressfeeders and helpers an increase from \$12 to \$13 for a 54-hour week, to go into effect May 1. — About 170 laborers of the Park Department were placed on half-time Dec. 1; were idle one week and were then given eight days' work in 12; on Jan. 1, went on full time.

January. Every employing firm but one in Boston and within radius of 50 miles signed agreement with Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7; new scale of 47½ cents an hour and full union conditions. — The Walter M. Lowney Co. voluntarily reduced the hours of labor of its employees without reduction in wages, so that the working schedule of the women was 42½ hours, while that for the men was 53 hours, this time including provision for the Saturday half-holiday. The notice to employees stated that the new hour regulation would go into effect on and after Jan. 2, 1905, that there would be no reduction in wages on account of reduction in hours, but, on the other hand, the rate per hour would be increased. It also stipulated that when it was necessary during the busy season for employees to work longer, perhaps one hour more a day or possibly Saturday afternoon, they would be paid for overtime at the new hourly rate. In September, employees were put back on former hour schedule but their wages were increased accordingly.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH Co. The following schedule shows the wages of female telephone employees of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Boston Division:

CLASSIFICATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARY OF EMPLOYEES	
	Exchanges of 1000 or More Stations	Exchanges of Less Than 1000 Stations
Chief operators,	\$15.38	\$9.76
Assistant chief operators,	12.00	-
Clerks,	9.73	8.81
Stenographers,	10.00	-
Messengers,	3.60	-
Janitress,	6.33	3.50
Matron,	11.33	-
Monitors,	10.67	-
Supervisors,	11.20	10.42
Day operators,	7.75	6.91
Night operators,	7.74	7.53
Short-hour operators,	5.74	5.32
TOTAL AVERAGE,	\$8.00	\$7.15

BOSTON — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Continued.

Operators are advanced in salary in a prescribed general order of "length of service," depending upon the competency of the employee.

The minimum age limit is 18 years.

The hours of labor aggregate 57 a week, 45 minutes being allowed for lunch each day, as well as 30 minutes relief. During the summer months day operators are given Saturday afternoon off, in turn, as far as the business will permit.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY CO. The following schedule of wages and hours prevails for specified employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Co.:

CLASSIFICATION.	Daily Wages
Station agents,	\$2.35
Ticket choppers,	1.74 and \$1.85
Platform men,	1.85
Collectors,	2.25
Chief collectors,	2.50

All of these men work 10 hours a day, and in addition to stated wages are entitled to the regular five-cent increase for each service stripe up to three.

Tower men receive 26, 32, and 33 cents an hour; porters, 15 cents an hour, while motormen on elevated cars receive for the first year 23 cents, for the second year 24 cents, and for the third year 25 cents, and are entitled to the regular additional pay for service stripes.

February. Book and job compositors received increase in weekly wage from \$17 to \$18, granted in accordance with agreement reached at conclusion of strike in February, 1904. — Molding and Picture Frame Workers No. 251 reported that all employers were ready to grant nine-hour day. — Hebrew Carpenters No. 954 and employers renewed last year's agreement of \$3 minimum wage for an eight-hour day. — Owing to dullness in trade, pay of cloak and skirt makers was reduced in a few shops from 65 and 75 cents to 45 cents a garment.

March. Wages of laborers of the Metropolitan Park Commission were increased from \$1.80 to \$2 a day. — Granite Manufacturers' Association and Boston Branch of Granite Cutters National Union entered into an agreement (to go into effect on April 1), providing for eight hours' work on first five days and four hours on Saturday from April 1 to October 1; 50 cents hourly wage for outdoor work where there is loss of time, and 42 cents an hour where there is no loss of time; minimum wage of granite cutters to be 40½ cents; old men to work for less than the regular rate with permission of Joint Grievance Committee; overtime to be paid for as time and one-half, Sundays as double time; Grievance Committee to settle all disputes. — Agreement of Coal Teamsters and Handlers No. 68, to go into effect April 1, was practically accepted by employers; the overtime clause was the main change in schedule over 1904, and Saturday half-

BOSTON — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Continued.

holiday from 12 noon was granted and 17th of June recognized as a holiday with pay.*

April. Due to the efforts of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, about 900 retail grocery and provision dealers established 10 P.M. as the Saturday closing hour. — Custom Tailors No. 223 reported that their agreement providing for a nine-hour day had been accepted by six firms. — Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 105 reported that their new schedule covering wages and hours, to go into effect May 1, had been signed by a majority of employers. — Working agreement of Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 9 was accepted by about two-thirds of the wagon shops and a small percentage of the carriage shops in the city; agreement contained no wage scale; men to work nine hours a day for first five days and eight hours on Saturday, except during July and August, when the Saturday half-holiday was granted. — Twelve members of Coopers No. 58 received an increase of \$2 a week.

May. South Boston and Dorchester grocery and provision dealers, with three exceptions, instituted Wednesday afternoon as a half-holiday during the Summer. — Horseshoers No. 5 voted to request Saturday half-holiday during June, July, and August; employers practically agreed. — About 1,000 employees were benefited by those houses that granted the Saturday half-holiday during June, July, and August. — Wage and working agreement of Expressmen No. 307, providing for a slight increase in wages and decrease in working hours, was adopted by employers.† — Local freestone cutters were generally granted an eight-hour day at 50 cents an hour minimum. — Wage and hour schedule of Boiler Makers No. 431 was accepted on B. & M. R.R. System; agreement established 9½-hour day for five days and Saturday half-holiday during June, July, and August, with pay. — Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 reported that all but two of the master market teamsters had signed wage scale and working agreement.

June. Bricklayers Benevolent and Protective Unions Nos. 3 and 27 were granted half-holidays on Saturday during June, July, August, and September, except in cases of emergency. — Stonemasons No. 9 were granted Saturday half-holiday during Summer months. — Photo-Engravers No. 3 secured advance of \$3 in weekly wages from newspaper offices.

July. Seventeen firms employing coremakers and iron molders agreed to scale of Coremakers No. 428, whereby the minimum wage was increased from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day; 150 men benefited; strike ensued in those machine shops and foundries not granting request. — Thomas G. Plant Co. changed pay-day from Thursday to Saturday, the slips to be presented at 12 noon, the time of closing factory during the Summer months; in order that employees may understand the causes of deduction in wages, deductions for tools, checks, keys, relief fund, etc., were to be itemized on pay slips. — Lathers No. 72 received increase in rate of wages for wood lathing from

* See full agreement in Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 36, page 140.

† *Ibid.*, p. 141.

BOSTON — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Concluded.

\$2 to \$2.25 a thousand; \$4 to be paid for eight-hour day on either wood or metal lathing, the former minimum wage being \$3.40 for metal or wire and \$3.60 for wood lathing. — By the allotment of \$11,500 to the Boston Post-office, the pay of 115 clerks was increased \$100 a year.

August. Agreement of Barbers No. 180, to be effective for one year from date, was signed by all union employers; the increase in wages to the journeymen depends largely on their own efforts, inasmuch as they receive half over \$20 that they take on their chairs; it is estimated that the increase under this plan will vary from \$1 to \$4 a week; 500 journeymen barbers benefited by acceptance of agreement. — Pile-driving engineers had their agreement accepted by employers; the minimum wage to be \$18 and the workday eight hours.* — Foundry Employees No. 23 had their petition for an increase in wages of \$1 a week for the nine-hour workday accepted in every shop where the workmen are organized; about 60 men benefited. — Agreement of Stablemen's Union No. 10663 calling for \$15 a week for washers, \$14 for harness cleaners, \$14 for floormen, \$12 for hostlers, and a 12-hour workday was generally accepted.

September. Committee of Stationary Firemen No. 353 reported that Superintendent of the Street Department had agreed that firemen employed in that Department would be paid overtime for all work in excess of eight hours; scale committee of this union had agreement signed whereby employees of the Revere House would hereafter work eight hours a day and have wages increased to the union scale. — Woodworkers No. 280 had agreement calling for nine-hour day at former wages, closed shop, and all disputes to be settled by arbitration, accepted by some Hebrew cabinet manufacturers; strike ensued in shops not complying with the request of union. — Carpenters District Council reported that under the decision given by Judge George L. Wentworth said Council and Master Carpenters' Association had agreed to a wage scale and working agreement, same to go into effect Oct. 2; under this agreement wages are to be increased from 37½ cents to 41 cents an hour; double time to be allowed for all overtime work, instead of time and one-half as formerly; Saturday half-holiday to be granted from the first Saturday after June 15 to the first Saturday after Sept. 15; Memorial Day to be paid for as double time in the list of holidays; the working hours for shop and mill hands to be reduced from nine to eight; approximately, 6,000 carpenters will be benefited. — Plumbers No. 12 reported that conferences in regard to its demand for \$4.25 a day resulted in an adjustment of wages, the \$4 a day rate to take effect Jan. 1, 1906; plumbers work eight hours a day, but there is no standing agreement between union and firms.

Trade Unions. In October, Metal Polishers No. 95 voted to employ a permanent business agent. — Several members of Coastwise Longshoremen's Assembly No. 1062 employed at Metropolitan Steamship Co.'s dock were discharged by firm on account of trouble attendant upon wearing the K. of L. button; men employed at dock voted to strike and referred their action to Knights of Labor District Assembly No. 30 (Original) for approval;

* See full agreement in Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 37, page 209.

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

trouble was adjusted at conference between secretary of union and stevedore, discharged men being reinstated. — Allied Printing Trades Council appropriated \$500 to advertise the label. — Plasterers No. 10 voted to buy only union-made flour. — At the workmen's session of the International Peace Congress held in Faneuil Hall, several leading trade unionists of the United States and foreign countries were present; resolutions were adopted protesting against war and indorsing the declaration for international peace made by the A. F. of L. at Baltimore in 1887. — Paving Department Workers No. 6751 voted that all members must wear the union button while at work. — Newsboys Protective No. 9077 voted to hold educational hours at every meeting; in November, adopted resolution indorsing petition for cheaper gas. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters and Helpers No. 149 adopted sick and accident benefit system. — Longshoremen's Provident Union voted \$500 in sick and death benefits. — Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7 voted to request wage of 50 cents an hour, an increase of five cents, after Jan. 1. — Waiters No. 80 reported every one of its 1,100 members at work; 63 applications for membership received. — International Glass Workers Union informed the immigration officials that 300 Belgian glass workers were being imported into this country, under contract. — Structural Building Trades Alliance appointed a committee to investigate discharge of union stationary engineer, alleged cause being membership in union; thought by Alliance to be first step in effort of Master Builders' Association to establish open shops. — Dispute regarding union wages arose in the construction of building corner of Congress and Milk Sts., in which members of Building Laborers No. 155 were involved; company paid Italian laborers 20 cents an hour; upon receipt of a large consignment of bricks, Italians were ordered to carry bricks in wheelbarrows to places where needed; masons struck, claiming Italians were tenders and must receive 30 cents an hour; settled by conference, company agreeing to pay 30 cents. — Building Laborers No. 155 appointed committee to urge Transit Commission to provide that none but union laborers be employed on Washington St. subway; 17 members admitted. — Bakers No. 4 received donations amounting to \$473 for its strike fund. — Typographical No. 13 voted a fine of \$5 upon any member who used non-union tobacco or cigars; resolutions were passed condemning the Governor for his action in vetoing the overtime bill. — Building Trades Council voted that delegates should, through their respective unions, urge upon their international bodies the adoption by the A. F. of L. of a resolution that all building trades connected therewith be joined in delegate bodies, attached to the various central labor unions in bodies to be known as building trades sections. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 160 admitted 26 new members; with Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 organized a joint arbitration board, to consist of three members from each union and a seventh member to be chosen from some other labor body, for the purpose of settling disputes regarding jurisdiction, etc. — Boot and Shoe Workers notified manufacturers who use the union stamp of their plan to establish the union stamp in England. — Workmen employed by members of the Master Builders' Association were given registration card

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

to fill out and sign, containing spaces for name, place of apprenticeship, length of service, and name of last employer, and a declaration that signer will not allow any affiliation he may have to work injury to any member of the Master Builders' Association. — Brewery Workmen No. 29 donated \$155 to the Fall River strikers, and voted a weekly per capita assessment of 10 cents to be continued as long as the strike lasts. — Blacksmiths No. 209 voted to oppose the adoption of the piece-work system by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R. Co. — Slate and soapstone workers withdrew from Marble Workers No. 1 and organized Slate and Soapstone Workers No. 1; refused to accept charter granted by International Association of Marble Workers; marble workers reorganized under charter of international as Marble Workers No. 56; in June, after long dispute, both unions agreed to divide the funds of Marble Workers No. 1. — Coopers No. 195 dissolved and the 10 members, in good standing, joined Coopers No. 58.

November. Cigar Makers No. 97 donated \$450 to the Fall River strikers; voted in favor of an amendment to international constitution providing for the establishment and maintenance of a sanitarium for the treatment of union cigar makers affected by tuberculosis. — Teamsters No. 25 admitted 21 members. — Bakers No. 4 received donations to its strike fund amounting to \$152. — Cap Makers No. 7 instructed Executive Committee to take legal steps against Boston manufacturers using counterfeit union labels. — Interlocking Switch and Signalmen's Union No. 11673 organized and instituted with charter list of 212 members; in December, adopted constitution, by-laws, and working rules; in July, reported that the membership covered Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; affiliated with A. F. of L. — Transatlantic Steamship Clerks' Assembly No. 1648 refused proposition to affiliate with Knights of Labor District Assembly No. 30 (Incorporated); reported that every man employed at this work is now a member of this union. — Painters No. 11 voted not to sign the registration cards of the Master Builders' Association; reported that like action was general by unions connected with the building trades. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 withdrew from the recently organized joint council of coal-handling crafts; voted a weekly donation to the Fall River strikers while the strike continues. — Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74 voted a per capita assessment of 15 cents to aid the striking steamfitters. — Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis requested the Boston trade unions to sign a petition addressed to Mayor Collins urging the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis; Bricklayers No. 3 voted to raise funds for this purpose, as did Broom and Whisk Makers No. 90. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4 voted not to sign an open-shop agreement, and not to work with a non-union engineer. — Committee of Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126 appeared at hearing before aldermanic committee on licenses and protested against granting of license for an automobile route. — Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 voted to give up its headquarters and to abolish the office of business agent. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 adopted resolutions condemning attempt of the charitable societies of Fall River to coerce the textile strikers to return to work. — Plasterers No. 10 voted to withdraw from the Structural Building Trades Alliance. — Several members

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

of Freight Handlers No. 628, K. of L., withdrew, formed a new union, and voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L. — Barbers No. 182 reported the organization of seven more shops in East Boston. — Express Wagon Drivers and Handlers No. 307 started organizing campaign in South End and Roxbury. — Drug Clerks No. 143 reported a membership list of 362. — Coopers No. 58 donated \$30 and voted assessment on members to aid Fall River strikers. — Cigar Factory Strippers No. 8156 contributed \$75 to Fall River strikers. — Laundry Workers No. 66 voted to wage an active campaign against Chinese laundries. — Typographical No. 13 voted to establish a women's auxiliary; contributed \$25, making a total of \$185, to the Fall River strikers. — Building Trades Council adopted resolutions urging that contracts for building, repairing, and furnishing schoolhouses be changed so that union conditions as well as union wages and hours will be guaranteed; alleged that work is sublet for the purpose of defeating labor provisions in original contract, and urged that the Governor appoint a custodian to have charge of all repair work at the State House; indorsed movement for 80-cent gas; passed resolution urging Legislature to appoint commission to have authority to fix prices to be charged by dealers in foodstuffs, fuel, and light. — Newsboys Protective No. 9077 adopted a monthly button. — Roofers Protective No. 17 voted in favor of a central delegate body of building trade unions. — Carpenters No. 33 contributed \$25 to the striking steamfitters. — Bartenders No. 77 reported that receipts at meeting from fines, dues, and other sources aggregated \$918. — Park Employees Assembly No. 7576 appointed committee to call on Mayor to ask that men of the department be employed during the winter months. (See Wages and Hours, December.) — Sand and Tip Cart Drivers No. 191 admitted many new members.

December. Electrical Workers No. 103 turned over the check-room proceeds of their annual ball to the striking textile workers at Fall River. — Cooks No. 328 informally opened new office and headquarters in Homestead Hall, 724 Washington St.; free employment bureau established. — Express Wagon Drivers and Handlers No. 307 voted to establish four general express offices in the business section of the city; voted to ask for increase in wages, \$14 a week for one-horse team drivers, \$16 for two-horse team drivers. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters and Helpers No. 149 reported \$2,300 in treasury. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 reported that receipts aggregated \$1,268. — Dry Goods Clerks Benefit Association voted to request all employers to close shops at 5 P.M. during January, February, and March.

January. Hebrew Waiters Union organized; during the month reported that 170 out of 200 men eligible for membership had affiliated. — Union of stablemen in West and North Ends, East Boston, and Charlestown organized; received charter as Stablemen No. 11805, A. F. of L., with large membership. — Railroad Trainmen: Boston Lodge No. 97 received notice that N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co. had abolished 35-year age limit and would employ men without regard to age. — Building Laborers No. 155 condemned action of Schoolhouse Commission in employing non-citizen labor. — Park Employees Assembly No. 7576 appointed committee to call upon Park Commissioners to protest against members not being paid for

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

Christmas. — Stationary Firemen No. 353 abolished office of business agent, the work to be done by committees; petitioned Secretary of the Treasury to increase wages of coal passers and firemen in local federal buildings, action being part of national movement in behalf of these workmen; sent protest to their international organization against granting charter applied for by stationary firemen in Cambridge, it being alleged that these men were nearly all members of Local No. 353 in arrears for dues, or men who had been suspended from the union. — Movement was begun for establishment of a Metropolitan district building trades council to include all Greater Boston. — Italian Laborers and Excavators No. 11679 voted to endeavor to urge the contractors on Washington St. subway to obey law regarding employment of non-citizen labor, it being alleged that citizens are not given preference. — Horseshoers No. 5 voted a per capita assessment of five cents a week for assistance of striking textile workers of Fall River. — Agitation was begun for amalgamation of Mill and Bench Hands No. 1410 and Stairbuilders No. 1573. — Allied Printing Trades Council granted union label to two firms. — Custom Tailors No. 223 voted to pay assessment of 50 cents levied by the national body for expenses of label campaign; voted to aid striking cap makers of New York City; indorsed strike of Russian workmen in local tailoring shops. — Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 indorsed bakers' union label and voted to assist striking bakers by urging all members and their families to buy only union-labeled bread; appointed committee to urge on Charlestown dealers the early closing movement. — Stonemasons No. 9 voted to open permanent headquarters and to have an officer in attendance to act as employment agent; indorsed strike of bakers; received appeal for aid from 1,000 striking stonemasons in Austria. — Coremakers No. 428 voted to assess each member five cents a week for assistance of Fall River strikers. — Steam Engineers No. 16 voted that copies of wage agreement be supplied all brewery engineers and its full observance urged, it being alleged that scale is not strictly enforced in several local breweries; voted to levy a special per capita assessment of \$1 for defense fund of the international organization; voted weekly per capita assessment of five cents in aid of Fall River strikers; admitted 26 new members as result of special organizing campaign. — Water Department Employees No. 6356 appropriated \$15 for Fall River strikers and levied assessment upon members for this assistance during strike. — Lumber and Box Teamsters No. 112 admitted 20 new members; levied assessment of five cents a week upon each member in aid of Fall River strikers. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters and Helpers No. 149 received report that \$410 had been paid by the union in sick benefits during last quarter of 1904; ordered payment of \$110 in further benefits. — Building Laborers No. 6 reported membership of over 500. — Bartenders No. 77 appropriated \$75 for striking textile workers of Fall River and voted to make them weekly donation of \$60 during strike. — Freight Handlers Assembly No. 5572 (B. & M. R.R.) admitted 30 new members; received report that sick benefits paid during past six months had amounted to \$495. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 made fifth donation of \$10 for Fall River strikers and levied assessment of five cents a

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

week on each member to continue as long as the strike lasts. — Gold Beaters Protective No. 9612 voted to urge all unions whose members use gold leaf in their work to support union-labeled material; levied general assessment of five cents a week for benefit of Fall River strikers. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 ratified union agreement as accepted by four firms; assessed each member five cents a week to assist Fall River strikers; agreement adopted by firm holding important contracts in the city. — Carpenters No. 33 voted to pay sick benefits amounting to \$160. — Pattern Makers Assn. voted to assist Fall River strikers and adopted per capita assessment of five cents a week for the purpose. — Cigar Makers No. 97 received report that the union's contribution to Fall River strike fund had amounted to \$1,250; also that international union had contributed \$1,242 to support of the strikers; donated \$75 to locked-out cloth hat and cap makers of New York City; indorsed proposed amendment to international constitution providing for national sanitarium for consumptive cigar makers; began special campaign for advertising union label and planned to expend \$10,000 for purpose during the year. — Hebrew Painters No. 642 presented demand for Saturday half-holiday. — Lathers No. 72 ratified international agreement regulating hours of labor, wages, and working conditions on a large building in process of erection in this city; contractors on job have agreed to employ only union men. — Elevator Constructors No. 4 levied assessment of one cent a day on all members for assistance of Fall River strikers. — Skilled boiler makers and iron shipbuilders organized as Lodge No. 431; voted not to support movement to establish a new international union. — Iron and Brass Chippers No. 11610 applied for affiliation in International Union of Foundry Employees recently chartered by A. F. of L.; in March charter granted, union to be known as Iron and Brass Chippers No. 23. — Weekly per capita assessment of five cents was levied by Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 160 to assist Fall River strikers. — Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74 received report that nearly all local firms had renewed union agreement for another year. — Putnam Assembly No. 12002, K. of L., disbanded; dissatisfaction with local officers caused the latter to resign, whereupon the union broke up; members had joined no other organization up to July. — Express Wagon Drivers and Handlers No. 307 began special organizing campaign with the hope of inducing all express drivers to join the union. — About 75 railway clerks organized as Boston Lodge No. 1, Order of Railway Clerks, main purpose being to obtain new civil service measures to provide better promotion system; greater part of members employed on B & M R.R. — Gasfitters No. 175 indorsed petition of Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis for a municipal hospital; voted to assist striking bakers by instructing members and their families to buy only union-labeled bread. — Electrical Linemen No. 104 voted \$10 a week to Fall River textile operatives during strike. — Gilders No. 1020 voted to donate proceeds of a weekly per capita assessment of five cents to Fall River strikers. — Master Teamsters' Association signed new agreement with their employees for one year, principal changes from existing agreement being the substitution of International Brotherhood of Teamsters for Local No. 25 as party to

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

the agreement, and the incorporating of a clause to prevent strikes by providing that all violations of agreement shall be referred for adjustment to a joint committee of the two organizations, and any person acting independently while a settlement is pending shall forfeit the sanction and assistance of both bodies. — Electrical Cable Splicers No. 396 and Boiler Makers No. 250 indorsed strike of local bakers. — Iron and Brass Molders No. 106, Elevator Constructors No. 4, Electrical Linemen No. 104, and Coremakers No. 428 voted to continue donations to textile workers of Fall River although strike had ended. — Twenty-one building trade unions of Boston formed temporary organization as United Building Trades Council. — Painters No. 11 was reimbursed to the amount of \$1,228 by the national organization in allowance of claim for over-payments made by the local union during recent strike. — Woodworkers No. 24 voted to request assistance of C. L. U. in persuading Schoolhouse Department to give contracts to woodworking firms who observe union working rules and conditions, instead of to unfair firms. — Machine Stone Planermen No. 9603 reported that membership included every man eligible; voted to give striking bakers full moral support. — Bill Posters and Billers No. 17 admitted 12 members from Lowell, Lynn, and Salem, as result of special organizing campaign; union has jurisdiction over the State east of Springfield. — Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 9 received announcement that union agreement had been accepted by two firms. — Common Council requested Mayor to give such instructions to heads of departments as should insure preference in awarding contracts to employers of union labor, and should forbid the granting of contracts to persons employing prison labor. — Retail shoe clerks organized; voted to make special effort to organize shoe clerks of Charlestown and Roxbury. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4 made effort to assist pile-driving engineers in forming a union. — Garment Workers District Council No. 9 voted, as means of advertising union label, to distribute 15,000 memorandum books bearing copy of label on cover. — Laundry Workers No. 66 ratified union agreement with important laundry firm. — Coat Makers No. 1 voted financial aid to garment workers on strike against open shop in Chicago and to striking cloth hat and cap makers of New York; received report that Clothing Trades District Council had granted union label to Lynn tailor. — Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7 voted to support effort to have all building trade unions united in one local council; received report that union had been recognized by all contractors in the city but one. — Milk Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 334 went out of existence. — Representatives of International Seamen's Union appeared before Legislative Committee to urge repeal of State law of 1849 alleging that it conflicted with new United States law regarding seamen. — Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26, as result of effort to strengthen the union, received over 100 new members and reinstated a large number of former members; in February, donated \$50 to New York locked-out cap makers. — Stablemen No. 11805, recently organized, affiliated with the State Branch and C. L. U.; in February, reported membership of 125; territorial jurisdiction: Boston north of Charles St., Park Sq., Eliot, and Kneeland Sts. — Seventy delegates, representing 10 transportation assemblies with a total membership of 5,684, were present

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

at annual convention of Knights of Labor District Assembly No. 30 (Original); reported that every assembly but one had made very large gains in membership. — Teamsters Conciliation Club organized by presidents and business agents of the several teamsters unions; social meetings usually in the form of dinners are held each month, and employers of the different members are invited to attend and speak; dues 50 cents a month.

February. Stone Pointers Assembly No. 1626 ratified renewal of union wage and working agreement for one year; voted full moral support to striking bakers. — Stablemen's Protective No. 10663 voted to insist that stablekeepers, who had not already done so, should sign union agreement for one year. — Hebrew Painters No. 642 appointed committee to investigate charges that three members were working for less than union scale of wages. — Lathers No. 72 reported every member at work under full union conditions. — International union sanctioned demand of Decorative Glass Workers No. 28 for \$18 minimum weekly wage and an eight-hour day. — Boxmakers and Sawyers No. 201 indorsed strike of bakers. — Barbers No. 182 granted seven new store cards; admitted 26 members and received 30 applications. — Paving Department Workers No. 6751 complained that members were given only regular pay for overtime, Sunday, and holiday work, instead of time and one-half as given by outside contractors. — Marble Cutters and Setters No. 50 voted to affiliate with B. T. C. from which the union withdrew some months before; voted assistance to locked-out marble workers in Pittsburg. — Engineers, Firemen, and Assistants Assembly No. 1628, voted to have an educational hour at each meeting. — Riggers Protective No. 10315 applied for transfer from direct affiliation with A. F. of L. to affiliation with International Union of Ship, Machine and Derrick Riggers, recently chartered by A. F. of L. — Park Employees Assembly No. 7576 indorsed movement for establishment of a municipal hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. — Plasterers' Tenders No. 154 voted not to work with non-union men after May 1; union took this action rather than request increase in wages. — Allied Printing Trades Council appointed committee to request School Committee to place the Council's label on all school textbooks. — Cigar Makers No. 97 passed and sent resolution to Massachusetts senators that "the tariff rates on tobacco between the Philippines and the United States should not be reduced 75 per cent below the Dingley tariff rates, as is planned by the bill now in Congress;" union claimed such action would result in lowering of wages of American tobacco workers. During last six months of 1904 union reported receipts for local fund, the fund contributed to by members for local purposes, \$8,875.69; entire amount expended as follows: \$1,060.80 to New England cigar makers' unions for label advertising; \$925 to Fall River textile strikers in addition to \$450 on international assessment; \$750 to striking cigar makers of London, England; private loans without interest to amount of \$521.85 were made. — Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 appointed committee to act with other unions in opposing bill to permit women and children to work overtime during Christmas week. — Broom and Whisk Makers No. 90 appointed committee to urge passage of bill to prohibit sale of prison-made goods in Massachusetts. — Building Trades Council instructed its legislative committee to co-

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

operate with other union committees in favor of bills to legalize picketing, to provide for free employment offices, to urge defeat of bills providing for appointment of a jury commissioner to allow a judge to charge a jury on evidence instead of law, and a commission to govern Boston public schools, as well as reduction in membership of School Committee to five. — Marble Workers No. 56 recommended that B. T. C. inaugurate a movement for Saturday half-holiday for the entire year, without loss of pay, for all workmen employed in the building trades. — Molding and Picture Frame Workers No. 251 voted to affiliate with C. L. U. — Brass Workers No. 55 affiliated with the Metal Trades Council. — Waiters No. 80 opened new quarters including a large general hall, business agent's office, committee room, reading room, and pool and billiard room. — Carpenters District Council affiliated with State Branch, A. F. of L., and recommended that all carpenters unions so affiliate; sent circular letter to large business houses, mercantile firms, and real estate agents asking that they inquire for union cards of all carpenters doing work in their places, on the principle of co-operation. — Teamsters Joint Council voted to affiliate with new United Building Trades Council. — Laundry Workers No. 66 increased dues from 25 cents to 40 cents a month. — Bill Posters and Billers No. 17 reported great success in organizing work; received applications from men in Lowell and Lawrence. — Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74 voted to affiliate with the State Branch of A. F. of L.; reported that all coal dealers had signed 1905 agreement. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 appointed committee to visit all hotels and restaurants doing business with large laundries and request the proprietors to give their orders only to union drivers; reduced initiation fee to \$3. — Longshoremen's Provident Union reported dispute with firm regarding working rules settled; several members who had continued at work were reprimanded and two were fined; indorsed bill in Legislature allowing cities and towns to establish hours of labor for their firemen.

March. As a result of special organizing campaign, Cooks No. 328 admitted 10 members and received 25 applications. — Blacksmiths' Helpers No. 332 reported every union man in the trade employed. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 indorsed recommendation of executive committee that helpers in the trade be organized and that a District Council of Sheet Metal Workers for New England be organized; appointed committee to investigate complaint from Sheet Metal Workers No. 217 of Lynn that work was being done in that city by Boston non-union firms. — Cloak makers belonging to Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 formed separate union; added 85 new members, making membership of 155. — Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 admitted 150 skirt makers, 112 of whom were women. — Custom Tailors No. 223 began agitation for nine-hour day. — Charter of Hebrew Painters No. 642 was revoked, and members of union requested to join Painters No. 11; men refused and applied for charter in K. of L.; in April, received charter as Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers Assembly No. 1849 under District Assembly No. 30 (Incorporated); 150 charter members. — International Photo-Engravers Union made effort to organize new local union; obtained about 2,500 names comprising nearly all men engaged

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

at the trade outside of Boston. — Harness Makers No. 105 reported all members at work. — Cigar Makers No. 97 voted to assess its 2,216 members \$5 each, payable in weekly installments of 25 cents. for label advertising; assessment will give an available sum of \$11,080; appropriated \$25 in aid of families of workmen killed in recent boiler explosion at Brockton; voted to notify all members to demand B. and S. W. label on women's and children's shoes; reported payment of \$1,650 death benefits during past week; label committee appointed 14 sub-committees to carry on union educational work by addressing every labor union in Eastern Massachusetts and central labor unions throughout the State on the ethics of trade unions and value of union labels. — Stablemen No. 11805 reported membership of more than 300. — Stablemen No. 10663 agreed to co-operate with Union No. 11805 in an organizing campaign. — Woodworkers No. 24 declared union opposed to trade schools; indorsed vote of Woodworkers District Council to institute organizing campaign throughout New England. — Barbers No. 182 adopted new by-laws establishing sick and death benefit system, providing \$5 a week for 20 weeks in case of sickness and a death benefit of from \$60 to \$500 according to length of membership. — Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 held special meeting to admit 15 new members as a result of organizing campaign; adopted resolutions condemning certain employment offices, alleging that their practice of charging a fee equal to a full week's wages tends to lower wage standard. — Railroad Trainmen No. 97 presented demand to B. & A. Division of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. for 10-hour day at \$2.50, in place of 11-hour day at \$2.58, or 25 cents an hour, an increase of 1½ cents an hour. — Movement begun to establish union of women employed as domestic servants. — Temporary organization of roundhouse employees, with 70 members, was formed through Knights of Labor District Assembly No. 30 (Original). — Elevator Constructors No. 4 adopted resolutions urging that work of inspecting elevators throughout the State should be given to practical elevator constructors who have experience and mechanical training, as well as technical knowledge, it being alleged that present system of inspection does not adequately protect the public. — Boxmakers and Sawyers No. 201 indorsed plan to establish a Union Co-operative Box Factory, 1,000 shares at \$5 each to be issued; committee appointed to lease plant for manufacture of boxes and interior trimmings for buildings; in April, box factory began operations. — Brass Workers No. 55, as part of special effort to strengthen union, reduced initiation fee, also reinstatement fee. — Steam Engineers No. 16 reported employment of union engineers at Pierce and Austin Farms. — Teamsters Joint Council indorsed wage agreements for 1905 prepared by Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68, Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631, and Coal Teamsters No. 314 of Malden. — Newly organized Cloak Makers Union reported membership of 400. — Teamsters Joint Council and Lumber and Box Teamsters No. 112 voted opposition to proposed freight subway. — Resolutions were adopted by B. T. C. urging a more thorough inspection of boilers; Council received Marble Cutters and Setters No. 50 and Marble Setters' Helpers No. 54 into affiliation, and appointed committee to complain to Transit Commission that contractors on Washington St. subway violated

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

the law by refusing employment to competent citizens in favor of non-citizens. — Newsboys Protective No. 9077 voted \$15 for Brockton relief fund. — Bartenders No. 77 voted to assist Laundry Workers No. 66 in unionizing several local laundries. — Longshoremen's Trade Council issued order that members of affiliated unions shall not work after 12 P.M. unless time to obtain a lunch is allowed at that hour; also that men working after 8 P.M. shall be paid for at least four full hours, even when they stop work before midnight; that a trucking-gang shall consist of eight men on sugar work and at least six men on all other work; that a fine of \$5 shall be imposed upon any man who instructs a foreman in picking out a gang. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 160 petitioned for Wednesday half-holiday from May 1 to November 1. — Typographical No. 13 donated \$25 to Brockton relief fund; voted to raise \$750 extra contribution for Cummings Memorial Home for union printers at Colorado Springs; decided to sanction joint publication of debate between President Eliot of Harvard and Frank K. Foster without union label owing to objections of former to its use. — Roofers Protective No. 17 indorsed old-age pension bill before Legislature; voted not to issue traveling cards for certain Western cities where strikes of roofers were in progress; adopted resolutions demanding that the State establish a better system of boiler inspection, that inspectors be practical boiler makers, and that boiler and power plants for factories, mercantile establishments, school buildings, etc., be located outside the main buildings. — Executive Board of Knights of Labor, District Assembly No. 30 (Incorporated), indorsed demand of city laborers for \$2.25 daily wage. — Stationary Firemen No. 353 reported that two large establishments in Cambridge had been unionized. — Temporary organization of sheet metal workers' helpers was formed with 60 members; first union of the kind in New England. — Plumbers No. 12 received report that employees of important plumbing contractor had been thoroughly organized. — Brewery Workmen No. 29 voted to impose fine of \$2 upon any member found guilty of buying non-union goods. — Granite Cutters ratified three-year agreement with Granite Manufacturers' Association; received report that nearly all employers of granite cutters in Boston, including those outside of the association, had signed the agreement. — Park Employees Assembly No. 7576 began movement to have working force of Park Department put on a permanent basis like other departments. — Teamsters No. 25 reported a membership of over 5,000; voted to affiliate with Cambridge C. L. U., and to have an educational and entertainment hour at each meeting. — Metal Polishers No. 95 reported that 65 of the 76 shops in this city, were unionized; reported nearly every shop equipped with blowers to handle dust from the buffing machines as required by law; opposed establishment of trade schools. — Sand and Tip Cart Drivers No. 191 voted to affiliate with Cambridge C. L. U. — Cap Makers No. 7 donated \$900 to New York locked-out cap makers. — Italian Laborers and Excavators No. 11679 reported employment of non-citizens on subway construction; 24 members admitted. — Coat Makers No. 1 voted to devote two meetings a month to educational work. — Carpenters District Council protested to Executive Board of A. F. of L. against the charter granted

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

Center Hangers Union by the Building Laborers Union in this city, claiming that the work is carpentry, and hence an infringement upon the rights of the carpenters' organizations. — Painters District Council opposed establishment of trade schools. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 voted dues to remain 60 cents a week. — Hebrew waiters organized into a club; later joined Waiters No. 80 in a body. — Newspaper Wagon Drivers No. 259 established sick benefit fund.

April. Steam Engineers No. 16 indorsed effort of the Church Association to have all stores close at 10 P.M. Saturdays. — Park Employees Assembly No. 7576 indorsed effort to obtain minimum wage of \$2.25 a day for city laborers; voted to continue agitation to have park employees given permanent work. — Hod Carriers and Building Laborers No. 155 surrendered charter, obtained about a year earlier, in the international affiliated with A. F. of L., and reorganized, under charter formerly held, as Building Laborers No. 15; affiliated with International Building Laborers Union, independent of A. F. of L.; reaffiliated with Building Laborers District Council; failure to establish satisfactory agreement as to trade lines with other building workmen the alleged reason for change. — Transatlantic Steamship Clerks Assembly No. 1648 voted to adopt use of working cards in place of monthly button system. — Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 71 appointed grievance committee to investigate conditions in freight sheds of N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.; increased sick benefit \$1 a week, making it \$5. — Horseshoers No. 5 petitioned master horseshoers of Boston and vicinity to close shops Saturday afternoons during June, July, and August; requested Fire Commissioner to have horseshoeing for his department done only in shops using union label. — Hebrew carpenters No. 954 reported practically all members at work under full union conditions. — Custom Tailors No. 223 levied special monthly assessment of 15 cents to advertise union label; presented demand for nine-hour day, weekly pay-day, overtime pay at rate of time and one-half, and employment of only union men; new agreement signed by five employers. — Boxmakers and Sawyers No. 201 reduced initiation fee to \$1 for April to increase membership; received notice that C. L. U. had indorsed woodworkers' label; presented request for uniform wages and closed shop. — Allied Printing Trades Council issued order that all printing done in union offices must bear label of the council; order was result of vote of Typographical No. 13 to allow a certain debate to be published without label; granted label to two firms and received three applications for its use. — Stablemen No. 11805 increased membership to 400; voted to aid Church Association in effort to stop Sunday work. — Cigar Makers No. 97, as means of advertising union label, voted to distribute among union teamsters 5,000 "Blue Label" shade umbrellas for teams; in May, gave up scheme, as umbrella manufacturer did not carry union label; voted \$25 to Frost Hospital of Chelsea; executive committee reported decision to affiliate with Malden C. L. U.; label committee reported that death benefits, amounting to \$3,300, had been paid during April. — Gasfitters No. 175 voted to demand \$3.60 for eight-hour day after Sept. 1. — Stone Pointers Assembly No. 1626 presented demand for 40 cents an hour instead of 37 cents after May 1; reported that membership included every man em-

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

ployed at the trade. — Plasterers No. 10 established death benefit system ; appointed committee of 20 to see that all work done by members of the union is up to the standard, the purpose being to protect employers who favor union men. — Painters and Paperhangers Assembly No. 1849 added 20 members ; presented agreements to employers asking standard union wage of \$2.80 for eight-hour day. — Carpenters District Council voted to affiliate with Grand Council of Carpenters of Eastern Massachusetts ; reported that new wage scale and agreement for wharf and bridge builders had been signed by almost every employer. — Machinists No. 264, after several years of independence, voted to renew affiliation with B. T. C. ; admitted 40 members and received 15 applications for membership as result of organizing campaign. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4 voted to renew agreement as to wages and labor conditions, without change, for 1905 ; admitted 32 members, the greater number being pile-driving engineers, who, after considerable agitation, decided not to form separate organization. — Building Trades Council voted to urge Mayor to appoint practical building trades workman to first vacancy occurring on Schoolhouse Commission ; invited C. L. U. to assist in the matter ; indorsed effort to have conditions in State prison investigated ; voted to join C. L. U. in requesting Governor to veto bill to reduce number of members of Boston School Committee ; adopted resolution condemning organization of lathers recently formed under District Assembly 30 (Incorporated), K. of L., alleging that union was made up of suspended members of Lathers No. 72. — Bakers No. 4 indorsed movement to have penal institutions of the State investigated. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 voted to enforce general use of B. T. C. card on large building in process of construction on Washington St. ; voted to request employers to continue existing agreement for one year. — Marble Workers No. 56 presented demand for minimum wage of \$12 a week to take effect May 1 ; reinstated 30 members as result of special effort to complete the organization of the trade ; in September, union reported that request had not been granted and that \$10 minimum weekly wage with eight-hour day prevails. — Agreement presented by Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 was signed by two firms. — Dry Goods Clerks No. 796 adopted sick benefit system allowing \$1 a day for 60 days. — Cloak Makers Union, organized in March, applied to International Ladies' Garment Workers Union for charter. — District Assembly No. 30 (Incorporated), K. of L., adopted resolutions protesting against regulation forcing park employees to pay for their uniforms. — Carpet Upholsterers No. 89 appointed committee to organize upholsterers employed in department stores. — Hatters No. 6 levied weekly assessment of 10 cents on each member in aid of bakers who had been on strike more than four months ; reported complete organization of hatters in Boston and vicinity. — Elevator Constructors No. 4 adopted wage and working schedule to be presented for 1905. — Express Wagon Drivers and Handlers No. 307 presented schedule for 1905 providing slight increase in wages and decrease in hours of labor. — Interlocking Switch and Signalmen No. 11716 voted to adopt sick benefit system. — Hay and Grain Teamsters No. 808 submitted new schedule of wages to Teamsters Joint Council for ratification. — Sand and Tip Cart Drivers

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

No. 191 admitted 52 members; reported that 462 had joined since January, making total membership over 1,800; received report that all employers outside the Contractors' Association had accepted union schedule for 1905. — Carpenters No. 33 paid out \$44 in sick benefits; received 26 applications for membership; received financial report of international brotherhood showing increase of 4,700 in membership during the year and expenditure of \$13,809 in disability and death benefits. — Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7 voted to recommend that its international union affiliate with the National Structural Building Trades Alliance. — Lathers No. 72 voted to demand a hearing relative to charges of violation of law preferred by the Union against Schoolhouse Commission; Schoolhouse Commission granted hearing on complaint of Lathers No. 72 that contracts on schoolhouse work were not made and enforced according to law; charges being proven, Commission ordered six non-citizen employees discharged and other steps taken to remedy matters. — Plymouth Rock Lodge No. 184, Car Workers, admitted 24 new members and received 18 applications for membership. — Water Works Assembly No. 1927 entered protest against order of Water Commissioner obliging men to wear uniforms. — Coremakers No. 428 presented demand for \$2 75 a day, an increase of 25 cents; strike ensued. — Iron, Furring, and Metallic Lathers No. 1850 organized. — Hub Lodge No. 261 of Railway Carmen began campaign to revive interest; voted to urge all carmen employed on B. & M. R.R. to join. — Bakers unions of Boston renewed agreements for a year with all union firms. — Lumber and Box Teamsters No. 112 voted to investigate complaint that one employer was keeping men at work Saturday afternoons without extra pay. — Commercial Telegraphers No. 4 made donation to international organizing fund and appointed committee to secure subscriptions for the fund. — As result of efforts to revive interest in the union, Piano and Organ Workers No. 19 admitted 35 new members and reinstated more than 50. — Coal Handlers No. 623 presented its first agreement providing for wage rates of 40 cents an hour for day work, 50 cents for night work, and 60 cents for Sunday and holiday work, and for employment of none but union men; employers objected to overtime rate and presented compromise agreement. — Newsboys Protective No. 9077 voted to request Boston Elevated Railway Co. to abolish rule charging an extra fare for a large bundle; in May, received notice of company's decision not to change rule in question, whereupon union voted to take further action. — Cooks No. 328 began campaign among organized workingmen against exorbitant charges of employment offices. — Teamsters Joint Council held series of open meetings in various districts of the city to extend organization; voted to assist Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126 in efforts to hinder licensing of the large sight-seeing automobiles, alleging that these vehicles menace general traffic. — Electrical Linemen No. 104 admitted 30 new members; heard report of president of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers stating that benefits paid by the organization to families of linemen killed at their work averaged \$1,600 a month; that membership had increased from 600 in 1891, when the Brotherhood started, to 31,000 in 1905; and that, as a result of the policy of mediation and conciliation, the organization had only five

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

strikes in progress throughout the country at date of report. — Machine Stone Planermen No. 9603 ratified renewal of wage scale for a year. — Roofers Protective No. 17 adopted resolutions condemning State Legislature for its hostile attitude toward labor measures and requesting legislative committee of State Branch, A. F. of L., to publish and distribute a record of the votes of all senators and representatives on bills indorsed by organized labor. — Wage and working agreement presented by Hebrew Bakers No. 45 was accepted by all employers. — Lumber and Box Teamsters No. 112 admitted 25 new men and reinstated about 75 former members. — Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 received report that all but three employers had signed union agreement renewing existing scale; admitted 24 new members. — Following a strike ordered by Bricklayers Unions regarding trade jurisdiction of tile roofing on a building in process of erection, and as a result of which members of Roofers No. 17 were thrown out of work by contractors in settlement of strike, Roofers No. 17 protested against work being done by bricklayers; committees were appointed from Roofers No. 17, Bricklayers Nos. 3 and 27, and B. T. C., and controversy was settled by agreement that roof tiling set in cement be done by tile layers carrying cards of B. T. C. and Bricklayers Unions. — Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 presented request for 20 per cent increase in wages and closed shop; agreement calls for bond of \$500 for faithful performance of contract.

May. Horseshoers No. 5 received report that 92 per cent of employers had agreed to give Saturday half-holiday. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 160 reported that stores in Dorchester and South Boston would begin closing Wednesday afternoon, May 3; condemned action of State convention of retail clerks in removing large grocery firm from unfair list, the local union alleging that difficulty, on account of which firm was declared unfair, had not been settled. — As means of increasing membership, Metal Polishers No. 95 reduced initiation fee to \$3 and reinstatement fee to \$5 for month of May; 43 members admitted. — Musicians No. 9 settled with orchestra manager a controversy (pending since Summer of 1904) bearing upon violation of union contract in connection with services rendered at the Exposition held in St. Louis; manager refunded \$642.50, due certain members for railroad fares, and at the same time joined the union. — Hat trimmers organized. — Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 added 42 members; received report that agreement to close stores at 6.30 five nights a week was being violated by four Charlestown provision dealers, and that labor trouble was settled. — Cement and Asphalt Workers No. 20 restored initiation fee to \$25; had kept it reduced to \$5 for two months to give all men employed at the trade a chance to become affiliated before May 1; received report that all men of craft belonged to union, and that firms doing cement and asphalt work had granted union demand for closed shops; voted to affiliate with State Branch, A. F. of L. — Building Laborers No. 15 admitted 31 new members; voted to renew protest against employment of non-citizen, non-union laborers on local schoolhouse work; revised constitution in conformity with requirements of Building Laborers International Protective Union; several members employed on

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

a schoolhouse struck against a reduction in wages; conference between business agent and contractor resulted in settlement favorable to union and men returned, having been out about 30 minutes. — Sand and Tip Cart Drivers No. 191 reported that with two exceptions large employers of teamsters had signed union agreement for a year; voted \$100 in aid of Chicago striking teamsters, and levied an assessment of 25 cents a week upon each of its members for the same purpose. — Teamsters No. 25 added 40 members as result of special effort to complete organization. — Waitresses organized and applied for charter under International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employees; established free employment bureau at headquarters. — Unions of white and colored bell-boys formed, and applications made to International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employees for charters; applications approved by Executive Board. — Painters No. 11 admitted 20 new members and received 31 applications for membership. — Dry Goods Clerks No. 796 adopted sick and death benefit system allowing \$100 death benefit and disability benefit of \$5 a week; added 14 members. — Italian Laborers and Excavators No. 11679 voted that any member working as mason's tender for less than 30 cents an hour would be fined \$5; added 24 members; received answer of Boston Transit Commission to charges made by union and B. T. C., in March, that non-citizen, non-union laborers were given preference, in violation of law, on Washington St. subway, the Commission maintaining that careful investigation had failed to substantiate union charges. — Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 9 reported every member employed. — Electrical Linemen No. 104 indorsed action of six members in refusing to sign an agreement presented by their employer and containing the provision that linemen should be held responsible for all accidents resulting from their failure to inspect tools, apparatus, and poles properly; union declared the rule unjust and illegal and voted to ask C. L. U. and State Branch of A. F. of L. to investigate the matter. — Building Laborers No. 162 of South Boston surrendered charter under A. F. of L. and returned to independent organization as Building Laborers No. 19 under charter originally held; re-affiliated with Building Laborers District Council. — Cigar Makers No. 97 adopted resolutions condemning Civic Federation; voted in favor of international proposition for per capita assessment of 10 cents to be used for advertising union label at Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore.; voted \$25 in aid of striking Chicago teamsters. — Vest Makers No. 172 voted to call attention of C. L. U. and State Branch to complaint that non-union vest shops were violating the law by working women and children overtime. — Night men's branch of Stablemen No. 11805 voted in favor of affiliating with State Branch, A. F. of L. — Musicians Assembly No. 313 added 20 members. — Bakers No. 4 voted to supply labels to employers without charge, owing to fact that cost of labels had been urged by employers as reason for not using them; voted to renew label campaign. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 admitted 43 members, the largest number at one initiation since organization started; two weeks later 50 members were admitted; voted \$100 a week in aid of striking Chicago teamsters. — Lumber and Box Teamsters No. 112 reinstated 25 members

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

and added 16 new men, raising membership to 90 per cent of all eligible; voted \$200 to striking Chicago teamsters and levied a per capita assessment of 25 cents a week for same purpose. — Teamsters Joint Council reported that strike of Chicago teamsters had been indorsed by every Boston teamsters' union, and substantial donations and assessments voted. — Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 donated \$100 to striking Chicago teamsters and levied a weekly assessment for the same purpose. — Stablemen No. 10663 adopted death benefit system; will pay \$100 to family of a member in good standing. — Barbers No. 182 voted to affiliate with State Branch of A. F. of L.; 25 members admitted. — Woodworkers No. 24 adopted new by-laws. — Plasterers No. 10 appointed committee to inspect all work done by members to see that it conforms to the standard of workmanship required by the union. — As a result of recommendation made by non-union men, Lathers No. 72 reduced membership fee for two weeks to \$1; appointed committee to call upon Schoolhouse Commission regarding alleged violation of laws relating to wages, hours, and specifications; after conference with Commission, union voted to ask B. T. C. to take legal action against Commission and certain contractors. — Hatters Union Joint Executive Board paid \$250 in out-of-work benefits to 10 members. — Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 voted to ask assistance of all women interested in the cause of labor, in making it imperative for manufacturers to have the union label on all their goods; admitted entire shop crew of 60 men to membership; instructed delegates to convention of international to vote for establishment of strike fund. — Garment Workers District Council No. 9 took away label from clothing contractor for violation of union rules. Iron and Brass Molders No. 106 voted not to grant request of employer now running a closed shop to make it an open shop. — Stationary Firemen No. 353 voted to affiliate with Chelsea C. L. U. — Roofers Protective No. 17 instructed its delegates to B. T. C. to present to Council five names as the union's candidates for School Committee; voted in favor of extension of building laws to suburbs of Boston. — Machinists No. 264 admitted 42 members. — Committee appointed by B. T. C. to investigate alleged violations of the law relating to the employment of citizens on schoolhouse work; alleged the law to be valueless, and recommended that steps be taken to remedy matter. — Marble Cutters No. 50 declared a certain local building unfair, it being claimed that workmen thereon were employed by a Baltimore employers' association which is antagonistic to organized labor. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters and Helpers No. 149 voted substantial donation to striking Chicago teamsters; also levied a weekly assessment for same purpose. — Lumber Teamsters No. 112 and Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 voted to give either \$100 or \$200 to the striking teamsters of Chicago and to levy a weekly assessment for them. — Bricklayers Benevolent and Protective No. 3 presented request for weekly half-holiday during June, July, August, and September; granted. — Machinists: Railroad Lodge No. 567 presented request for working-day of 9½ hours, eight hours on Saturdays, and Saturday half-holiday during July and August. — Granite Cutters: Boston Branch reported 1905 agreement signed by every employer in Bos-

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

ton and vicinity. — Teamsters Unions reported \$21,000 sent to striking teamsters in Chicago since strike began.

June The following propositions regarding the 1905 agreement were submitted to the 32 local carpenters' unions and branches of Boston and vicinity, for referendum: (1) Proposed by Master Carpenters' Association: To promise journeymen an increase in wages to 41 cents an hour on and after May 1, 1906, provided other conditions remain as at present; (2) Proposed by Carpenters District Council: That the wages of carpenters be increased 25 cents a day over the present rate, to go into effect July 1, 1905. — Carpenters District Council appointed committee to draw up rules and regulations looking towards making more liberal terms for apprentices joining the unions; a referendum vote of affiliated unions and branches of Carpenters District Council opposed suggestion of Council that carpenters should demand an increase of 25 cents a day after July 1; master carpenters made suggestion that men wait until May 1, 1906, and then ask for increase of 28 cents; in August, voted to ask for increase of 25 cents; later, presented matter to umpire for decision; proposition to lessen terms for men over 50 years of age submitted to referendum; indorsed action of Newton District Council in removing men from employment of local concern which failed to observe union conditions; janitors notified that they would be considered as unfair for working at any other trade, and that when doing carpentering in connection with other duties must work only at regular union rate of wages. — Carpenters No. 954 (Hebrew) reported dispute with three firms settled and that every employing Hebrew contractor had signed agreement. — Park Employees Assembly No. 7576 voted to sustain one of its officials who was suspended for refusing to wear a uniform, and committee was appointed with full power to take any necessary steps in the case; appointed committee to interview Mayor regarding suspension of 25 men; received report that dispute regarding wearing of uniforms had been satisfactorily settled. — Express Wagon Drivers and Handlers No. 307 voted per capita assessment of 25 cents a week in aid of striking Chicago teamsters; opposed construction of belt line road along water front in East Boston because of danger of grade crossings and effect upon teaming business. — Teamsters No. 25 donated \$500 to striking Chicago teamsters; 15 members admitted. — Sand and Tip Cart Drivers No. 191 donated \$100 to striking Chicago teamsters; admitted 52 members. — Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126 donated \$100 and levied a weekly assessment of 25 cents upon each member in aid of striking Chicago teamsters. — Allied Printing Trades Council voted to allow the addresses of Pres. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University and Frank K. Foster of Typographical Union No. 13 to be printed together without the union label. — Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7 voted to affiliate with C. L. U. — Plumbers No. 12 and employers held conference concerning former's request for minimum daily wage of \$4.25, an increase of 50 cents; employers offered increase of 25 cents to begin Jan. 1, 1906, to which plumbers agreed to asking that 25 cents added increase be given May 1, 1906. — Cigar Makers No. 97 voted that 20,000 fire alarm cards be printed and distributed; reported receipts from assessments.

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

of \$7,587.39, all of which amount has been expended; nearly \$5,000 was spent in advertising the label in this city, and \$1,018.20 for advertising throughout New England; about \$500 was donated to union organizations on strike; loans to members amounted to \$726.20. — Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 105 reported that a local shop had declared its intention to put employees to work on the 10-hour schedule. — Gasfitters, Fixture Fitters, and Hangers No. 175 asked for conference with employers to discuss trade conditions; voted assistance in prosecution of any employers or journeymen gasfitting without a license. — Painters and Decorators No. 11 passed resolution opposing the granting of another local charter for this city; donated \$10 to Troy starchers. — Barbers No. 182 voted that shops close at 1 P.M. on June 17. — Stablemen No. 10663 donated \$100 to striking Chicago teamsters, and reported that 102 employers had signed its agreement. — By referendum vote of Pattern Makers Union, Boston was chosen as international headquarters for next two years; advances in membership and organization of locals in Massachusetts reported by Boston union's committee. — Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 reported that disagreement with Charlestown firms over their refusal to close Wednesday afternoons had been adjusted. — Newspaper Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 259 voted to send the striking teamsters of Chicago a sum amounting to more than \$100, and to levy a monthly assessment of \$1 per member as long as the teamsters require aid. — Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers No. 72 reported that 40 members had been received as result of reduction of initiation fee and work of organizing committee; voted to keep fee at \$1 until July 1, when regular rate of \$10 would be resumed; sent resolutions to Board of Aldermen and Common Council concerning infringements of law on schoolhouse work which they claim Schoolhouse Commission failed to rectify; voted per capita assessment of 25 cents levied in aid of Chicago teamsters; expressed disapproval of acceptance by this city of \$400,000 from Andrew Carnegie; reported that demand for lathers is greater than supply; reported that B. T. C. effected signing of contracts with two non-union firms who agree to employ only union men. — Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers No. 59 voted to adopt accident benefit of \$5 a week. — Cigar Factory Tobacco Strippers No. 8156 voted \$10 to locked-out starchers of Troy. — Meeting of delegates from large structural building trades was held for consideration of formation of a joint board of the trades for mutual assistance; no definite plan of organization advanced; in July, Boston Structural Building Trades Alliance organized; following unions joined: Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7, Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers No. 59, Electrical Workers No. 103, Plumbers No. 12, Sheet Metal Workers No. 17, Plasterers' Tenders No. 1, and Elevator Constructors No. 4; B. T. C. protested to internationals and locals against formation of this alliance, claiming it would be a dual organization in the building trades. — Boilermakers: Boston Lodge No. 431 voted to affiliate with B. T. C.; movement reported on foot for organizing the helpers of Boston and vicinity. — Hatters No. 6 voted a fine of \$5 on every member not participating in Labor Day parade; voted to assist locked-out broom makers of Everett. — Amalgamated Society of

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

Carpenters: Branch 4, of South Boston, reported that \$61,874.16 had been paid since last report for various benefits. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 reaffirmed levy of 25 cents a week on each member for Chicago teamsters on strike, and forwarded them \$100. — Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 forwarded \$100 to Chicago teamsters, the weekly assessment of 25 cents to continue. — Lumber Teamsters and Handlers No. 112 voted \$50 to the Chicago teamsters. — Longshoremen: O'Connell Assembly No. 7174, Noddle Island Assembly No. 5789, and Longshoremen's Provident Union will investigate matter of hiring non-union men by a steamship firm of Boston, and request discontinuance of practice. — Night workers of Stablemen No. 11805 indorsed vote to donate \$50 to Chicago teamsters. — Bartenders No. 77 voted per capita assessment of 50 cents in aid of Chicago teamsters, and voted \$10 for locked-out starchers of Troy; affiliated with C. L. U. of Chelsea. — Musicians Unions began action against members who took part in Knights Templar parade on May 24; names of members of Musicians Protective No. 171, of Springfield, who participated contrary to wishes of union, will be sent to local, and reported to American Federation of Musicians. — Bricklayers No. 3 donated \$25 to Chicago teamsters, \$25 to Troy starchers, and \$25 to Free Home for Consumptives on Quincy St.; decided that members might work half of noon hour during November, December, and January; discontinued assessments for Delaware bricklayers, locked out. — In behalf of Electrical Workers No. 103, President Collins of C. L. U. requested Governor for hearing in regard to awarding of contract by the Metropolitan Park Commission for electrical work in bathhouse at Nahant Beach, in which awarding the union claims were irregularities. — Coopers No. 89 voted \$10 for Chicago striking teamsters. — Newsboys Protective No. 9077 donated \$5 to Chicago teamsters and voted an assessment of five cents a week on each member until the end of the strike. — Piano and Organ Workers No. 19 reinstated 35 members owing to new reinstatement fee of \$5. — Woodworkers No. 24 protested to the B. T. C. that furniture bought for Boston schoolhouses is manufactured by non-union concerns in the West employing children and aliens, and that goods could be procured as satisfactorily from Boston union firms; Schoolhouse Commission replied that their attention had not been directed to matter until after arrangements had been made. — Schoolhouse Commission was censured by Roofers Protective No. 17 for using inferior material on the new structures. — Web Pressmen No. 3 and Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 donated \$25 each to Chicago teamsters. — Label of Chandelier Workers No. 18 indorsed by joint executive board of Boston unions; will go into effect Sept. 1. — Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 9 donated \$15 to Chicago teamsters. — Slate and Soapstone Workers No. 1 presented request for maximum wage of \$4, and minimum wage of \$2.50, an increase of 25 cents over present minimum wage. — Teamsters Joint Council voted \$1,000 to striking teamsters in Chicago; appointed committee to protest to Mayor against laying of tracks along water front in East Boston because of danger of grade crossings, etc.; order reported passed by Board of Aldermen; committee appointed to urge Mayor to veto the measure. — Piano Movers No. 343 donated \$50 to

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

Chicago Teamsters. — Pavers No. 1 adopted order granting every member upon arriving at the age of 60 years, life membership, with all advantages and benefits of union, with full exemption from payment of dues and assessments; in September, reported 10 members placed upon exempt list; craft thoroughly organized; membership, 450. — Temporary organization of custom shoe repairers effected. — A. F. of L. received request from Italian Laborers and Excavators No. 11679 to alter their charter so as to take in rockmen; in July, decided to divide workmen into two unions, building laborers remaining in old, excavators and rockmen in new; members not to be restricted as to which union they may join, and may belong to both; received charter from A. F. of L. for new union. — Brewery Workmen No. 29 donated \$25 to Chicago teamsters. — Garment Workers District Council voted assessment of 10 cents on all members of affiliated unions for assistance of Chicago teamsters; voted to aid co-operative movement of Broom and Whisk Makers No. 90 of Everett. — Carpenters No. 33 donated \$25 to Chicago teamsters and \$20 to Troy starchers. — Waiters No. 80 affiliated with C. L. U. of Chelsea. — Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 95 donated \$10 to Troy starchers. — Iron and Brass Molders' Apprentices organized. — Electrical Workers No. 103 indorsed label of broom makers; voted \$35 to teamsters of Chicago. — Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Assembly No. 1849, K. of L., adopted by-laws providing for sick and death benefit assessment of 15 cents a month; sick benefit to be \$6 a week; decided that each member must designate his branch of work, and that painters and paperhangers cannot do each other's work indiscriminately. — Plasterers Protective No. 10 donated \$25 to Troy starchers. — Stonemasons No. 9 adopted new working rules providing for Saturday half-holiday during summer months and for payment of men before noon on Saturdays. — Lumber and Box Teamsters No. 112 again voted \$50 aid to Chicago teamsters. — Typographical No. 13 voted in favor of establishment of a parcels post system by the United States Government; appropriated \$38 for Cummings' Memorial addition to union printers' home at Colorado Springs, making total donation by union \$70; committee appointed on matter of labor representation on school board. — Bakers No. 4 granted 21 more union store cards. — Sewer Department Laborers Assembly No. 1621 opposed plan of uniforms for city laborers; adopted resolution opposing unpaid boards of commissioners in city departments. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 withdrew from B. T. C. and affiliated with Structural Building Trades Alliance, believing that latter will soon contain all building trades unions; agreement for 1905 practically a renewal of that of last year; generally accepted by employers; in July, Metal Ceiling Manufacturers' Association, including all firms in that business, ratified agreement. — Carpenters No. 1096 donated \$10 to Troy starchers. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 voted to investigate matter of local laundries alleged to be aiding Troy firms engaged in lockout; voted assistance to Troy starchers. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 adopted new by-laws regulating duties of shop stewards. — Eleven union bands chosen by city council committee for Fourth of July music; reported that 20 bands will be employed; decision

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

reached after conference with Music Commission. — Photo-Engravers No. 3 reported as the only union of this craft in Massachusetts, as trade is only carried on in large printing centres; a few members of the Boston union are employed in Worcester; over 50 per cent of the photo-engravers employed here are members of union. — Marble Workers No. 56 and Slate and Soapstone Workers No. 1 agreed that funds of Marble Workers No. 56, before the two became separate organizations, be divided *pro rata* between the two unions. — Members of Hebrew Waiters Union, recently organized, joined Waiters No. 80.

July. Locomotive Engineers No. 61 reported to be the largest of about 700 divisions in North America. — Transatlantic Steamship Clerks Assembly No. 1648 voted to investigate statement that unfair distinctions are drawn in kind of employment given to union and non-union men on the White Star, Warren, and Copenhagen Steamship wharves. — Barbers No. 182 presented agreement to employers calling for minimum weekly wage of \$12; voted to strike all shops refusing to sign agreement; international indorsed scale and voted to sanction strike; in August, signed by 327 shops. — Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 9 adopted new constitution and by-laws. — Freight Handlers No. 70 donated \$10 to Troy starchers. — Sand and Tip Cart Drivers No. 191 voted an additional \$100 to assist teamsters of Chicago. — First meeting of Hay and Grain Teamsters No. 808 was held; financial aid to Troy starchers voted. — Elevator Constructors No. 4 voted to ask for renewal of present agreement providing minimum wage of \$3.50 for journeymen, and \$2.50 for helpers; request granted, to be in effect until July 1, 1906. — Former members of Musical Union No. 3, who did not, on the disbanding of the union, join Musicians No. 9, asked for their original charter and proposed to continue organization. — Team Drivers No. 171 decided upon vigorous organizing movement; announced that two large ice companies had become union concerns. — Engineers, Firemen, and Assistants Assembly No. 1628 adopted agreement. — Longshoremen: Noddle Island Assembly No. 5789 indorsed action of Mayor concerning East Boston branch hospital; sent resolution to Board of Aldermen asking for speedy action to that end. — Carpenters District Council left question of parade on Labor Day to referendum vote of affiliated unions; as a result, the 32 unions voted to parade; committee appointed to request Mayor for definite assignment of appropriation for parade (in August, Mayor allowed \$1,200 to be used from Public Celebrations Fund for Labor Day parade); voted that carpenters demand certain work now done by elevator constructors, *e.g.*, moving and replacing stairways, etc.; voted to aid union teamsters in getting work of sash, door, and blind hauling. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4 adopted wage scale previously presented to employers, for pile-driving engineers, to go into effect Aug. 15; certain changes have been made by employers. — Steam Engineers No. 16 presented request to Superintendent of Streets for union wages for men employed on steam rollers and stone crushers; donated \$10 to Chicago teamsters; reported organization of engine-room employees of local mercantile concerns; agreement of 1905 generally accepted. — In reply to working rules issued by Bricklayers Nos. 3 and 27, in June, Master Builders' Association held that

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

men engaged to do and perform labor cannot determine when and how work shall be done; that the fixing of a minimum rate of wages on the assumption that the person responsible can accommodate himself to any grade of efficiency at a uniform rate of wages is inconsistent, and that an ordinary workman must go indefinitely without work because no one will employ him at an arbitrary minimum rate of wages; that had employers and workmen combined in the establishment of an organization to which none would be admitted, save those who had attained to a certain degree of skill, it would even then be a serious menace to the inherent, constitutional rights of the individual to take, or give assent to any action tending to give preference to members of such an organization as against those of equal skill outside the body, but when admission is granted without requirements as to skill the danger is increased; regarding rule that business agent be allowed to visit work without obstruction, it was held that business men are always entitled to exclude from their premises all persons other than those with whom they have business. (For full text of working rules of unions and opinion of Master Builders' Association see Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 37, September, 1905, pp. 209 and 216.) — Bartenders No. 77 discussed new international constitution providing for death benefit of three grades of \$50, \$75, and \$100, and strike and sick benefits; began movement against members not in good standing who wear union button. — Coal Handlers No. 623 voted to parade Labor Day for first time; reported agreement generally signed. — Sand and Tip Cart Drivers No. 191 admitted 23 new members. — Bakers No. 4 report present membership larger than before strike of 1904; individual investigation to be made in cases of members who deserted during strike and who are now asking reinstatement. — Custom Tailors No. 223 indorsed strike at Elm St. workshops; as special inducement to further organization of the craft, reduced initiation fee from \$3 to 50 cents. — Cooks No. 328 elected committee to forward work of betterment of labor conditions among cooks, work to be done in connection with Church Association. — Gold Beaters No. 3 voted \$10 to Chicago teamsters and \$10 to Everett broom makers; instructed delegates to international convention at New York to favor existing wage scale. — Shop and Mill Hands No. 1410 adopted new by-laws providing for fund to aid members out of work or disabled. — Musicians Protective Assembly No. 1629 made alteration in its price list for different classes of work; decided upon a minimum wage of \$5 for Labor Day parade work; admitted 15 new members. — Roofers Protective No. 17 adopted resolutions opposing modification of Chinese exclusion act. — Laborers and Excavators No. 11679 denounced employment of non-citizens at wages below standard rate in city work; admitted 25 members who showed naturalization papers; agreement reported with Charlestown brewing concern that only members of unions affiliated with C. L. U. or B. T. C. should be engaged on work on new addition. — Marble Workers No. 56 opposed proposition to increase international per capita tax from 13 to 25 cents. — Several Hebrew labor organizations formed Central Federated Trades Council, with idea of fortifying position of Hebrew workers; formed on industrial lines and working as far as possible in secret; trade unions generally (with some Hebrew unions) and C. L. U. opposed idea of

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

council formed on race lines as contrary to spirit and objects of A. F. of L.; in September, alliance disbanded. — Employees of American Pneumatic Service Co. organized Pneumatic Mail Tube Operators No. 1 with charter roll of 22 members; began organizing campaign. — People's Legal Security Co. made offers to Bricklayers No. 8 to care for legal rights of members in case of injury while at work for payment of \$1 each, yearly dues. — Laundry Workers No. 66 reported large laundry organized. — Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 reorganized with idea of strengthening union; name of union will remain the same; 120 names on new charter roll. — Teamsters Joint Council voted to devote an hour of each meeting to educational purposes. — Reported that building laborers unions had decided in favor of uniting in one union. — Twenty former members of Freight Handlers Assembly No. 628 joined Interior Freight Handlers No. 70 (N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R.). — Garment Workers District Council No. 9 indorsed action of striking tailors; appointed committee to bring matter before C. L. U. — Carpenters No. 954 (Hebrew) gave \$10 assistance to fund for outings established by home for destitute Hebrew children; indorsed strike of Hebrew bakers; voted to purchase only union-labeled bread. — Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 indorsed custom tailors' strike and voted financial aid; voted support to Hebrew bakers by buying only union-labeled bread. — Granite Cutters: Boston Branch donated shop assessments to Chicago teamsters. — Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers No. 72 presented request for daily wage of \$4 for both metal and wood lathing, an increase of 60 cents for metal or wire work, and 40 cents for woodwork; also requested \$2.25 per 1,000 instead of present rate of \$2; voted to strike if demands were not acceded to; granted. — Bartenders No. 77 suspended member for failure to pay dues; said member was fined \$10 in Municipal Court for wearing union button under these conditions. — Engineers, Firemen, and Assistants Assembly No. 1628 reported agreement requiring shorter workday generally signed by employers. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 539 requested certain South Boston firms to close at 6.30 on Friday evenings in accordance with action of other stores. — Machinists: Boston Lodge No. 264 took steps toward organization of professional chauffeurs; only skilled workmen and members, or men willing to become members, of International Association of Machinists are eligible. — Musicians Protective Association No. 9 sent notices to every band master in city that rules applying to the participation in any function by members of the American Federation of Musicians wherein non-union musicians take part should be strictly enforced in all cases. — Iron and Brass Molders No. 106 decided to parade on Labor Day with striking union in Worcester; admitted 37 members. — Cigar Makers No. 97 reported satisfactory adjustment of controversy with local concern; voted in favor of levying tax of 20 cents on members throughout the country for pension of \$8,000 for international vice-president injured in service of organization; voted in favor of per capita assessment of five cents for labor agitation in Texas-farming regions. — Organization of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers No. 209 completed; International is affiliated with A. F. of L.; new union will work in conjunction with Laborers and Excavators No. 11679.

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

— Book and Job Branch of Typographical No. 13 reported as expecting complete organization by Jan. 1. — Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 and Lumber Teamsters and Handlers No. 112 reaffirmed decision opposing laying of disputed tracks in East Boston, and condemned action of Board of Aldermen for granting permission for same. — Longshoremen's Provident Union reported payment of \$837 in sick benefits since Jan. 1; appropriated an additional \$100 for like purpose. — Waiters No. 80 decided to demand after Sept. 1, a 10-hour instead of present 12-hour day, and a minimum weekly wage of \$12, an increase of \$2; voted in favor of proposed international sick and death benefit system. — Steamfitters No. 22 protested to national organization concerning employment of machinists in Navy Yard to do steamfitters' work, to the entire exclusion of latter; alleged that navy officials acknowledged that machinists particularly skilled in pipe fitting are employed, and at lower rates, than regular steamfitters. — Carpenters No. 33 voted to patronize only those grocers and dealers who close Wednesday afternoons and Saturdays at 10 o'clock. — Marble Cutters No. 50 voted a fine of \$100 on any member working on a local building where non-union men are employed. — Floorlayers No. 1096 voted to request an increase in daily wage of from \$3 to \$3.25 on Oct. 1. — Roofers Protective No. 17 passed resolutions expressing opposition to organization of a Structural Building Trades Alliance, inasmuch as it would be a dual organization to B. T. C., thus causing confusion to contractors and builders. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 declared one large establishment unfair; returned one to fair list and reinstated 15 men employed there. — Electrical Workers No. 103 accomplished the long desired unionizing of a local shop. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers Assembly No. 1849 indorsed strike of Hebrew Bakers and voted assistance. — Building Trades Council reported that all protests regarding employment of non-citizens at longer hours and lower wages than the union standard had been unavailing. — Longshoremen and Transportation Assemblies, affiliated with District Assembly 30 (Original), K. of L., decided not to parade on Labor Day, although some had previously expressed opinion in favor of same. — Iron and Brass Chippers No. 23 voted to request a nine-hour day with increase of \$1 a week; reported that trade is completely organized; in August, reported that nine-hour day without loss of pay was generally granted. — Newsboys Protective No. 9077 voted to establish a scholarship fund of about \$5,000 to enable at least one of its members to secure a college education; fund will be administered by committee of honorary members; voted \$100 as a nucleus; subscriptions will be solicited; in August, membership list of 400; in September, scholarship fund amounted to \$2,250. — Brewery Workmen Nos. 14 and 29 were involved in slight labor dispute at the Star Brewery; men were discharged, and unions asked for reinstatement which was agreed to by company.

August. It was reported that the following unions had disbanded within six months: Coat Makers (Women), Coopers No. 195, Italian Laborers, Machinists No. 658, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Wrapper Makers No. 37, Cloak Makers, Upholsterers No. 109, and Waist Makers No. 42. — Recent amalgamation of Piano and Organ Workers No. 21 with No. 19, and of

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

Stonemasons No. 33 with No. 9 was reported. — Carpenters No. 954 (Hebrew), representing the entire organization of Hebrew carpenters of the city, received application for membership from 40 Chelsea carpenters who decided not to form a separate local of Hebrew carpenters; reported that request for eight-hour day and union conditions had been granted by employers. — Cap Makers No. 7 indorsed bakers' strike; appropriated \$25 for strikers, and voted to impose a fine on each member who purchases any but union bread and pastry; members were warned to buy only union-labeled hats and caps for Labor Day parade, and it was voted to communicate with all unions in the State on this matter; reported that strike at Arch St. factory for acceptance of closed-shop agreement was still on and would continue until demand was granted, this being the only firm to refuse; later, reported that agreement had been renewed by every manufacturer for one year. — Coastwise Longshoremen's Assembly No. 1062 reported that \$250 had been paid in sick benefits during the past six months. — Cigar Makers No. 97 began action to check sale of non-union cigars in saloons of Chelsea by appointing committee for that purpose; if unsuccessful, committee to advise the 500 Chelsea members of union to advance no-license movement in fall. — Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 voted moral support to bakers' strike; voted to reorganize ladies' branch of trade; strike in Kingston St. establishment was reported as progressing satisfactorily; strike donation of \$75 received from Ladies' Garment Workers Union of New York. — Carpenters No. 1096 (Floorlayers) voted to have business agent and begin vigorous organizing campaign. — Hebrew Woodworkers No. 280 was organized with charter list of 45 members in consequence of efforts of other Hebrew unions; weekly dues of 25 cents were decided upon. — Insulator and Asbestos Workers No. 6 reported that controversy with Schoolhouse Commission over employment of non-union men had been settled satisfactorily. — Stablemen No. 10663 announced that another employer had agreed to sign wage scale; declared a Roxbury firm unfair. — Newspaper Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 259 appointed committee for establishment of renewal of present scale of wages and working agreement. — Carpenters District Council declared that Malden firm was not maintaining full union conditions in work on local store, and threatened withdrawal of all men; later, satisfactory settlement was made. — Electrical Workers No. 104 (Linemen) received 60 applications for membership. — Laundry Workers No. 66 admitted 45 employees from two large local laundries which are to apply for label. — Musicians Protective Association No. 9 affiliated with State Branch. — Steam Engineers No. 16 reported two mercantile establishments as unionized, having accepted union schedule of hours and wages. — Coal Handlers No. 623 reported that employers were still considering wage scale, but promised speedy decision. — Hay and Grain Teamsters No. 808 voted to ask employers for renewal of existing agreement; voted to fine members who did not take part in labor parade. — Transatlantic Steamship Wharf Clerks Assembly No. 1648, K. of L., reported friendly relations with all large steamship companies. — Coremakers No. 428 reported that all but two shops had granted demand of \$2.75 a day of nine

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

hours. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 voted to ask, at international convention, for a special organizer for New England; declared in favor of district rather than international organizers, and of only two international officers with salaried positions, president and secretary-treasurer; decided that A. F. of L. should revoke charter of Coppersmiths National Union on ground of failure to abide by A. F. of L. decisions in jurisdiction controversy with Sheet Metal Workers; reported that strike with E. B. Badger & Sons Co. was still on; reported that by acceptance of union agreement by one local firm, 12 new members were added. — District Assembly No. 30 (Incorporated) voted to institute an organizing campaign among engineers, stone pointers, musicians, and painters assemblies. — Cigar Makers No. 97 were notified that 16 label assessments were necessary, and members were urged to patronize establishments in all branches where only union labor and fair conditions prevail. — Foundry Employees No. 23 voted to take action against one firm if it did not sign scale calling for advance of \$1 a week, it being reported that all but three foundries were paying increase desired; in September, reported that union was gradually growing and that membership numbered about 100, although some foundries and establishments in the city were still unorganized. — Stonemasons No. 9 received notice that stonemasons of Dorchester had voted to amalgamate with it, which would make union one of the strongest in international. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 received report that another local company had been reinstated to fair list and that employees were in good standing; later reported that every towel-supply house in vicinity was unionized and men working on nine-hour schedule. — Grievance committee of B. T. C. decided that men employed in any capacity by brewery firms must affiliate with a central body or the A. F. of L. — Bakers Union reported that strike at Roxbury bakery had ended satisfactorily to union, employer having promised to use label and hire only union men. — Carpenters No. 67 of Roxbury voted to parade with Carpenters No. 438 of Brookline on Labor Day. — Woodworkers District Council indorsed action of Hebrew cabinet makers (Woodworkers No. 280) in asking employers for nine-hour day; appointed committee to confer with employers on matter of hours, wages, overtime work, and arbitration; later, strike ensued in those establishments not granting demands; voted to take steps toward unionizing all box manufactories of Boston and vicinity; decided to establish a sick benefit fund. — Iron and Brass Molders No. 109 decided to parade in Worcester on Labor Day. — Railroad Freight and Baggage-men: Robert P. Neil Division No. 105 was organized by men employed at Boston and Maine Terminal with jurisdiction over house foremen, checkers, receiving, delivery and yard clerks; reported that practically all eligible employees are members. — Stone and Brick Pointers Assembly No. 1626 appointed committee to visit employers and ask wage increase of 50 cents per diem for members; it was said that when last agreement was renewed, a stipulation was made that should conditions improve, wages would be increased; several employers having already raised wages, the others were to receive this request. — Piano and Organ Workers No. 19 voted to decrease rein-

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

statement fee to \$5. — Molding and Picture Frame Makers No. 251 indorsed plan of Woodworkers District Council to have mass meeting of woodworkers for discussion of condition of trade. — Steamfitters No. 22 voted to join People's Legal Security Co. — United Garment Workers No. 1 indorsed strike of Hebrew bakers and appropriated \$50 to same. — Engineers No. 16 appointed committee to investigate discharge of union engineer at plant in East Cambridge. — Chandelier Workers No. 18 decided that no gasfitting should be done by members while strike continues. — Carpenters No. 33 voted to donate \$25 to Free Home for Consumptives. — Barbers No. 182 reported unionizing of 12 more shops. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4 indorsed State Executive Board's plan to form a permanent State organization in every State, and that system of benefits be adopted. — Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers No. 72 left work where non-union gasfitters were employed in strikers' places. — Artificial Stone and Asphalt Workers No. 20 expelled six members who returned to work for a local company against whom the union had declared a strike. — Artificial Stone and Asphalt Laborers No. 32 voted to fine members who did not parade on Labor Day one day's pay. — Steam Engineers No. 16 had two engineers who struck at South Boston brewing company return to work under directions from the C. L. U., in order that the brewery need not be tied up and that an investigation may be made. — Satisfactory settlement made with Superintendent of Streets whereby only union engineers will be employed on municipal work. — State Branch, A. F. of L., sent circular letter to the several unions in the State, to the effect that a demand was to be made by union book and job printers for an eight-hour day to go into effect Jan. 1, and asking for the support of organized labor for this movement. — Teamsters Joint Council of Boston and Vicinity reported that between 8,000 and 9,000 teamsters would be in line on Labor Day. — Marble Setters Helpers No. 54 made temporary reduction in initiation fee from \$25 to \$15, in order to increase the membership. — Formation of the structural building trades organization was completed and will be known as the Building Trades Alliance; two weeks after formation the membership was announced to be 4,000. — Hebrew Bakers No. 45 reported that many non-union men engaged in the general strike against Hebrew master bakers had joined the union. — Building Trades Council voted to affiliate with the International Structural Alliance; it was reported that certain Hebrew contractors were employing non-union workmen on buildings. — Sign Builders and Hangers No. 1271 reported that the craft was entirely organized and that all firms but one had signed agreement. — Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 voted to give strikers at Kingston St. factory full strike benefits. — Barbers No. 182 reported that within a week 12 shops had been unionized, thereby increasing the membership by 20. — Carpenters No. 1096 (Floorlayers) reported that every member in the union was at work and that a recent request from various employers for 25 men had to be refused. — Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers No. 72 reported that demands made to them for competent workmen had to be refused as all members of union were employed. — Electrical Workers No. 103 (Insidemmen) voted to give support to the general strike involving members of Gasfitters, Fixture

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

Fitters, and Hangers No. 175; strike action indorsed by C. L. U. — Boston Culinary District Council was temporarily organized and committee appointed to draft an outline of a constitution, the purpose of the council being to provide for a better understanding of each craft's relation to a common employer, and to promote the industrial condition of the craftsmen of each organization. — Carpenters No. 33 reported the demand for carpenters to be greater than the supply. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 11 elected a wage and conference committee who should call upon the various local painting firms for the purpose of interviewing them regarding the wage increase and the working agreement for 1906. — Piano and Organ Workers No. 19 admitted 15 new members and had several applications on hand as a result of the reduced reinstatement fee to \$5. — Order of Railway Clerks reported formation of a new local. — Carpenters District Council received report of Judge Wentworth on the propositions submitted to him by the Carpenters District Council committee and committee of the Master Carpenters' Association of Boston, the principal point at issue being an increase in wages to go into effect Oct. 1; under the decision of Judge Wentworth 6,000 carpenters would benefit by an increase of 28 cents a day. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4 announced that the request of pile drivers for a minimum scale of \$18 a week had been generally adopted by employers. — Coat Makers No. 1 held the largest meeting on record, the special interest being the discussion of the amalgamation of the united garment workers and the journeymen tailors unions, the new body to be known as the Garment Workers and Journeymen Tailors International Union, same to comprise four sections with jurisdiction in the United States and Canada; no definite action was taken. — Iron, Furring, and Metal Lathers Assembly No. 1850 reported that all members were at work, and that request from employers for help had to be refused. — Marble Cutters No. 50 reported that an out-of-State firm had applied to the union for help, stating that work would be guaranteed for as many men as would go for a period of nine months, the wages to be paid at the rate of \$4.25 to \$4.50 a day; it was announced that as all members of the union were at work and as business was exceptionally good in Boston the offer would be accepted but by few; the question of increasing the monthly dues from 40 to 75 cents was not finally decided. — Woodworkers No. 24 appointed committee to confer with employers regarding the increase in wages from 33 cents minimum to 37½ cents an hour; the motion to increase the monthly dues from 65 cents to \$1 was defeated. — Garment Workers District Council No. 9 reported that 20 per cent of the local clothing shops were unionized, the conditions in these shops being the same as before the strike of 1904.

September. Cigar Makers No. 97 issued, through its executive board, notice that any member purchasing supplies of any Hebrew bakers whose employees were on strike would be fined; also that any member convicted of violating the eight-hour law would be liable to fine. — Lamplighters Benevolent Association includes employees of Rising Sun Street Lighting Company, which has the contract for lighting the city lamps; it was reported that each employee of the company had received a communication from said company to the effect that organization would be detrimental to

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

the best interests of the employee and that an organizing movement would not result in any benefit; the receipt of this report caused great indignation and it was condemned as being an intimidation; executive committee was instructed to interview company. — About 3,000 men marched in the Labor Day parade, the great falling off in the number of union men in line being attributed to the inclement weather, on account of which the route was shortened. Governor Douglas, with his staff, reviewed the parade at the State House, while Mayor Collins, with several city officials, reviewed the procession at City Hall. — Bakers No. 4 reported that the agreement which was submitted to the master bakers in the spring, to become effective May 1, had been adopted to date by about one-third of the 220 master bakers in Boston, but that the prospects looked promising for a general acceptance; the agreement in question was the same as that in force in 1904, except that labels were given to employers. — Executive Board of the State Branch, A. F. of L., discussed the boycott question and decided to send letters to all unions in the State asking them to notify State Branch of any boycotts or firms that had been placed on the unfair list; also a list of boycotts that had become non-effective, but not officially removed. This was done for the purpose of deciding the boycott question at the annual convention to be held in Pittsfield in October. — Bill Posters and Billers No. 17 passed resolutions thanking John Donnelly & Sons for signing the new agreement. — Building Trades Council passed a resolution criticizing the city authorities because of allegation that a special examination had been arranged for non-union men in an effort to break the pending strike of chandelier hangers and gasfitters. — Cigar Makers No. 97 passed a resolution protesting against the change in tariff on Philippine Island products. — Longshoremen's Trade Council voted that strike would be declared on wharf of White Star Line unless non-union men were discharged and union men put in their places; later, matter amicably adjusted, the company promising that henceforth union conditions would prevail. — Waiters No. 80 reduced reinstatement fee to \$5.25, the object being to get as many former members into the organization as possible. — Woodworkers No. 24 had 40 applications from employers for union woodworkers. — Coat Makers No. 1 had reaffiliation of 300 members, bringing the total membership to about 850. — Bricklayers No. 3 and Stone and Brick Pointers Assembly No. 1626 (the latter being K. of L.), had controversy over the application of No. 1626 for application to affiliate with B. T. C.; the bricklayers contend that the work of stone pointing is a part of the bricklaying and masonry trade according to the principles of A. F. of L., and that A. F. of L. had refused to grant the stone pointers a charter prior to their joining the K. of L. — Marble Setters and Helpers No. 54 elected committee to act with committees of Marble Cutters No. 50 and Marble Workers No. 56 in drafting a wage schedule and presenting same to employers, the contract for the present year having expired; later, Marble Cutters No. 50 voted to ask employers for minimum wage of \$3.50 for outside work and \$3 for shop work, the same to go into effect on Oct. 2. — Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers No. 72 had strike of short duration involving 10 members who refused to work with non-union men; matter was settled by the men

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

making application to the union. — Chandelier Workers No. 18 decided to raise the initiation fee to \$15; it was reported that business had been more successful during the past year than in previous years. — Hatters No. 5 voted in favor of extending the scope of organization so as to include in membership employees making men's straw hats. — Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 95 announced that the initiation fee would be increased to \$15 and the reinstatement fee to \$17.50 on and after Nov. 20. — Carpenters No. 33, upon announcement of increase of 1 cent a day in wages of members, increased wages of business agents. — Shop and Mill Hands No. 1410 appointed committee to call upon employers of carpenters and contractors outside of the Master Carpenters' Association, for acceptance of agreement providing for the wage increase and the eight-hour day. — Bricklayers No. 8 voted to establish the Saturday half-holiday for the entire year and arranged the working rules of the union to that effect. — The decision of the International Referendum was unanimous on the establishment of a death benefit fund. — Bricklayers Benevolent and Protective Association announced that expenditures during the past quarter approximated \$4,820; of this, \$1,174 was paid to the International as a per capita tax, \$400 was paid in death benefits, \$432 for accident benefits, and \$931 for sick benefits; appropriations of \$25 each have been made to the Emergency Hospital, the Free Home for Consumptives, striking teamsters at Chicago, and locked-out starchers at Troy, N. Y. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 announced plan to include in its membership all men engaged on metal ceiling work. — Plasterers Protective No. 10 announced that agreement providing for a minimum wage of \$4.50, and other conditions which existed prior to this time, had generally been accepted by employers. — Carpenters District Council voted that any member not receiving the increase in wages as provided for with Master Carpenters' Association should strike; later it was reported that practically no opposition had been encountered from employers. — Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 received favorable report from committees appointed to secure members from Cambridge, Somerville, Woburn, Winchester, and adjacent places, with the idea of forming locals. — Cigar Makers No. 97 voted to propose a new amendment to the international constitution that members of their craft coming from foreign countries must hold a three-years' card of membership, or show in some manner that they have been employed three years at the trade. — Typographical No. 13 reported that an apprentice boys' society and a women's auxiliary had been organized. — Pres. Samuel Gompers, of A. F. of L., made written appeal to all local unions for donations to locked-out starchers of Troy, N. Y., there being 800 girls involved. — Steamfitters No. 22 voted that the work of piping elevators, which was claimed in part by elevator constructors, belonged exclusively to steamfitters; flourishing business and scarcity of help in Boston and vicinity were reported. — Roofers Protective No. 17 agitated the union label and considered the question of wages, an increase to be asked for in October. — Cap Makers No. 7 unionized four shops, thereby increasing the membership by 40. — Reorganization of Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 was formulated, the two unions to be known as Skirt Makers No. 26 and Cloak

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

Makers No. 28. — Barbers No. 182 voted favorably on the question of licensing barbers and agitated that a law be enacted during the coming session of the Legislature to that effect; reported that nine shops were unionized during month. — Dry Goods Clerks No. 796 adopted new constitution providing for a sick and death benefit; under this ruling there is an allowance for sickness of \$5 for 12 consecutive weeks; the death benefit ranges from \$25 to \$200. — Musicians Protective No. 9 reported that Eleventh Annual Convention of American Federation of Musicians would be held in Boston in May, 1906. — Boiler Makers: Boston Lodge No. 431 reported that all their members were working and scarcity of help prevailed.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In October, C. L. U. petitioned Boston Transit Commission to give preference to citizens of Massachusetts in the employment of labor on the Washington St. subway; that the mechanics and laborers employed shall be required to work but eight hours a day; that the wages of mechanics be not less than those required by the organizations of the several crafts, and that not less than 25 cents an hour be paid for labor; Transit Commission decided that it could lawfully fulfil the requirements desired only in part, as its powers were derived directly from the Legislature. — Reported that 154 unions had affiliated. — Indorsed plan of having all the building trades form a building trades section of the C. L. U., and movement for cheaper gas.

November. Passed resolutions adversely criticizing President Eliot, of Harvard University, for opinions stated to have been expressed at a certain meeting and declaring that he is unable to understand the worker or his conditions.

December. Adopted resolutions asking co-operation of State Branch, A. F. of L., in securing legislation to the effect that Transit Commission be required to insert in contracts the provisions which were recently denied the C. L. U. — Through the efforts of a special committee, 32 storekeepers signed agreement to sell only union-labeled bread. — Reported that \$215 had been appropriated by affiliated unions to aid striking bakers.

January. Adopted resolutions indorsing strike of textile workers in Fall River and urging affiliated unions to levy a weekly assessment for the benefit of the strikers; in answer to this appeal practically every trade union in Boston levied a weekly per capita tax, generally of five cents, to continue as long as strike lasted; also adopted resolutions reaffirming the union indorsement of direct legislation by the people. — Made following refutation of charge brought against trade unionism: "While we admit that a fundamental principle of the trade-union movement is to advance the union shop and union label as important and necessary under present economic conditions, we desire to deny emphatically that official sanction is in any manner given to restriction of output by the American trade-union movement." — Adopted resolutions urging Governor to have conditions in State penal institutions and asylums for the insane investigated and remedied; received petition of Bottlers and Drivers No. 122 for assistance in inducing certain hotels to use union-bottled liquors.

February. Adopted resolutions opposing bill in Legislature providing for a reorganization of the School Committee so that it will consist of five mem-

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

bers in place of present committee, and condemning, also, the bill to amend 58-hour law for women and children so as not to include in its provisions the month of December each year. — Appointed committee to gather facts regarding alleged violations of 58-hour law for women in restaurants.

March. Adopted resolutions in favor of a paid commission to investigate the subject of trade and industrial schools, with a fair representation of the industrial element on the commission.

April. Directed label committee to investigate charge made by Blacksmiths No. 209 that only two out of 89 blacksmiths employed by the city were union men. — Voted to petition each member of the State Legislature to work for passage of following bills: To establish eight-hour day for public employees; to authorize direct vote of the people on questions of public policy; to amend law on liens on buildings and lands; relative to conditional sales of personal property; for certain exemptions in taxation for local purposes. — Elected delegate to convention of central bodies throughout the State, proposed by Brockton C. L. U., for the purpose of determining whether organized labor could strengthen its influence over the Legislature and obtain passage of bills having union sanction; action resulted from the defeat of numerous bills indorsed by trade unions. — Adopted resolutions demanding referendum on bill to reduce number of members of Boston School Committee, and indorsed request of B. T. C. that a union mechanic be appointed to Schoolhouse Commission. — Ordered investigation of complaint that contractor on United States work at Fort Andrews was employing 50 aliens in violation of law. — Adopted resolution urging that bill for consolidation of steam and electric railroads be held over for next General Court to allow public to gain better understanding of its intent.

May. Criticized action of Governor in signing bill for reduction of Boston School Committee from 24 to five members without the referendum clause demanded by trade unions.

June. Indorsed action of State conference of representatives of Central Labor Unions that the central bodies refrain from countenancing politics or political action in labor unions, and that action regarding legislation in the interests of wage workers be handled by the State Branch, A. F. of L.: appropriated \$25 for benefit of striking Chicago teamsters, an unusual action as revenue of C. L. U. is apportioned so as to just pay necessary expenses; appointed committee to visit every labor organization in Boston and vicinity to explain necessity for action in aid of striking Chicago teamsters; favored establishment of a building trades section of C. L. U. — Resolutions have been adopted by C. L. U. in behalf of local musicians to the effect that better wages paid by the government to its enlisted musicians would check their competition with civilian musicians. — United action with Cambridge C. L. U. is reported as pending in the case of the two Cambridge laundries aiding the Troy firms involved in the lockout. — Received \$87 from local unions for Troy starchers and \$75 for Chicago teamsters.

July. Central Labor Union committee sent circular letter to its 156 affiliated unions urging all to participate in Labor Day parade, thereby im-

BOSTON — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

pressing upon the mind of the people the strength of trade-unionism; upon unorganized, the need of unions; and to advance cause of union label. — Adopted resolution opposing new Hebrew trades federation by reason of its drawing of racial lines; later, federation was declared to be contrary to doctrines of A. F. of L., and locals were requested to withdraw from federation or sever their connection with the C. L. U. — Passed resolution requesting speedy opening of Cabot St. bathhouse and appointed committee to attend to matter. — Address given before C. L. U. on employers' liability and workmen's compensation, speaker suggesting that greater justice would be wrought if question of "assumption of risk" should be given to jury rather than judge to decide. Address was also given on discrimination against religion in employment.

August. Indorsed action of Newsboys Protective in its endeavor to establish a scholarship fund. — Appointed committee to wait upon Fire Commissioner and ask that no discrimination be shown against members of fire alarm service in matter of wages and hours. — Invited all members of unions not parading in bodies to march in C. L. U. delegation, and decided that no union not participating in parade be allowed to advertise its label or come within 500 feet of rear of parade; that all horses must wear shoes bearing stamp of Horseshoers No. 5, and that all vehicles bear label of Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 9.

September. Several members of union reported they had been offered bribes if they would work in interest of corporation desiring railroad track location in East Boston; matter was brought before Municipal Court.

Industrial Changes. In October, Brown, Durrell, & Co., dry goods, purchased land in Somerville for factory. — Broadway Coat Co., leather coats, out of business. — Ackerman & Brummel, cut soles, removed to larger quarters and installed new machinery; in December, shut down for a few weeks on account of fire. — The Phoenix Leather Goods Co., leather novelties, began operations. — Curtis & Moore, confectionery, succeeded by Curtis & Moore Co. — New England Carriage Mfg. Co. had new three-story frame factory, 50 x 91, under construction. — The Carborundum Co. leased factory and installed steam heating plant. — Frank T. Fuller, shoe stock, leased building for manufacturing. — Duchesse Salted Nut Co. succeeded Anna F. Barton, of Brookline. — F. M. Keith Co., refrigerators, succeeded by Frederick M. Keith & Co.

November. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. increased capital from \$10,449,100 to \$11,494,100. — Coffin Valve Co. awarded contract for new plant. — Howard Mfg. Co., webbing, increased capital from \$40,000 to \$90,000. — Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., paper, increased capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. — Grueby-Faience Co., tiling, increased capital from \$15,000 to \$60,000. — Thomas G. Plant Co., shoes, purchased land near factory; in December, completed erection of six-story brick addition, 52 x 175. — Lombard Governor Co. purchased factory in Ashland; removed there in December. — R. H. Long Shoe Mfg. Co., of South Framingham, leased factory in Roxbury; in January, moved plant here and began manufacturing women's shoes; in May, removed to South Framingham. — Pope-Robinson Co., motor vehicles, moved here from Hyde Park. — H. Pigeon

BOSTON — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Continued.

& Sons, hollow yacht spars, erected two-story spar factory, 26 x 85 — L. M. Ham & Co., iron workers, new firm under old name, leased building for occupancy. — Henry M. Mason, cigars, succeeded by Mason Cigar Co. — A. Ziegler & Sons, textile specialties, reorganized as A. Ziegler & Sons Co. — Waterfall Mfg. Co., wooden handles, began operations. — Marshall-Sanders Co., electrical specialties, reorganized as Marshall Electric Mfg. Co. — Greater Boston Cigar Co. increased capital from \$6,000 to \$9,500. — John C. Meyer & Co., spool cotton and silks, installed dyeing and bleaching plant. — National Coated Paper Corp. increased capital from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

December. E. K. Baston & Co., metallic goods, reorganized as The E. K. Baston Co. — Walworth Mfg. Co., steam and gas fittings, began construction of four-story brick factory, 100 x 100; purchased land near factory. J. W. Hoffman Co., paints, increased capital from \$20,000 to \$35,000; firm name changed to Hoffman-Richardson Co. — Worcester Instantaneous Water Heater Co. increased capital from \$250,000 to \$300,000. — Wm. Bourne & Son Piano Co. succeeded by J. B. Cook Piano Co. — Acme Baking Co. increased capital from \$6,000 to \$20,000. — Wellington-Pierce Co., lamp shades, increased capital from \$18,000 to \$50,000. — Boston Fire Brick & Clay Retort Mfg. Co. succeeded by Boston Fire Brick Co., Fiske & Coleman, Mgrs.; in May, succeeded by Fiske & Co. Inc. — United Printing Machinery Co. organized to take over business of Tympalyn Co., of Boston, Williams Lloyd Machinery Co., of Chicago, part of the Lovejoy Co., of New York, and Fullard Machine Press Co., of Plainfield, N. J. — American Carpet Beater Co. began operations.

January. Helburn Leather Co. reorganized; leased large water-power plant at Walpole for occupancy. — M. E. Nichols & Co., women's and children's garments, succeeded by The Goodwin-Durrell Co. — Charles H. Meinberg, cigars, out of business. — Boston Wool Scouring Co. purchased factory in East Boston formerly occupied by National Tube Works Co. — Hassall & Co., curtains, removed to Westborough. — Continental Export Co. awarded contract for two-story factory, 100 x 80, one-story concrete dry house, and one-story brick engine and boiler house, on Spectacle Island. — Magee Furnace Co. discontinued installation of furnaces and will confine its attention to manufacturing. — Royal Mfg. Co. succeeded by Royal Curtain Mfg. Co. — Firms of Cleveland Co. and Ralph P. Cheever, neckwear, succeeded by Cleveland-Cheever Co. — Herbert Cook & Co., paper boxes, dissolved; succeeded by Myrton O. Hill & Co. — J. L. & H. K. Potter, wagons, awarded contract for three-story brick factory, containing 3,000 square feet floor space. — James W. Colgan, harness hardware, succeeded by The J. W. Colgan Co. — A. B. Robbins, ornamental iron goods, succeeded by A. B. Robbins Iron Co.

February. William Farrell (Estate of), elevators, succeeded by William Farrell & Co. — F. H. Gilson Co., music bookbinders, increased capital from \$61,110 to \$77,000. — United States Fastener Co. began erection of three-story brick factory, 40 x 50. — Wilson & Smith, nuts and washers, awarded contract for two-story brick factory, 50 x 35. — Rueter & Co., brewers, erected three and four story brick addition. — Boston Knitting

BOSTON — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Continued.

Mills, sweaters and hosiery, removed to larger quarters. — Organization of a co-operative box-factory begun by Boxmakers and Sawyers No. 201; in April, began operations. — Bay State Packing & Provision Co. succeeded by Bay State Packing Co. — E. Doyle & Co., patent medicines, succeeded by Elmore Chemical Co. — Union Welting Co., leather welting, increased capital from \$5,000 to \$25,000. — Poole & Price, machinists, began operations. — William T. Bonner Co., water gages and valves, succeeded by The William T. Bonner Co. — Elmer Chickering, photographs, succeeded by Elmer Chickering Co.

March. Brash & Meyerson, furs, dissolved partnership. — H. N. Fish Chocolate Co. succeeded by R. L. Perry Co. — H. I. Bigelow, renovated butter, succeeded by Bigelow Butter Co. — Boston Bookbindery and Stationery Co. increased capital from \$6,000 to \$10,000. — Bigelow & Marshall Butter Co. succeeded by Eastern Butter Co. — Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., chocolate, awarded contract for new brick power plant: Engine house, 64 x 83; boiler room, 45 feet high. 98 x 59; will install four engines, two generators, and seven boilers. — Napier Motor Co. of America increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000 — Tishler & Tobias, hats, succeeded by Tobias & Rosnosky. — Taffey, Blake, & Wright, leather, succeeded by Blake, Wright, & Co. — Fred Thompson & Co., blackings, removed to Rockland.

April. Minard Liniment Mfg. Co. removed to South Framingham. — Bradstreet, Tilton, & Co., scarfs, succeeded by Tilton, Fuller, & Milton, Incorporated. — Dennison Mfg. Co., paper goods, increased capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. — George G. Fox Co., bakery, purchased 9,800 feet of land adjacent to factory; in May, awarded contract for three story and basement brick addition, 100 x 60. — John A. Lowell & Co. incorporated as John A. Lowell Bank Note Co. — William Zoerb, eyeglass and spectacle cases, purchased building in Dedham, moved there, and began operations. — Roxbury Carpet Co. began erection of four-story brick mill, 60 x 86, and two-story storehouse, 72 x 98. — Power Treeing Machine Co., of South Framingham, moved here. — E. B. Badger & Sons Co., Inc., metal workers, began erection of six-story factory, 40 x 77. — The Pratt Bread Co. began erection of two-story brick bakery, 64 x 88. — Clark & Kaufman succeeded by Boston Leather Goods Co. — H. & G. W. Lord, cotton and linen netting, reorganized as H. & G. W. Lord Co. — Scherrer-Williams Co. leased factory of Miller Bros. for manufacture of willow and rush furniture.

May. Oakes Knitting Mills, of Cambridge, purchased mill in West Roxbury; in May, removed there and began operations with 60 employees. — Columbia Counter Co. installed several molding machines. — American Architectural Iron Works moved to larger quarters. — Puritan Brewing Co. erected three-story brick addition to storehouse, 127 x 19. — Atlantic Works, engines and boilers, began erection of four-story brick office, pattern shop, and storage building, 39 x 174. — Erection of two-story brick paint shop, 80 x 50, begun at United States Navy Yard. — Café Noir Cigarette Co. out of business. — Murphy Varnish Co., of New Jersey, purchased five-story brick building and moved here. — Empire

BOSTON — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Continued.

Palm Oil Co., oils and rubber substitutes, out of business. — Clark & Roberts, temperance beverages, succeeded by The Malteaux Co. — Standard Packing Mfg. Co., fibered metallic compound packing, succeeded by Federal Metallic Packing Co. — Climax Lubricator Co. began operations.

June. Faneuil Watch Tool Co. succeeded by Rivett Lathe Mfg. Co. — Mentor Co., cigarettes, increased capital from \$100,000 to \$115,000. — J. H. Cochey, leather remnants, succeeded by Bates & Duncan. — Partnership formed for manufacture of sugar substitute; in August, succeeded by Crystal Sweet Co. — Boston Bolt Co. began erection of new factory; in September, installed machinery. — Woodwork department of Boston Tile & Mantel Co. reorganized as Tyler-Chapman Co. — Hanson Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000. — Elite Thread Works succeeded by Acme Thread Works. — American Textile Co., electric warp-stop motions, began operations. — Direct Corehair Co. purchased factory of Van Choate Electrical Co. at Foxborough; will manufacture a new textile fabric. — C. G. Flynn & Co., leather, succeeded by C. G. Flynn Leather Co. — Turner Tanning Machinery Co. purchased tanning machine business of Vaughn-Rood Machine Co. of Peabody; succeeded by Vaughn-Turner Tanning Machinery Co. — Standard Extract Co., dyestuffs, removed to Saugus. — Tripp Giant Leveller Co., shoe machinery, moved here from Lynn.

July. Louis Sheinwald, clothing, out of business. — P. R. Rideout succeeded by Mass. Builders Finish Co. — Regenerated Cold Air Co., air-cooling and humidifying apparatus, moved from Roxbury to its own plant in Dorchester. — Bouis & Co. began manufacture of soaps used in textile mills. — Massachusetts Chemical Co. completed new factories at Walpole and moved there. — Boston Consolidated Gas Co. dismantled works at North End; awarded contract for new holder and other extensive improvements. — David Isaacson, photo supplies, succeeded by the Auro Co. — Tripp Giant Leveller Co., Flagg Mfg. Co., Union Edge Setter Co., and Globe Buffer Co. consolidated under name of Boylston Mfg. Co. — American Shoe Tip Co. increased capital from \$9,000 to \$25,000. — Shannon Bros. Co., millinery supplies, began operations. — Rawlins, Nielsen, & Co. succeeded by Nielsen Glove Co. — Bartlett Shoe Co. installed machinery in new factory. — Confection Food Co. began operations. — M. H. Brigham Co., gasoline engines, began operations. — Jacques Bros. & Co., woodworking, shut down — factory destroyed by fire; in August, awarded contract for erection of one-story frame factory, 110 x 50, and brick power house, 45 x 25.

August. George A. Smith began erection of six-story building for general manufacturing purposes, 78 x 164. — Anglo-Egyptian Tobacco Co. succeeded by Wing-Webster Co., Ltd. — E. T. Brigham & Co. succeeded by Brigham Lace Co. — Simplex Electrical Co. awarded contract for two-story frame factory, 45 x 70, at Cambridge. — H. J. Saeger, cut soles, succeeded by Stevenson & Saeger. — Goodnow & Jenks, sterling silverware, succeeded by Goodnow & Co.

September. The Charles Holmes Machine Co. rebuilt factory destroyed by fire; two-story building, 75 x 150. — American Woolen Co. announced

BOSTON — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

intention of manufacturing all its own worsted yarn. — George Lawley & Son Corp., shipbuilding, began erection of one-story frame storage shed, 105 x 80. — Bates & Harrian, cigarettes, succeeded by R. Harrian. — George C. Jewell & Son, billiard tables, succeeded by G. C. Jewell & Son Co. — The S. M. Howes Co., stoves, increased capital from \$24,000 to \$125,000. — Porter Bros., curriers, dissolved; business will be continued by Frank J. Porter. — Boston Electrotypes Co. began operations. — Ajax Electric Mfg. Co., electrical appliances, began operations. — Eclipse Tanning Co. began erection of new japannery; installed 12 new drums and other machinery. — American Radiator Co. moved into two-story brick and stone factory, 140 x 120, just completed.

Workingmen's Benefits. *November.* A course in salesmanship was opened at the Educational Centre of the Bigelow School in South Boston. The course was purely experimental in nature and was conducted without expense to the city of Boston. The aim of the Trade Class in Salesmanship was to train young men and women in the principles and practice of salesmanship, in order that they might be of more value to their employers, and that the training and education they received might prove of advantage to them in the way of better positions and increased wages. The course extended during the term of the evening schools, from November to March, and consisted of a series of lectures, talks by prominent business men, examinations, gymnastics, and voice culture. Twenty-five students, including men and women, attended the entire course, 15 of this number receiving certificates. The large dry goods firms in the city were much interested in the movement, six firms agreeing to give positions to those receiving certificates upon completion of the course. Most of the 25 persons attending the evening course in salesmanship had positions; five who were not employed were given situations at the end of the course.

On the whole, the course was considered very successful and gave promise of developing an undeveloped and valuable field of economic training. The Boston School Board would not support the course, financially, therefore the class was not reopened in the Fall, owing to lack of funds.

The course in salesmanship at the Bigelow Educational Centre resulted in courses of salesmanship at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston and the Worcester Y. M. C. A. At the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the course is 15 weeks of seven hours daily, both morning and afternoon sessions. The entrance requirements are that the girls shall be at least 16 years of age and hold grammar school certificates. Practice work is included in this course.

A Servant Girls' Club was opened in Boston on Newbury St., the house being comfortably furnished throughout. The object of the formation of the club was to help employees in domestic service, and likewise to prove a help to employers of these workpeople, and emanated from a thoroughly philanthropic motive. The gentleman who was at the head of the enterprise gave much personal supervision to the work. The membership fee was 50 cents quarterly, and arrangements were made with various hospitals whereby the members would be treated in time of sickness or accident. The

BOSTON — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Continued.

club was to serve as a home for girls who were out of work while waiting for employment; girls coming into the city were welcome to stay at the club until work was found; 10 beds were held in readiness with this object in view. The operation of a free employment bureau was to form an important and valuable feature of the project, but such opposition was met from the Police Department on this score that operations were suspended, and on March 1, 1905, the club was closed. The contention seemed to be that a club of this kind could not maintain a free employment agency; that if it wished to carry on an employment business it would have to come under the police regulations and fulfil requirements of private intelligence offices. The enterprise was looked upon with much favor from both the employing and laboring classes, and much regret expressed at the failure of its plans.

Through the generosity of their employers hundreds of employees in Boston received turkeys as a Thanksgiving gift.

December. Jordan Marsh Co. continued in operation the scheme, which was inaugurated some years ago, of giving cash presents to employees at Christmas, the system taking the form of a certain proportion of each employee's wages, generally one-half of one per cent, for a specified period preceding Christmas. The time of participation in the profit-sharing extended, in 1904, from December 1 to Christmas, the clerks being given one-half of one per cent of their sales during that period. Employees in other branches of the business received at Christmas a cash gift commensurate with their position, salary, and length of service. From 2,500 to 3,000 persons were benefited, and the amounts received varied from \$1 to \$100.

A lunch room, mainly intended for those who bring their own lunches, was established some time ago at the Jordan Marsh Co., food being supplied at cost. The maintenance of the lunch room is a constant financial loss to the company. A recreation room is now planned for the employees and will soon be opened, it being reported that lack of room only prevented the establishment of a recreation room before.

At the close of our Report (Sept. 30, 1905), a Mutual Aid Association was formed and started actively during the first week in October. The company agreed to give the association \$1,000 if they would enroll 500 members. The enrollment was accomplished in one day, and on Nov. 2 it was reported that the association included more than 1,000 members. Membership is open to all employees, and is compulsory upon new employees when they have been in the employ of the company three months. The dues are 10 cents a month, sick benefit being \$5 a week for six weeks, death benefit \$100.

The Christmas gift distribution to employees of the R. H. White Co. consisted in a payment to all of the salesmen and saleswomen connected with the house of a sum in addition to their regular wages, equivalent to one per cent of the sales made by them during the week preceding the holiday. The highest amount paid to any salesperson was \$14.34 and the lowest about \$1. Approximately, 1,000 employees participated in this distribution.

BOSTON — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Continued.

In addition to a sum equivalent to one half of one per cent on their sales during one week prior to Christmas, the salespeople of the Gilchrist Co. were given a gift in money by the firm.

F. Vorenberg & Co. remembered their employees at Christmas by allowing each to select goods from the stock equivalent in value to from \$3 to \$25.

January. The Walter M. Lowney Co. dispensed the results of its profit-sharing system which was originated in 1902 and was considerably extended during the next two years. The company pays to the employees, as a reward for faithful services, a cash bonus equivalent to a certain percentage of the year's wages. In computing the bonuses all are put on the same basis. The employees entitled to participate in the profit-sharing are those who have been one full year in the employ of the company and have given strict attention to business, have been regular in attendance, and have in other ways conformed to established rules. For the year 1904 more than \$11,000 was paid to 600 employees in all departments, including all classes of help.

June. S. A. MacDonnell continued his plan of putting his employees on the co-operative basis for one week called "Employees' Week." As in 1904, the employees received two per cent of the total receipts from sales during the week specified. The amount was divided *pro rata* among the employees, each employee receiving a bonus of \$3.60, an increase of 57 cents over the bonus of 1904, the total amount thus spent by the company approximating \$250.

The site selected by the Salvation Army for the erection of a People's Palace, a proposition which has been held in abeyance for two years on account of lack of funds, is at the corner of Washington and East Brookline Sts. The cost of the land, covering an area of 12,750 square feet, was \$52,500. The building itself will cost about \$150,800, bringing the total cost to \$203,300. In two years the sum of approximately \$90,000 has been raised for this purpose. It is expected that the foundation stone will be laid on Nov. 10, 1905, and the building completed by June 15, 1906. In planning the building every thought has been given toward the comfort and welfare of the workingman, and to make it an attractive and popular place for him. The Palace is to consist of five stories and a basement, material to be gray brick with terra cotta trimmings. In the basement is to be a swimming tank, 60 x 20, shower and tub baths, besides large social and game rooms. An auditorium on the main floor will accommodate 750 people. A restaurant (where food will be served at the lowest possible price), a barber shop, a drug store, and a labor bureau will also be found on the main floor. The second floor will consist of a large reading room and library, where current books and papers will be found, and a writing room and social parlors. The three other floors are to be devoted to hotel purposes, built very largely on the "Mills Hotel" plan giving to the men a

BOSTON — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Continued.

clean, comfortable, warm room for the sum of 25 cents. It is intended to have a roof garden available for entertainments, religious meetings, etc., during the summer months.

The People's Legal Security Co. was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts for the purpose of rendering to members of labor organizations such services and protection as will place them upon equal terms with their employers and with organized capital, as far as their legal protection is concerned. The company also gives legal advice to trade unions, as a body, and to the families of the members. Besides protecting the interests of its members in cases of accidents, the company provides counsel and advice on questions affecting the law of contracts, agreements for the payment of installments for articles purchased, the relations of landlord and tenant, and on questions arising between employers and employees.

The cost of the services of the company for one year is \$1 per member, including services rendered to the family of a member. The company does not exact advance fees. If it brings suit for one of its members and fails to recover, no charge is made. If wages due are recovered through the company a charge of 10 per cent is made upon the amount received. For conducting all other cases, including damages for accidents, the charge is 20 per cent of the amount received. When successful, the actual disbursements for court fees and costs are refunded from the amount received. When a labor union associates itself, as a body, with the company, the company acts as general counsel for such union free of charge.

Many labor unions in all parts of the city indorsed The People's Legal Security Co.; the desire of unionists to become members seemed quite general.

September. Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., of Boston and Milton, presented each employee with a sum of money equal to 10 per cent of the amount of his year's wages. There is no established profit-sharing plan at this establishment, nor is there a regular method of distributing money benefits. Two years ago a distribution was made. Such action on the company's part does not in any way influence the amount of wages paid to help.

The Bread Winners College was opened under the direction of Professor Frank Parsons, Ph.D., at the Civic Service House. The registration was 100, the tuition being free. The purpose of this college is to offer to wage-earning young men and women the elements of a broad culture and a careful training in the best methods of thought and work. Industrial opportunities for studies are particularly emphasized, the occupations and daily hours of the pupils being kept constantly in view in planning class work. The means employed will be calculated to give the students the elements of culture without requiring in any way labor on technical or non-essential matters. The college opened with seven courses.

The Boston Elevated Railway Co. paid out in pensions during the year 1904-05, \$8,544, this being an average pension of \$224.87. The company

BOSTON — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Continued.

also gave during the year the sum of \$8,700 to the two Mutual Aid Associations, composed of employees of the road. The sum of \$60,157 was paid out as extra compensation, above the ordinary wage, to blue uniformed car service men. According to the rules of the company, extra compensation is given to blue uniformed men wearing service stripes only, one service stripe being awarded to men for each five years of continual service. The extra compensation for one stripe is five cents, or one-half cent an hour; for two stripes, 10 cents, or one cent an hour; for three stripes, 15 cents, or one and one-half cents an hour; this amount is added to the regular rates of pay governing employment under the car service.

The company expended during the year to car service men learning to perform the duties of conductors, motormen, and elevated brakemen, without rendering any service to the company, the sum of \$20,155; while \$27,511 was paid out to car service men (conductors, motormen, and elevated brakemen) while they were on call without performing actual service.

The Working Girls' Home was opened in connection with St. Stephen's Church on Florence St., the idea of the parties interested being to provide a home for self-supporting young women whose wages are too small to support them comfortably, and who have no home in Boston. Any young woman of good character, under these conditions, was eligible, regardless of creed; the cost of living varies from \$3.50 to \$5 a week.

The welfare and betterment work at the Wm. Filene's Sons Co. has been given in brief under this Section in former Reports of Labor and Industrial Chronology. The welfare work at this establishment was continued during the year 1904-05, and met with most satisfactory results. In September, there was a change in the form of government in the Filene Co-operative Association, which is composed of the employees of this firm. The method of government was changed from the popular form to that of the representative body. Upon petition of four per cent of the members, however, any matter coming before the Council may be submitted to a referendum vote. Members of the Council are appointed chairmen of the seven boards, which are composed of the following related committees. These boards are: Board of Health, comprising the Insurance and Health Committees; Board of Recreation, including the Club-House, Entertainment, and Athletic Committees; Board of Education, comprising the Library, Publication, and Lecture Committees; Suggestion Board; Board of Finance, including the Officers of the Bank and the Auditing Committee; Board of Store Protection, composed of the Store Protection Committee and Fire Brigade; and the Arbitration Board.

The second annual report of the Relief Department of the Thomas G. Plant Co. showed that in the year ending April 29, 1905, department had paid out for sick benefits \$4,033; for death benefits, \$450; and for free medical attendance for members, \$203. Dues are fixed at five cents a week for members under 20 years old, and 10 cents a week for those over 20 years; the amount received from this source during the year considered in the report

BOSTON — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Concluded.

amounted to \$5,255. The total membership of the department for the two years since its establishment was reported as 2,529.

In October, 1905, the Thomas G. Plant Co. offered its employees prizes for suggestions by which methods of work or the product of the factory could be improved, or the expenses of the business could be reduced, the prizes to be one dollar for each suggestion adopted by the company and, in addition, 19 grand prizes awarded quarterly to the person having the greatest number of suggestions adopted, the quarterly prizes ranging from \$1 to \$25. Later in October, at the suggestion of the company, the employees organized the Queen Quality Athletic Association to take charge of the gymnasium, restaurant, library, and recreation rooms furnished by the company, it being the opinion of the latter that the responsibility and the feeling of independence resulting from the full management and control of these departments would increase the employees' interest in them.

Bridgewater.

Industrial Changes. In November, Bridgewater Brick Co. purchased property for construction of spur railroad track.

BROCKTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In July, 41 cutters and five skivers employed by the Field-Lumbert Co. struck because firm refused to adopt price list presented by Cutters No. 35; on the following day practically the whole force left work; one month later men returned to work, concessions being made on both sides; the factory was unionized throughout, which fact much satisfied the union.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, State Board awarded new price list at M. A. Packard Co.'s shoe factory. *January.* New price list adopted for vampers in employ of Kelly, Buckley Co., a compromise between prices paid by the two firms which were recently consolidated. — Typographical No. 224 was granted increase of 25 cents a day, making wages \$2.75 for nine hours; overtime to be paid for at price and a half, work done after midnight, on Sundays or on holidays, at double price. — Clothing and Shoe Clerks No. 504 were granted Thursday and Friday half-holidays during the week of the Brockton Fair and Tuesday half-holidays during July, August, and September. — Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 235 reported that in 1904 the 10-hour work day was agreed upon and wages of 20 cents to 25 cents an hour over graded scale of 10 years. *February.* Four retail shoe dealers signed agreement with Clothing and Shoe Clerks No. 504; agreement related to closing hours and holiday periods and was practically the same as that of last year. *March.* A hearing on question of price for heel breasting at Factory No. 1 of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. took place before State Board; in May, the State Board awarded that the price for breasting heels on power-breasting machines would be six cents per 24 pairs. — White-Dunham Shoe Co. and Sole Leather Workers No. 74 referred to the State Board question of prices for leveling on the automatic machine.

BROCKTON — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Concluded.

June. Master Builders' Association refused request of Building Trades Council for Saturday half-holiday during July and August. — George E. Keith Co. voluntarily offered employees Saturday half-holiday for July, with prospects of a longer period. — Treers No. 36 agreed upon prices understood to be satisfactory to R. B. Grover & Co.; slight increase to be made on one line of work and a reduction on another.

July. Stores began closing Tuesday afternoons, weekly half-holiday to continue until September; action due to Retail Dealers' Association. — Majority of master workmen signed agreement of Steam and Gas Fitters No. 316, granting increase in daily wage from \$3.25 to \$3.50.

August. About 15 lumber teamsters had request for increase in wages granted, \$15.25 weekly to be paid drivers of two-horse teams and \$13.75 drivers of single teams, this representing an increase of from \$13 and \$12, respectively; the agreement specifies that nine hours shall be the work-day; men to be paid in full for legal holidays.

September. On account of local newspapers granting their employees an eight-hour day in accordance with request of Typographical No. 224, said union voted that after Nov. 1 all printing should be done in offices where the eight-hour schedule is in force.

Trade Unions. In October, Painters No. 643 placed a Whitman firm on the unfair list. — Joint Shoe Council donated \$100 to Fall River strikers; reported controversy at factory of T. D. Barry Co. amicably adjusted. — General Executive Board of B. and S. W. convened to hear case of the George G. Snow Co.; upon the death of the head of the firm company was reorganized; Council contended that a new contract submitted to the local council for approval was necessary, the same as when a firm first makes application for the union stamp; Board held that application of company for union stamp was a reissue, and hence solely within its jurisdiction; general officers were instructed to make a contract with firm, provided that wages and conditions existing at time of change in firm are re-established, except where changes by mutual consent or arbitration have taken place; company had meanwhile installed McKay heel shavers in place of Good-year, reduced pay from six to four cents, hence stamp was withheld; in December, conference was held between Heelers No. 370 and firm; matter was amicably adjusted and stamp forwarded to firm. — In view of reported mismanagement of financial affairs of Stitchers No. 44, the Board directed union to bond its financial officers; recommended that financial secretary be allowed to hire his own assistants and be responsible for their work; voted a weekly donation of \$5 to Fall River strikers; in November, reported new system of managing finances working smoothly; in January, financial secretary was placed under \$1,000 bonds. — Bakers No. 180 voted to give local dealers two weeks in which to either dispose of unfair and non-union crackers and biscuits or surrender their union labels, this being part of an international movement. — Printing Pressmen No. 102 took steps to have union label on all city printing. — Teamsters No. 286 presented agreement to master furniture movers asking for strict observance of holidays, 35 cents an hour for overtime, and working hours between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.; member fined \$5 for revealing proceedings of a meeting. — Grocery

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

and Provision Clerks No. 358 voted to impose a fine of 25 cents on members who fail to attend one meeting a month. — Cutters No. 35 opened an employment registry at union headquarters; reported working successfully; contributed \$50 to Fall River strikers. — Laborers Protective No. 9105 dismissed two officers as result of investigation made by general organizer of the A. F. of L. regarding financial affairs of union; methods of handling union's business revised, and collectors appointed on contracts where large gangs of laboring men are employed to collect dues, require applications of non-union men, etc. — M. A. Packard Co. and Lasters No. 192 submitted case regarding controversy between firm and employees in the lasting department to State Board. — Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 235 donated \$15 to Fall River strikers, making a total of \$55 contributed. — Cooks and Waiters No. 327 presented new agreement to Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors' Association; conferences held by committees from both organizations; in November, union cards were taken from three restaurants, proprietors of which refused to sign agreement. — Lasters No. 192 contributed \$50 to Fall River strikers, making a total contribution of \$700. — Building Laborers No. 132 voted a fine of \$2 on members patronizing unfair stores or buying goods not bearing the union label.

November. Four steamfitters, members of National Association of Steamfitters (not affiliated with A. F. of L.), were obliged to seek work elsewhere, members of Plumbers No. 276 refusing to work with them; committee appointed by Plumbers No. 276 to organize plumbers in Rockland. — Laundry Workers No. 64 voted to begin agitation against Chinese laundries, and appointed committees to ask the various unions for support. — Treers No. 36 voted a fine of \$2 upon members patronizing unfair stores. — Central Labor Union, Stablemen's Protective No. 10018, and Carpenters No. 624 indorsed action of Laundry Workers No. 64 in their agitation against Chinese laundries. — Elastic Goring Weavers' Association, in order to increase demand for elastic goring for shoes, voted to establish agencies in various industrial centres, and carry samples of gored shoes, made up in best styles and on most improved lasts, to be exhibited among the various unions, and make personal appeal for their support. — Cutters No. 35 dissolved its international correspondence committee, and ordered all data and statistics turned over to Bureau of Statistics of B. and S. W.; made donation of \$400, and voted a per capita assessment of 25 cents a week to aid Fall River strikers; reported membership of 1,400. — Lasters No. 192 passed resolution advocating the adoption by A. F. of L. of a label to supplant the many varieties of labels used by the different unions; reported a large membership. — Vampers No. 256 voted that no member is eligible to office unless he has attended four meetings during six months prior to election; made third donation of \$25 to Fall River strikers. — Barbers No. 238 reported a membership of 106, and every shop in the city unionized. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 358 voted to investigate and report all stores kept open in violation of agreement; voted to notify stores where members in arrears are employed that unless clerks are in good standing store will not be considered as unionized. — Typographical No. 224 requested increase from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day, minimum wage, for job

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

printers. — Clothing and Shoe Clerks No. 504 requested two half-holidays during week of Brockton Fair. — Shoe Finishers No. 37 voted a per capita assessment of 10 cents a week for three weeks for benefit of Fall River strikers. — Boot and Shoe Workers No. 38 (Mixed) made donation of \$50 to Fall River strikers. — Carpenters No. 624 voted in favor of the following amendments to the national constitution: To raise monthly dues from 20 to 25 cents, to reduce age limit of apprentices from 18 to 17 years, to elect general officers by referendum. — Bakers No. 180 asked the international for \$1,500 to carry on agitation against unfair biscuits.

December. Recent order issued by Old Colony Street Railway Co. requiring employees to turn in their passes was explained to committee of Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 235; company assured employees that transportation would be furnished whether in uniform or not; union petitioned officials of local street railway company to allow business agent six months' leave of absence to attend to his work for the union; company was unwilling to establish such a precedent. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 358 were granted a permit to distribute cards in the public streets declaring a local store on the unfair list. — Carpenters No. 624 adopted new by-laws requiring all carpenters to have working card of local union before going to work in this city; 25 cents a month to be charged out-of-town carpenters for union card; substantial fine provided for violation of this rule, and for members of Carpenters No. 624 who work with such violators; voted that all carpenters at work in this city must report name of employer to recording secretary, and whenever a change is made secretary must be notified within 24 hours. — Sole Fasteners No. 111 voted to contribute \$5 a week to Fall River strikers. — Central Labor Union recommended to State Branch, A. F. of L., that a Whitman shoe and leather firm be placed on unfair list. — Laborers Protective No. 9105 made donation of \$48 to Fall River strikers; assessment of \$3 levied by A. F. of L. for benefit of Fall River strikers led to denunciation of methods of officers of A. F. of L. — Joint Shoe Council appointed a legislative committee; made donation of \$100 to children of Fall River strikers to be used to buy shoes and stockings. — Skivers No. 406 awarded prizes for attendance at meetings. — Cutters No. 35 opened a station to receive clothing for Fall River strikers. — Building Trades Council withdrew from affiliation with National Building Trades Council.

January. Carpenters No. 624 voted against the B. T. C. employing a business agent, while Plumbers, Steamfitters, Lathers, Electrical Workers, Building Laborers, Painters, and Sheet Metal Workers Unions voted in favor of the action; it was stated that Carpenters No. 624, with membership of 325, would have to pay the greater part of agent's salary. — Cutting Die Makers No. 10355 voted fine of \$2 upon members patronizing unfair tobacco stores; voted a per capita assessment of 10 cents a week to assist Fall River strikers; affiliated with National Die and Cutter Makers, an organization chartered in October, 1904, and holding jurisdiction over the greater part of die makers' unions throughout the country; chartered as Cutting Die and Cutter Makers No. 307. — Sole Leather Workers No. 74 reported that proprietor of union lunch room continued to sell non-union tobacco; referred

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

to label committee; voted to oppose holding national convention of B. and S. W. in June, alleging that convention would not have enough business to transact to make it warrantable (similar vote taken by Sole Fasteners No. 111 and Heelers No. 370); voted to continue weekly donation to Fall River strikers. — Vampers No. 256 had grievance with shoe firm of Kelly, Buckley Co., a consolidation of Kelly-Evans Co. and Cygolf Shoe Co., that uniform price list adopted under the consolidation was not up to the required scale; matter satisfactorily adjusted and firm was granted union stamp; blacksmith shop and a stitching school placed on unfair list; voted in favor of proposition to hold national B. and S. W. convention in June; received request for referendum vote on proposed rule to impose fine of \$5 on any vumper who works more than 54 hours a week. — Musicians Protective No. 138 contributed \$5 toward the establishment of a home for aged musicians. — Carpenters No. 624 appointed committee of one to visit all senators and representatives in the district in the interest of a bill to be introduced into the Legislature relating to mechanics' liens and amendments thereto. — Conference held by representatives of Joint Shoe Council and Shoe Manufacturers' Association to consider recent discharge of union men from factories using union stamp; no definite action taken, although grievance had caused considerable agitation among local shoe workers. — Barbers No. 238 voted to investigate complaint that some barber shops were kept open Sundays; assessed members one cent a week to assist Fall River textile strikers. — Blacksmiths No. 216 placed two shops on unfair list and voted to report them to all local unions. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 248 voted \$5 to striking textile workers in Fall River and levied per capita assessment of 15 cents a week to continue as long as strike lasts. — Typographical No. 224 received report that nearly every employer of job printers in the city had signed union contract for 1905; appointed committee to ask superintendent of schools for explanation of alleged awarding of contract for printing to unfair Boston firm. — Long-standing dispute between Stationary Firemen No. 47 and Laborers Protective No. 9105 relative to jurisdiction over employment on gas retorts was settled through secretary-treasurer of State Branch, and agreement made that firemen already employed should be left undisturbed, but vacancies occurring in the work should be filled by laborers, according to agreement previously made.* — Central Labor Union issued call to members of affiliated unions to assist in persuading all employees on local street railway to join Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 235. — Painters No. 643 received notice that controversy with Steam and Gas Fitters No. 316 had been settled, latter union having agreed that the bronzing of radiators should be done only by painters. — Cutters No. 35 voted to oppose bill before the Legislature providing for the establishment of leather trade schools; relief committee collected \$300 to provide shoes for children of striking Fall River textile workers. — Clothing and Shoe Clerks No. 504 withdrew union store card from four retail shoe dealers who refused to sign union agreement for 1905; in March, firms signed and cards were returned; renewed agitation to have

* See p. 169, Labor and Industrial Chronology, 1903, 1904.

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

B. and S. W. locals erect building for use of all labor unions of the city; referred matter to Joint Shoe Council for approval. — Bakers No. 180 increased dues from 60 cents a month to 25 cents a week; indorsed demand of Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57 for full holiday on February 22. — Cooks and Waiters No. 327 voted to suspend all members in arrears for dues.

February. Joint Shoe Council received complaint of Typographical No. 224 that union stamp shoe manufacturer was having printing done by non-union firm; instructed legislative committee to make every effort to defeat bill providing for establishment of schools of shoemaking in Brockton. — Stationary Firemen No. 47 reduced initiation fee from \$5 to \$2; voted to ask C. L. U. to assist in settling controversy with steam engineers who held firemen's positions and refused to join firemen's union. — Lasters No. 192 instructed its legislative committee to join with other union committees in opposing bill before the Legislature relative to the establishment of leather trade schools. — Central Labor Union indorsed bill in Legislature granting to cities and towns local option in taxation; voted to take action in case of former Whitman employers whose woodworkers have been on a strike for over a year; opposed bill in Congress providing for reduction of duty on Philippine cigars and tobacco; label committee reported that members of B. and S. W. were not buying union-made goods to a satisfactory extent. — Edgemakers No. 118 donated \$300 to striking textile workers at Fall River. — Cutters No. 35 voted not to insert articles providing for apprenticeship system in agreement. — Council of Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers, and Steamfitters organized. — Bootblacks No. 9801 disbanded, alleged cause being lack of interest.

March. Woodworkers reported success in efforts to stop sale and use of a brand of cocoa, declared unfair by organized labor because cocoa manufacturer used packing cases made by unfair woodworking concern. — Cutters No. 35 opposed establishment of trade schools; adopted resolutions asking authorities to take action toward immediate inspection of all boilers used in factories of Massachusetts; that all defective steam plants be condemned, and that boiler and engine rooms be built apart from factory; donated \$300 to Brockton Fire Fund. — Shoe Finishers No. 37 donated \$25 to locked-out cap makers in New York City; opposed establishment of trade schools. — Plumbers No. 276 voted to affiliate with Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers District Council of Boston and Vicinity. — Central Labor Union sent out 12,000 circulars to various unions throughout the country calling attention to the fact that a certain box firm, and cocoa manufacturer who purchases boxes from it, had been declared unfair; reported that long-existing controversy with local cigar store, declared unfair, had been settled by proprietor having met labor representatives and settled differences. — Executive Board of Sole Fasteners No. 111 decided to call mass meeting of sole fasteners to consider introduction of welt grooving machines in No. 1 Factory of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.; firm had asked for reduction of three cents a dozen on account of work being done for welters by the machines. — Joint Shoe Council donated \$500 for aid of families of those who lost their lives in the disaster at R. B. Grover & Co., Inc.; it was reported that out of 169 union men

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

employed at the plant about 40 were lost; appointed committee to start a citizens' relief committee to solicit contributions. — The donations to the Grover Relief Fund by Brockton trade unions aggregated, to date, \$3,000; the Boston unions contributed \$3,000, and other State unions \$550; the sum of \$300 was sent by out-of-State labor organizations. — Joint Committee of the Retail Clerks unions donated \$42 to Fall River textile operatives and \$50 to Grover Relief Fund. — Candy Makers and Packers No. 266 reported successful renewal of agreement.

April. Local unions affiliated with B. and S. W. reported that death benefits to be paid by general organization on account of the Grover disaster would amount to about \$10,000. — Machinists No. 176 began effort to organize local union of metal mechanics. — Carpenters No. 624 adopted new by-law making \$3 a day minimum wage, instead of \$2.75. — Heelers No. 370 made application to State Board to determine proper wages to be paid for work on two machines recently introduced in local factories. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 296 voted that, instead of working by the day, paperhangers should be paid by the roll for their work; vote approved in May by national brotherhood. — Central Labor Union called convention of central bodies throughout the State to discuss means of obtaining passage of legislation favored by organized labor; within two weeks central bodies in nine cities and towns had appointed delegates. — Laborers Protective No. 9105 voted to stand by Western Federation of Miners in their struggle against mine owners of Colorado, and refused to follow advice of president of A. F. of L. that A. F. of L. unions cease to give material aid to the Colorado strikers. — Agreement with Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 358 was renewed for one year by Grocery and Provision Dealers' Association and Montello Dealers' Association. — Women's Label League indorsed action of local unions in placing a brand of cocoa on unfair list. — Central Labor Union received report of the failure of the bill brought before the Legislature, through efforts of Lasters No. 192, for amendment of law relating to appointment of experts by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. — Lasters No. 192 voted contribution of \$5 a week to support of striking woodworkers at Whitman; in May, reported that donations of union to Whitman strikers had aggregated nearly \$1,000 since beginning of the strike.

May. Dry Goods Clerks No. 605 admitted 14 members, the largest number at a single initiation during the year. — Cutters No. 35 voted that members using non-union knife blades should be subject to a fine of \$2 for each offense; voted not to support movement of Joint Shoe Council for weekly half-holiday, alleging that earnings would be reduced, since men could not make up time to offset the half-holiday without violating union rule forbidding them to work more than nine hours in one day. — Owing to special efforts to increase membership, Laborers Protective No. 9105 admitted 16 new members and received 21 applications. — Carpenters No. 624 granted permits allowing four crippled workmen to work for \$2.75 a day. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 358 placed local firm on unfair list for keeping open after closing hours. — Barbers No. 238 voted that a journeyman violates by-laws of union when he shaves em-

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

ployer on Sunday. — Joint Shoe Council indorsed recommendation of Treers No. 36 that general constitution be amended to provide that when locals vote for national officers by referendum, the ballots be cast on the same night. — Central Labor Union reported that Whitman woodworkers who are on strike had received to date \$3,091. — Bakers No. 180 removed one firm from unfair list. — R. B. Grover & Co., Inc., made request of Boot and Shoe Workers Unions for new schedule of prices, as the shoes are to be placed upon the open market. — Plumbers No. 276 reported no final outcome of wage agreement. — Heelers No. 370 discussed proposed reduction of scale of wages for foot-power breasting in the W. L. Douglas Shoe factory; offer to pay six cents for breasting 24 pairs was rejected; in August, decision made by union that no member should be allowed to pay for shoes damaged through use of the power breaster.

June. Two members of Carpenters No. 624 left work at Cudahy Packing Co. because two men from New York were employed who were not in good standing. — Building Trades Council decided that carpenters must confine their metal work to metal shingles, and discontinue at once work upon sidings, metal ceilings, and conductor pipes. — Differences have been satisfactorily adjusted between Plumbers No. 276 and Master Builders' Association, apprenticeship regulations being the most important feature of settlement. Term of apprentices is determined at five years, of which time the first three years are spent in helping journeymen, the last two years in actual plumbing under expert supervision, during which apprentices are known as junior plumbers. Henceforth, each employer of a union plumber shall be allowed one apprentice for 12 months in the year; two apprentices shall be permitted masters employing six plumbers for 11 months in a year. At conference, two master plumbers were accused of technical violation of agreement. — In spite of verdict of Master Builders' Association that granting of request for half-holiday was not expedient, members of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 296 planned to make such arrangement. — Financial assistance was given those Everett broom makers striking against prison-made brooms. — Strict action against an unfair shop was contemplated by Blacksmiths No. 216. — Lathers No. 123 did not consider the matter of requesting a uniform weekly half-holiday because, working for payment by the piece, members can take half-holidays during the summer at their own expense. — Lasters No. 192 ordered investigation to ascertain if 54-hour law is being enforced in all factories. — Heelers No. 370 voted that to become eligible to membership an applicant must have had six months' experience. — Musicians Protective No. 138 took action on the question of music in Knights Templar parade, declaring all bands participating to be unfair, and beginning prosecution of members who took part, estimated fine being \$50. — Reported that Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 296 started investigation of certain sick claims which it deemed unwarranted; no reply was received concerning wage schedule (recently sent to employers) which stipulates that paperhangers shall be paid by the roll instead of by the day. — Stitchers No. 44 appropriated \$50 to Women's Label League and Industrial Improvement Association. — Cutters No. 35 collected \$10 for erection of temple at Rochester, N. Y. —

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

Laborers Protective No. 9105 voted \$25 to striking teamsters of Chicago. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 296 voted to raise dues from 50 to 75 cents a month; in consequence, receipts a month will be about \$50 larger. — Barbers No. 238 voted that more attention must be given the matter of sick benefits. — Cutters in shoe factory of D. W. Field Co. were informed that there was no work for them at present; many of the men alleged this lay-off to be an actual lockout due to movement on foot to obtain union wages for all cutters; non-union employees applied for membership in Cutters No. 35; in July, committee of Joint Shoe Council ordered strike, official sanction having been given. At mass meeting of strikers, benefit of \$4 a week was declared for members in good standing, some provision to be made for the others. Stitchers No. 44 indorsed strike and reported that many of its members involved in strike had secured places elsewhere, and that non-union stitchers were joining the local. It was later reported that future arrangements with regard to strike should be made with new management of factory, as firm was succeeded by the Field-Lumbert Co.; in August, agreement was reached between firm and unions. — Cutters No. 35 voted donations of \$5 to Salvation Army of Boston, striking teamsters of Chicago, and co-operative broom makers. — As result of protests entered concerning unsanitary conditions in factories and inadequate means of escape in case of fire and accident, Joint Shoe Council appointed investigation committee; it is asserted that regulations providing for better conditions have not been complied with. — Action was begun by executive committee of C. L. U. against master blacksmith alleged to have violated agreement between Blacksmiths No. 216 and Master Horseshoers and Blacksmiths' Association; also against laundry reported to have broken contract with Laundry Workers No. 64; placed local shop on unfair list, case being left with C. L. U. for settlement. — Skivers No. 406 adopted by-law that six months' experience in trade is necessary for application to membership. — Steam and Gas Fitters No. 316 voted for renewal of agreement with master steamfitters, new contract remaining essentially the same as old. — Discussion held by Cutters No. 35 over removal of Emerson Shoe Co. to Rockland; opinion voiced that wages should remain the same there as here (at \$16.50 schedule), otherwise union stamp should be withheld; later, word received by Council that contract between Emerson Shoe Co. and Rockland workers had been ratified.

July. Joint Shoe Council appointed committee to investigate removal of a shoe firm to Rockland and consider reasons for withholding stamp as mentioned in complaints entered charging unfairness. — Lasters No. 192 reported concern over introduction of machines which, as claimed, do not save labor but require only unskilled labor for operation; reduction of wages is feared as result; boys employed by E. E. Taylor & Co. where machines were installed were removed when firm was reminded of contract providing for payment of 33½ cents an hour for every man employed in room; later new wage agreement between Lasters No. 192 and W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. was signed for six months in consideration of new machines; skilled machine workers to receive \$3 a day; unskilled workers or assemblers, \$2; agreed that neither girls nor young men should be em-

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

ployed as assemblers. — In answer to request of Joint Shoe Council for Saturday half-holiday with nine-hour schedule for other days, Shoe Manufacturers' Association granted half-holiday on condition that 54-hour weekly schedule be maintained, which implies five days of 10 hours. — Packers and Dressers No. 365 opposed calling of special convention of B. and S. W. for first week in October proposed by Lasters No. 192; women members agreed to wear shoes with Hub gore in interest of elastic gore makers. — International Association of Machinists reported the acceptance of union label agreements by many firms. — Endeavors made by Musicians No. 38 to get non-union bands to join union. — Central Labor Union voted to use influence against unfair laundry firm of Troy; received report from Whitman woodworkers that members agreed not to buy of a Massachusetts chocolate and cocoa firm that patronizes a Whitman woodworking concern declared unfair. — Action is being taken against members of B. T. C. who are in arrears for dues. — Finishers No. 37 received 30 applications for membership owing to strike in factory of Field-Lumbert Co. — At meeting of Carpenters No. 624 discussion was held concerning alleged use of unfair metal in certain construction work in city; committee sanctioned strike for eight-hour day at regular wage of \$2.50 of carpenters of Attleborough. — An agreement, with one or two exceptions, very similar to that of 1904, made between master blacksmiths and journeymen, by which eight-hour day with minimum wage of \$13.50 a week was established. — Boot and Shoe Workers Union discussed case of a local manufacturer who is alleged with changing prices for workmen without notifying union or requesting arbitration decision, according to conditions of contract. — Cutters No. 35 voted to ask for eight-hour day with daily wage of \$3, an increase of 25 cents a day over present rate for nine-hour day; should manufacturers refuse to grant request, matter will be referred to State Board. — Bakers No. 180 received charges that all members were not careful to affix the union label to every loaf of bread sold, and cautioned members concerning matter; it was reported that 349,000 union-made loaves were sold in this vicinity during past month. — About \$300 was contributed to locked-out starchers of Troy, N. Y., by local unions.

August. Teamsters No. 286 asked Carpenters No. 624 for indorsement in their controversy over hours and wages. — Carpenters No. 624 indorsed demands of lumber team drivers for increase in wages, and declared aid in case of strike by refusing to use lumber handled by non-union men. — In consequence of a complaint entered to B. T. C. that men employed at Montello St. building were receiving less than schedule wage and were working nine hours, investigation was made, and it was found that men especially trained in construction innovations had been brought in and were receiving the average rate for skilled labor, but that employers would endeavor to establish three shifts of eight hours each; committee found company disposed to act fairly; later reports stated that company had agreed that after foundation work had been completed union workmen would be employed and union conditions prevail. — Controversy arose involving Blacksmiths No. 216 and Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 103 and local firm; violation of contract is alleged in engaging members

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

of union not in good standing. — Packers and Dressers No. 365 reported 28 initiations at one meeting and 54 applications, many being of men formerly employed by Field-Lumbert Co. — Treers No. 36 voted in favor of nine-hour day at \$3, an increase of 50 cents; a joint application was later made to the State Board to decide prices in controversy. — Proposal to reduce reinstatement fee from \$5 to \$2, by amendment, was favorably discussed at meeting of Sole Fasteners No. 111. — Proposition of Brockton Relief Hospital to care for members of labor unions at a per capita cost of 25 cents a quarter was indorsed by C. L. U., and given favorable consideration by local unions in general. — Barbers No. 238 purchased tickets from the Brockton Relief Hospital for those members not holding certificates. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 296 voted to request, for the second time, that the employers adopt prices for hanging paper by the roll, same to go into effect Sept. 1; reported former request not acknowledged. — Typographical No. 224 authorized the continuance of the eight-hour agitation, the proposed eight-hour day to go into effect Jan. 1, 1906. — By a vote of Shoe Finishers No. 37, the reinstatement fee was reduced from \$5 to \$2. — Teamsters No. 236 voted to strike one of the largest ice plants in the city unless certain of its employees who were in arrears in the union paid their dues or were discharged; subsequently matter was satisfactorily settled by delinquents paying dues. — Local members of International Retail Clerks Protective Association received announcement of the increased per capita tax, to become effective on Oct. 1. With the increased tax come greater insurance benefits, *i.e.*, formerly \$100 was paid to beneficiaries of members of one year or more standing, while under the new arrangement the following benefits accrue: Six months' membership entitles beneficiaries to \$25; one year, \$50; two years, \$100; three years, \$150; five years or more, \$200; about 600 clerks will be affected by change. — Executive Board of Lasters No. 192 reported that manufacturers who installed the new pulling-over machines had agreed to the \$2 a day wage; lasters had asked for \$3, but compromise was affected. — New union affiliated with International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was instituted as Electrical Linemen No. 442; dues connected with the union are 60 cents a month, the death benefit being \$100. — Vampers No. 256 voted to withdraw from State Branch, A. F. of L., this being second union to withdraw within a short time.

September. Movement on foot to form a retail clerks' council, the council to comprise three local unions of the International Retail Clerks Protective Association. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 357 met to consider the method of payment of the per capita tax, which will be increased from \$1.60 to \$3 per annum. — At mass meeting held by Lasters No. 192, the compromised \$2 a day wage rate was strongly opposed; the discussion of the wage question was brought about because of temporary establishment by W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of \$2 a day for work of assembling for new pulling-over machines; union held that wages should be kept up to present standard despite the fact that new machines were being introduced. — At meeting of Cutters No. 35 several death benefits were paid; donations paid to out-of-State strikers; union voted to give support to proposed labor temple. — The jurisdiction of B. T. C. was extended by admitting delegates from Car-

BROCKTON — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

penters No. 1046, of Bridgewater, under specified conditions; it was voted to ask the various carpenters of North Easton, Whitman, Rockland, and Stoughton to become affiliated with B. T. C. — Sentiment expressed by Lasters No. 192 in regard to proposed labor temple was that it should be built entirely by organized labor and controlled by organized labor; a vote to this effect was passed. — At meeting of Carpenters No. 624 it was reported that union membership in southeastern Massachusetts approximated 1,200. — The fact that Musicians' Protective No. 138 had declared certain local bands "unfair," and that C. L. U. was asked to renew the boycott which had been levied on the Weymouth Agricultural Fair, caused considerable comment. — Grievance was laid before C. L. U. in regard to W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. patronizing the firm of Atwood Bros., of Whitman, which is on the union's "unfair" list; it was contended by superintendent of shoe factory that firm in question was the only one making such racks as were in use in their establishment. — Printing Trades Council voted to withdraw union label from a local job printing office upon complaint of Typographical No. 226 of violation of contract. — Edgemakers No. 118 favored abolishment of \$5 reinstatement fee and re-establishment of the \$2 rate. — Vampers No. 256 voted to purchase 100 shares in proposed Labor Building Association, having for its purpose the erection of a labor temple. — Central Labor Union voted to instruct the legislative committee to oppose granting a local street railway company extension of privileges unless provision was made that only union labor and union conditions would be employed. — Vote was taken by Stitchers No. 44 to oppose the proposition to assess members 25 cents quarterly for support of the Brockton Relief Hospital. — Teamsters No. 286 voted that unless the drivers of one of the largest local express companies should join the union action would be taken against said company. — Skivers No. 406 ratified the labor temple proposition. — A large number of employees of Field-Lumbert Co. applied for admission to Shoe Finishers No. 37.

Industrial Changes. In October, R. B. Grover & Co., Inc., shoes, added women's shoes to product; in March, factory was completely wrecked by explosion of boiler; 60 people lost their lives and many were injured; a relief fund was started and soon reached \$100,000; in June, firm was succeeded by Emerson Shoe Co. which moved to Rockland in July. — Charles A. Eaton Co., shoes, secured additional space by leasing new factory building. — George E. Keith Co., shoes, installed new generator; in December, leased factory at North Adams for manufacture of \$2.50 grade shoe; in April, purchased building for enlargement of tannery; in June, began erection of addition to tannery, 75 x 40; installed new boiler. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. installed three automatic levelers in No. 1 Factory; in November, increased daily capacity of No. 2 Factory from 75 to 80 cases; daily capacity of No. 1 Factory reported to be 400 cases. — Rufus C. Maltly, of New York, purchased plant of Standard Rubber Co., for occupancy.

November. Condon Bros. & Co., shoes, installed Goodyear machinery; will change one-fourth of total output from McKay to Goodyear footwear. — Colony Shoe Co. commenced operations; in August, went out of business.

BROCKTON — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Continued.

December. Bryant Bros., slippers, succeeded by C. E. Field. — H. W. Alger, leather remnants, commenced operations. — George W. Bailey & Co., shoe trimmings, reorganized as G. W. Bailey Co.; in August, reduced capital from \$10,000 to \$5,000.

January. Woodward & Wright, lasts, purchased factory for occupancy. — Campello Rand Co. commenced operations. — M. A. Packard Co., shoes, increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000; in July, erected four-story addition, 100 x 40; installed new boiler. — J. C. Tannatt Shoe Co. removed to larger quarters.

February. Goodhue, Jones, & Co. began manufacture of men's \$2.50 Goodyear welt shoes. — A. C. Thompson Co., house trimmings, succeeded by Dean Penney Co.

March. Dunbar Pattern Co., Inc., purchased business of W. W. Shinkle of St. Louis, Mo., and began operating branch factory there. — Charles A. Snow Co., confectionery, increased capital from \$10,000 to \$20,000. — Stone & Gordon, leather remnants, dissolved partnership; business continued by Ellis Gordon.

April. V. & F. W. Filoon, counters, erected addition to factory.

May. T. D. Barry Co., shoes, added a fourth story to No. 2 Factory to be utilized as a cutting room. — Brockton Co-operative Boot & Shoe Co. purchased land for enlargement of factory; in June, began erection of four-story addition, 59 x 40.

June. Thompson Bros., shoes, began erection of four-story addition, 35 x 40. — George G. Snow Co., shoes, increased floor space by occupying two additional floors of present factory; in September, installed 50 stitching machines. — Smith & Wade, shoe trimmings, succeeded by A. R. Wade. — Whitman & Keith Co., shoes, installed two new boilers.

July. Brockton Heel Co. completed construction of basement floor underneath main factory building, 800 x 20; absorbed business of John Burdett & Son of Rockland; daily capacity of plant now 70,000 pairs of heels. — Churchill & Alden Co., shoes, erected three-story addition, 40 x 100, and installed machinery; daily output increased to 3,000 pairs; in September, installed new boiler. — D. W. Field Co., shoes, shut down prior to succession by Field-Lumbert Co.; began operations.

August. Laird, Prior Co., shoe findings, leased another floor in factory building, making three floors now occupied. — Foss Valve & Specialty Co. leased space in factory building in Lowell for manufacturing. — E. E. Taylor & Co., shoes, erected addition, 300 x 45; erected store house; installed 20 machines in stitching department; installed new boiler.

September. H. T. Perry & Co. succeeded by Perry Box Toe Co. — O. A. Miller Treering Machine Co. began erection of three-story addition, 110 x 40, three-story addition, 32 x 15, and two-story storehouse, 50 x 30. — Permit granted for increasing the C. S. Pierce factory building, 120 x 102, from four to six stories. — American Motor Co. and Waltham Development Co., of Waltham, consolidated under name of former; Waltham plant will be moved here. — J. M. O'Donnell & Co. changed from McKay to Goodyear shoes.

BROCKTON — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.**BOOT AND SHOE SHIPMENTS.**

The following table shows the total cases and pairs of shoes shipped from Brockton during the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, brought into comparison with like data for the corresponding period in 1903 and 1904. Although the number of pairs to each case varies somewhat, the average number to a case in Brockton is estimated to be 22, this being the figure used in our calculations.

Boot and Shoe Shipments from Brockton.

MONTHS.	1903-04		1904-05	
	Cases	Pairs	Cases	Pairs
October,	52,535	1,155,770	51,156	1,125,432
November,	42,132	926,904	45,372	998,184
December,	28,363	623,986	49,094	1,080,068
January,	47,836	1,052,392	45,928	1,010,416
February,	49,173	1,081,806	57,844	1,272,568
March,	59,053	1,299,166	73,852	1,624,744
April,	67,532	1,485,704	58,041	1,276,902
May,	39,735	874,170	52,115	1,146,530
June,	34,388	756,536	56,375	1,240,250
July,	51,437	1,131,614	40,978	901,516
August,	56,212	1,236,664	74,881	1,647,382
September,	74,313	1,634,886	64,076	1,409,672
TOTALS,	602,709	13,259,598	669,712	14,733,664

A comparison of the two years shows the large increase in the year 1904-1905 of 67,003 cases (1,474,066 pairs), or 11.12 per cent.

The boot and shoe shipments for the past 10 years, together with the increases or decreases in the numbers of cases and pairs as compared with the preceding year, and the percentages of increase or decrease, are shown in the following table:

Boot and Shoe Shipments from Brockton: 1896-1905.

YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30—	Cases	Pairs	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), COMPARED WITH PRECEDING YEAR		
			Number		Percentages
			Cases	Pairs	
1896,	426,035	9,372,770	—	—	—
1897,	419,910	9,238,620	—6,125	—134,750	—1.44
1898,	501,585	11,034,870	+81,675	+1,796,850	+19.45
1899,	519,229	11,423,638	+17,644	+388,168	+3.52
1900,	519,579	11,430,738	+350	+7,700	+0.07
1901,	582,262	12,809,764	+62,683	+1,379,026	+12.06
1902,	611,591	13,455,002	+29,329	+645,238	+5.04
1903,	602,770	13,260,940	—8,821	—194,062	—1.44
1904,	602,709	13,259,598	—61	—1,342	—0.01
1905,	669,712	14,733,664	+67,003	+1,474,066	+11.12

The boot and shoe shipments of 1905 compared with those of 1896 show an increase of 243,677 cases and 5,360,894 pairs, or 57.20 per cent.

Workingmen's Benefits. In September, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. extended the services of a physician to employees of the No. 3 Factory, just completed. Mr. W. L. Douglas has for a great many years had his personal

BROCKTON — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Concluded.

physician spend the noon-hour of every working-day at the plant, prescribing for the help. This physician also calls at the homes of any of the employees who are unable to work and treats them there; or, if they desire, employees can call at the physician's office for consultation. No expense whatever is entailed to employees, as all medicines are furnished without cost.

Brookfield.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, the action of 55 weavers employed at the Mann-Stevens Co. in striking against a system of fines for imperfect work caused 147 employees to be thrown out of work; intervention of the State Board brought the strike to a satisfactory close in two days.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, barber shops began closing Monday afternoons and nights; to continue during July and August. — All retail dealers agreed to close stores Thursdays at 6.30 P.M.

Industrial Changes. In April, Chas. H. Moulton & Co., shoes, out of business. *May.* Brookfield Paper Box Co., operated in connection with the Chas. H. Moulton & Co., ceased operations. *July.* Dufton Bros., woolen goods, whose mill at Spencer was destroyed by fire in January, purchased land for erection of new plant. — Esther Mill, leased by E. Lissberger, of New York City; in August, began manufacture of woolen shoddy.

Brookline.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, town laborers circulated a petition for increase of wages from \$1.75 to \$2 a day; increase was not generally granted, although \$2 rate was given in certain cases.

Trade Unions. In July, three slight controversies occurred among carpenters owing to refusal of union men to work with non-union men; in two cases work was temporarily suspended, but was speedily settled by readiness of non-union men to join union; in third case non-union man left work; 19 men involved in all.

CAMBRIDGE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, Clark & Mills Electrical Co. had 13 electrical workers go out on a strike for wages provided for by agreement accepted by Contractors' Association; the company lost three men through the strike, but gained the open shop which was greatly desired; Electrical Workers No. 103 of Boston involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, an ordinance was passed increasing the pay of firemen as follows: Captains, \$1,300, an increase of \$220; lieutenants, \$1,250, an increase of \$230; permanent firemen, \$820 for the first year, \$920 the second, and \$1,095 the third.

Trade Unions. In October, three members of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 443 were fined \$25 each by Painters District Council of Eastern Massachusetts for doing unfair work. *November.* Temporary union of 120 machinists organized. *April.* Central Labor Union voted to further the efforts of assisting Church Association for Advancement of Labor to have local grocery and provision stores close at 10 P.M. Saturdays;

CAMBRIDGE — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

voted to send delegate to proposed convention at Brockton of central labor unions of the State to consider means of obtaining legislation desired by workingmen. — Piano and Organ Workers No. 44 began special organizing campaign. *June.* Reorganization of rubber workers is reported as nearly effected; 500 names expected on charter roll. *August.* Reported that Hack and Cab Drivers No. 323 had disbanded and affiliated with Boston Local No. 126.

Industrial Changes. In October, The Cambridge Paper Box Co. increased capital from \$20,000 to \$35,000. *November.* Cambridge Gas Light Co. increased capital. *January.* National Biscuit Co. purchased land; in May, began erection of one and two story brick addition. — Morss & Whyte, wire goods, succeeded The Morss & Whyte Co. — Charles Van Buskirk, wagons, erected factory. *February.* Rawson & Morrison Mfg. Co., engines and machinery, purchased land and buildings of The Damon Safe & Iron Works Co., adjoining present plant. — Oakes Knitting Mills purchased mill in West Roxbury for occupancy and moved there in May. — Edward Kendall & Sons, boilers, succeeded by Robb-Mumford Boiler Co., Inc., of Nova Scotia; plant removed to South Framingham. *March.* Columbia Jewelry Co. erected one-story brick factory, 66 x 35. *April.* The Blanchard Machine Co., air compressors, erected one-story brick machine shop, 60 x 100, to replace shop in Boston destroyed by fire; in August, sold plant to Horace B. Shepard. *May.* Howe Spring Bed Co. succeeded by Howe Spring Mattress Co. — Union Overall Mfg. Co. succeeded by I. Cohen. *June.* Ward, Corby Co., bakers, began erection of brick and steel bakery, 180 x 270. *July.* P. R. Rideout, of Boston, succeeded by Mass. Builders Finish Co. *August.* Simplex Electrical Co., of Boston, awarded contract for two-story wooden factory, 45 x 70. — The Musola Co., automatic piano players, began operations.

Workingmen's Benefits. The Cambridge School Committee adopted a rule providing for the pension system for those teachers who had taught 25 consecutive years in the Cambridge schools, and had reached the age of 60 years. The annual amounts will be \$350 and \$450.

September. The dining-room provided by John P. Squire & Co. for its employees in July, 1904, was reported to be greatly appreciated by about 125 of the employees of the establishment who are daily furnished lunches at cost. Recently, the company added another room where employees of the packing house can obtain their lunches, and from 25 to 40 avail themselves of this opportunity daily. The scheme is not self-paying, the management being perfectly willing to make up the deficit in expense.

Report received that the restaurant opened three years ago by Ginn & Co., publishers, of Cambridge, for the accommodation of their employees at the Athenæum Press, was meeting with satisfaction. The building was erected by the company, fitted up with the best possible equipment, and given to the employees to be used as a dining-room. The meals are provided at cost, and it is estimated that about one-third of the employees patronize the restaurant daily. The company furnishes heat, light, and fuel free of charge.

CAMBRIDGE — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Concluded.

The Athenæum Press Mutual Benefit Association, including the employees of Ginn & Co., was reported to be of great benefit to the members. This association was organized in March, 1903, for the purpose of rendering mutual assistance in case of sickness or disability. Membership in the association is open to any person employed by Ginn & Co. in any capacity, of good moral character and sound physical condition, who resides within a radius of 25 miles of the State House (Boston), except that married women are not eligible. Provision is made in the by-laws that any member leaving the employ of the company may retain membership by complying with the constitution. The admission fee is \$2, the regular dues being 10 cents a week. Members are not eligible to receive benefits until 13 weeks have elapsed after the acceptance of their application. Properly qualified members at time of sickness or disability receive the following benefits: For the first week, \$2.50; for the second week, \$5; for the third week, \$7.50; and \$5 per week for 10 weeks, fractional parts of a week to be paid for at the rate of 75 cents a day, provided that no fractional parts of the first week's sickness shall be paid for, and that fractional parts of the third week shall be paid for at the rate of \$1.10 a day. Provision is further made that no member is entitled to more than 13 weeks sick benefit in any one sickness in any one year. The funds of the Athenæum Press Benefit Association are deposited with Ginn & Co. and draw interest at the rate of five per cent while on deposit.

Canton.

Industrial Changes. In April, Springdale Finishing Co. erected building for waterproofing khaki cloth. *July.* Eureka Silk Co. succeeded by Eureka Silk Mfg. Co.

Carver.

Industrial Changes. In December, Ellis Foundry Co., stoves and furnaces, went out of business; had been in continuous operation since 1757; some flasks and patterns sold to Le Baron Foundry Co., of Middleborough; iron sink business sold to Plymouth Stove Foundry Co., of Plymouth.

Charlton.

Industrial Changes. In March, Aldrich Mfg. Co., satinets, shut down on account of fire; in September, erected two-story factory, 120 x 52, card room, 30 x 30, picker house, 32 x 30, and engine room, 40 x 30.

Chelmsford.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, Chelmsford Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union made request for eight-hour day and minimum wage of 37½ cents an hour, overtime to be counted as once and one-half, and tool sharpeners for stone cutters to be paid uniform wages with stone cutters; generally accepted.*

* See full agreement in Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 37, page 210.

Chelmsford — Concluded.

Industrial Changes. In November, George C. Moore, wool scouring, installed new dryers and new engine; power house under construction; in January, succeeded by George C. Moore Wool Scouring Mills; in August, completed erection of four-story addition, 82 x 326; installed new machinery. — North Chelmsford Machine Co. had addition to plant under construction. *December.* Shirreffs Worsteds Co. removed to Fitchburg. *January.* North Chelmsford Machine Co. and North Chelmsford Supply Co. succeeded by North Chelmsford Machine & Supply Co. — George C. Moore, worsteds, succeeded by Brookside Worsteds Mills. *March.* Moore Spinning Co., worsteds and carpet yarns, erected dyehouse. *September.* Alsatian Combining Co., wool tops, began operations with 30 employees.

CHELSEA.

Trade Unions. In November, Rubber Workers No. 15 disbanded, having organized in January, 1904, and affiliated with A. F. of L. in March, 1904. Employees belonging to union were discharged by Revere Rubber Co. when organization became known, and obtained positions in other business; their places were filled by foreigners, hence local union lost majority of members and received no new ones. — Retail Clerks No. 88 went out of existence.

January. Central Labor Union adopted resolution in favor of abolishing capital punishment; instructed to present petition for such action to the Legislature.

February. Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 623 requested employers in Chelsea, Beachmont, Winthrop, and Revere for an eight-hour day; painters, \$2.80 a day; sign writers and paperhangers, \$3.

April. Formation of a paperhangers union reported. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 623 made special effort to organize painters of Revere, Beachmont, and Winthrop; reported that their new agreement had been generally accepted.

June. Central Labor Union voted against another gathering of State central labor unions for promulgation of political action by organized labor, looking to the furtherance of labor measures in the Legislature; Brockton C. L. U., which advocates this proposition, is dissatisfied with result of convention, which decided that it was prerogative of State Branch, A. F. of L., to attend to such matters. Affiliation has been voted by unions of Waiters, Bartenders, Typographical, and Firemen. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 623 received into membership the paperhangers of a district where temporary organization was lately formed; it is reported that car painters of Boston and Northern and Revere Beach & Lynn railroads are also to be received; vigorous campaign has been started by union for which \$100 was appropriated, and mass meeting is announced of painters of Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop.

Industrial Changes. In January, Chelsea Braiding Co. began operations. *March.* W. H. Allen & Son, tanners, moved here from Lynn. *September.* F. B. Holmes, shoes, began operations.

Chester.

Industrial Changes. In October, Chester Mfg. Co., bobbins and spools, installed machinery in factory recently purchased; in December, began operations. — Hamilton Emery & Corundum Co. began operations; in June, began erection of addition, 40 x 60. *January.* Abrasive Mining & Milling Co. installed machinery in old mica mill for manufacture of emery; in March, began operations.

CHICOPEE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, a dispute arising as to the unsatisfactory and unhealthful heating conditions at the Chicopee Mfg. Co. caused 25 men in the napping department to quit work; men were reinstated 10 days later under former conditions; upon their return to work they again struck, claiming that they were asked to run four machines instead of three; in two weeks strikers were reinstated on former terms, with the exception of the boss carder who refused to teach new men. The company was again involved in dispute in June owing to the strike of 25 girls in the spool room (40 were thrown out of employment); girls struck against reduction from 25 to 23 cents a box for packing warp; on account of the introduction of new machinery the firm claimed that the work was easier and girls could earn much more at reduced rates; in five days matter was settled by arbitration, girls going back at old price, the decision of the arbitrator being that "prices would regulate themselves with the good judgment of employer and employed."

Wages and Hours of Labor. Nineteen dealers agreed to close their stores at 1 P.M. on Wednesday afternoons during June, July (excepting the week of the Fourth), and August.

Trade Unions. In June, complaint was made by nappers of Chicopee Mfg. Co. to the General President of United Textile Workers of America, of excessive heat and poor ventilation; personal investigation followed, the resultant report stating that conditions should and would be improved. — Five non-union painters were discharged (owing to persuasion of Painters No. 299) by D. J. Cauty who holds contract for repairing tenement houses of Chicopee Mfg. Co; in no other branch of work has any trouble been reported.

Industrial Changes. In October, The Fiske Rubber Co., rubber tires, began erection of four-story brick addition, 125 x 50, three-story addition, 35 x 80, and addition to boiler house, 25 x 35; in September, awarded contract for three-story brick addition, 45 x 50, for storage and manufacture of bicycle tires — main factory will be devoted exclusively to making automobile tires — and boiler house, 40 x 40. — Burtworth Carpet Co. began operation of new plant just completed. — Dwight Mfg. Co., cotton goods, resumed full-time schedule; had been running four days a week since April; 1,800 employees affected; in February, awarded contract for equipping plant with electricity for power and lighting; in June, installed number of revolving flat cards. — Chicopee Mfg. Co., cotton goods, on four-day schedule since April, laid off about one-half the operatives; in

CHICOPEE — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

December, reduced capital from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000; in February, resumed 58-hour schedule; 1,300 hands employed.

November. Spalding Mfg. Co., sporting goods, moved to local plant leased in August, thereby securing larger quarters and greater water power; installed engine and two boilers; in April, reorganized as A. G. Spalding & Bros. Mfg. Co. — J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. removed automobile department to plant recently vacated by Spalding Mfg. Co.; installed water wheel; Hill factory will be devoted to manufacture of guns; began erection of electric power plant; in April, began erection of two-story brick and wood testing room and repair shop; began replacing men and boys in the machine room with women; in May, purchased mill property for purpose of installing water-power plant to operate Hill factory; in September, added two stories to four-story mill (No. 2), 45 x 25, to accommodate automobile business.

April. Lamb Knitting Machine Co. began erection of one-story pattern room, 18 x 40.

July. Page-Stearns Drop Forge Co. increased capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

September. The Taylor, Bramley Co. discontinued manufacture of jerseys, sweaters, and athletic goods, and will manufacture underwear exclusively. — Springfield Metal Body Co., automobile tops, will remove to Springfield upon completion of factory being erected there.

Clarksburg.

Industrial Changes. In April, Gallup Bobbin Co. shut down on account of destruction of factory by fire.

Clinton.

Strikes and Lockouts. In March, 12 employees in the spiral department of the Clinton Wire Cloth Co. struck in sympathy with employee who had trouble and left; men were paid and discharged; strikers' places filled.

July. Lancaster Mills had 106 weavers strike, remonstrating against the rate of wages on a new grade of cloth. In one week strikers voted to return to work with the understanding that they would try the new wage for two weeks, and if at the expiration of that time the weavers could not make a wage equal to the average made prior to the change in rate, the matter would be remedied by firm.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, spinners at Nashua Valley Mills had satisfactory wage scale adopted, pursuant upon a strike for an increase in weekly wages from \$8.70 to \$10.

Trade Unions. In October, Building Trades Council went out of existence; alleged cause was lack of interest due primarily to refusal of Bricklayers No. 23, the largest branch of building trade, to affiliate. — Retail Clerks No. 626 went out of existence due to lack of interest after improvements were obtained which they sought in organizing.

Industrial Changes. In October, Lancaster Mills, cotton goods, started on four-day schedule; in November, resumed operations on full time; in

Clinton — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

March, began installation of 360 Northrop looms; plant contains about 3,650 looms; in July, installed new machinery in worsted department. — Nashua Valley Mills organized and purchased part of the plant of Clinton Worsted Co., which firm went out of business in August; in November, began operations; in August, in full operation, 300 employees. *December.* Clinton Gas Light Co. increased capital \$10,000. *January.* Gibbs Loom Harness & Reed Co. increased production of reed business 25 per cent. *February.* Wenzel F. Brodmerkle purchased lower brick mill formerly operated by Clinton Worsted Co.; plant to be run as Earnsdale Worsted Mills, for manufacture of fancy worsteds; began installation of 15 looms, two sets of cards, and engine; in July, began operations; in August, 25 looms in operation with 35 employees. *March.* Henry Dio began manufacture of stockings; daily capacity of plant, 14 dozen. *August.* Criss-Cross Tube Cleaner Co. purchased by Reversible Tube Cleaner Co., of Worcester. — Bigelow Carpet Co. installed new boiler. *September.* French Automobile Co., a new corporation, leased factory of Clinton Wall Trunk Mfg. Co.

Colrain.

Industrial Changes. In June, Smith & Hillman began manufacture of apple barrels. *July.* Griswoldville Mfg. Co., cotton goods, erected addition to bleachery.

Concord.

Industrial Changes. In November, Concord Rubber Co. sold plant to Charles L. Hill. — Concord Mills organized for manufacture of men's worsted wear; purchased plant formerly occupied by Ralph H. Damon; in April, began operations; in June, awarded contract for erection of weave shed; installed new looms, making total of 72.

Conway.

Industrial Changes. In April, Darby Mfg. Co., druggists' supplies, began operations. *September.* Tucker & Cook Mfg. Co., cotton warp, sold lower mill to Boston Dairy Co.

Dalton.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 10 Italian shovelers employed by the Byron Weston Co. struck for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day; men were paid off, but returned to work the next morning at old wages. *May.* The Dalton Water Power Co. had 100 Italian laborers go out on strike to enforce demand for \$1.75 for a nine-hour day; places filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Dalton Woolen Mills began winter schedule of working hours: 7.05 A.M. to 12 M., 12.45 P.M. to 5.55 P.M., Saturdays close at 3.25 P.M.

Industrial Changes. In October, Byron Weston Co., paper, installed overhead telpheirage carrier system connecting coal pockets with mills; in June, installed electric power plant. — Dalton Shoe Mfg. Co. started up

Dalton — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

stitching room after shut-down of five weeks; in April, shut down for two weeks. *February.* Crane Bros., bath towels, shut down on account of fire. *April.* Z. & W. M. Crane, paper, began construction of one-story brick power house, 35 x 55, for new water-power plant; purchased land and water privilege connected with abandoned mill of Plunkett Woolen Co.; in September, completed brick storehouse, 57 x 76.

Danvers.

Industrial Changes. In October, James A. Lord, Jr., shoes, moved here from Salem. *December.* J. F. Mullin rented factory property in Salem for finishing sheepskins. *January.* Danvers Sporting Goods Co. sold to Danvers Mfg. Co. *March.* Danvers Bleachery & Dye Works added one story to bleaching department, 150 x 55. — Cream of Chocolate Co. of America, of Worcester, purchased by Danvers men; plant moved here in April. *April.* Prince, Collins, & Marston Co. succeeded by Marston Shoe Co. — Howe & Parker, leather, leased factory and began operations. *May.* S. E. Knapp, leather, added sheepskins to product; in September, enlarged beam-house. — Boston Incandescent Lamp Co. increased capital from \$3,000 to \$10,000. *July.* C. P. Kerans & Co., russet and colored cowhide, shut down — factory totally destroyed by fire; awarded contract for new five-story tannery, 120 x 50, and two outbuildings, 105 x 80 and 60 x 40. *August.* Danvers Iron Works, bar iron, shut down three weeks during installation of new machinery. — Clapp & Tapley, shoes, leased larger factory.

Dedham.

Trade Unions. In April, Stonemasons No. 42 voted to demand 45 cents an hour after May 1, also time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays, new scale to affect stonemasons in Dedham, Hyde Park, Mattapan, Needham, Norwood, Walpole, and West Roxbury.

Industrial Changes. In April, William Zoerb, eyeglass and spectacle cases, of East Boston, purchased building for occupancy and began installation of machinery. *September.* Norfolk Yarn Co., a new corporation, leased factory for occupancy.

Dighton.

Industrial Changes. In July, Arnold, Hoffman, & Co., colors, gums, and starches, succeeded by Anchor Color & Gum Works.

Douglas.

Industrial Changes. In December, Schuster Woolen Co. publicly dedicated new factory.

Dracut.

Industrial Changes. In May, Beaver Brook Mills, woolen goods, installed 12 mules and six sets of cards; in September, shut down one week on account of fire in picker mill; 700 employees affected.

East Bridgewater.

Industrial Changes. In January, Old Colony Foundry Co. increased capital from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Easthampton.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, stores began closing Thursday afternoons, to continue until Sept. 1.

Industrial Changes. In April, Charles L. Bugbee, wagons, of Hartford, Vt., leased shops formerly occupied by Brown Wagon Mfg. Co. *May.* Hampton Co., printing, dyeing, and bleaching, began erection of four-story factory, 125 x 50; added third story to mill erected last year, 160 x 60. *July.* N. B. Dodge Mfg. Co., railroad supplies, of Fitchburg, purchased Sawyer & Wolf Mill and removed plan here; in September, erected brass foundry, 25 x 46. — Barnett Drop Forging Co. organized; began erection of factory, 140 x 40; in September, began operations. *September.* Reported that King Silk Mills had been leased to a New York corporation (Nashawena Co.) for a mercerizing plant.

Easton.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, F. H. White began summer schedule, closing at 5 P.M. as usual and allowing Saturday half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In November, Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 728 made request for daily wage of \$2.50, an increase of 25 cents over former wage.

Industrial Changes. In December, Welch & Abbott, shoes, erected 25-foot addition to factory, thereby doubling former capacity. *January.* Edward M. Cox Co. succeeded by Edward M. Cox Shoe Co. *August.* Reported that Alfred Morse will soon begin manufacture of automobiles at South Easton.

Edgartown.

Industrial Changes. In September, Buchell Shoe Co. succeeded by Silva Shoe Co.

Enfield.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, Swift River Co. began summer schedule of working hours: 6.30 A.M. to 6.15 P.M. and Saturday half-holiday.

Industrial Changes. In October, Swift River Co., woolen goods, installed four new jacks. *November.* Enfield Mfg. Co., satinets, shut down two weeks for repairs.

Erving.

Industrial Changes. In March, Millers Falls Paper Co. increased capital from \$300,000 to \$350,000.

EVERETT.

Strikes and Lockouts. Rather than accede to the request of Broom and Whisk Makers No. 90 the Lee Broom & Duster Co. locked out, on May 6, all its employees (approximately 90); about 30 employees belonged to the

EVERETT — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

union, the rest being non-union ; three days later the firm declared open shop ; all the non-union employees were reinstated.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, Smith & Co. acceded to request of Coremakers No. 428 of Boston, for increase in minimum daily wage from \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Industrial Changes. In December, O-So-Ezy Mfg. Co., wood polishes, increased capital from \$30,000 to \$60,000. *January.* James L. Donovan & Co., shoes, began erection of four-story addition to factory ; purchased stock and leased factory of Littleton Shoe Co., of Littleton, N. H. *April.* Bay State Varnish Co. awarded contract for erection of new factory. *July.* Broom and Whisk Makers No. 90 began operation of co-operative broom factory, and continued same through the patronage of organized labor, the only working capital being that advanced by trade unions. *September.* J. G. Blount Co., machinery, increased capital from \$35,000 to \$45,000 ; added motor driven speed lathes to product.

FALL RIVER.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, 70 weavers at the Barnard Mfg. Co. struck against introduction of the 10-loom system ; in one week conference with manufacturers resulted in men returning to work on the eight-loom basis, pending settlement which occurred on March 16, manufacturers agreeing to give 15.60 cents a cut for weavers who wanted to run 10 looms, those who desired to run eight looms to be paid 17.32 cents a cut ; Weavers No. 24 involved.

March. Weavers in the No. 2 Mill of the Stafford Mills struck on account of grievance over the loom system, claiming that to run 10 looms instead of eight meant a reduction in wages ; three days later weavers in No. 1. Mill struck, the aggregate number out being 300 ; about one week from beginning of the strike men returned to work on the eight-loom basis, the grievance being temporarily adjusted ; although the strikers belonged to Weavers No. 24, it was alleged that the strike was unauthorized by the union. — About 50 weavers at Mill No. 1 of the Richard Borden Mfg. Co. struck against the 10-loom system ; on the following day the strikers returned to work on the eight-loom basis, pending settlement of grievance and alterations in equipment ; Weavers No. 24 involved. — A strike at the Troy C. & W. Manufactory was waged on account of grievance over the 10-loom system, involving 125 weavers, members of Weavers No. 24 ; on the following day operatives returned to work pending change in equipment ; result was brought about by conference between mill officials and committee of union. — Members of Weavers No. 24, to the number of 150, employed by the Merchants Mfg. Co., struck against the 10-loom system ; two days later the conference between mill officials and committee of union resulted in the strikers returning to work under old conditions, as it was claimed by officials that more time was needed to make change to the eight-loom basis. — Weavers (125) at the Davol Mills struck on account of grievance over electric warp-stop appliance ; places were partially filled ; some of the strikers gradually returned to work, others found work elsewhere ; Weavers No. 24 involved. — Granite Mill No. 1 had 70 weavers

FALL RIVER — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

strike against operating from 10 to 16 looms under electric warp-stop system; places were partially filled, and two weeks later two-thirds of the strikers had returned to work; Weavers No. 24 involved. — General strike of coal handlers, members of Coal Handlers No. 624, was inaugurated at the Staples Coal Co. (and later spread along the dock) because foreman discharged one of their number; cause later embraced recognition of union: 118 affected besides 24 thrown out of work; in three days, strike was declared off.

April. On account of objection to the 10-loom system and grievance over discharge of a weaver, 40 weavers at the Laurel Lake Mills struck; two days later strike was declared off, it being decided at conference to let the weavers run eight or 10 looms, as they chose; Weavers No. 24 involved.

May. Forty steamfitters employed by local master steamfitters struck for eight-hour day with nine hours' pay, and uniform wage for competent workmen, also helpers, as requested by Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers No. 50; in 14 weeks union declared strike off, strikers returning to work under old conditions. — Doffers (25) in the spinning rooms of the Durfee Mills struck for an increase in wages from \$5 to \$6 a week; four spoolers and one warper tender were thrown out of work by the strike; in one week all but two strikers returned to work under old conditions; strike had been broken by doffers work being done by temporary hands.

June. About 100 weavers employed at the Barnaby Mfg. Co. struck on account of grievance over wages and work; at conference of manager and committee of weavers the strike was satisfactorily adjusted the following day; Weavers No. 24 involved. — The Fall River Iron Works Co. had 222 carders strike to enforce their request for increase in wages as was allowed ring spinners; 415 were thrown out of work; increase was granted and all returned to work the next morning; Card Room Protective No. 32 involved. — Card setters employed at the Ashworth Machine Co. struck because manufacturers refused to comply with rules of Amalgamated Card Setters Protective Association; pending.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Bourne Mills obliged weavers to operate 40 Draper looms instead of 20 to 24; also substituted for weekly wage system of loomfixers, a method of paying according to amount of cloth turned off; employees became dissatisfied.

January. Fall River Iron Works Co., cotton goods, reduced wages of operatives $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; about 4,000 affected. — Conanicut Mills, cotton goods, reduced wages of operatives $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; about 250 affected. — Barnaby Mfg. Co. and Stevens Mfg. Co. and the thread and yarn establishments have not reduced wages. — Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 174 reported gain in wages through organization; before organization, wages were 20 cents an hour, 10 to 12-hour workday; since organization, nine-hour workday, wages an hour for first year, 20 cents; second year, 21 cents; third year to fourth year, 22 cents; fifth to sixth years, 23 cents; eighth to ninth years, 24 cents; after 10 years' service, 25 cents an hour.

February. Cotton Manufacturers' Association reported satisfactory working of 10-loom system in some mills, weavers earning from \$8.30 to \$9.20

FALL RIVER — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Concluded.

a week, and eight-loom weavers more than \$7; in other mills, wages averaged much less, and weavers dissatisfied.

March. Weavers threatened to strike, claiming that they could not make a living wage on the 10-loom basis and with long bobbins; manufacturers proposed a graded price per cut on eight, nine, and 10 looms.

April. The City Council failed of a majority on a joint order to borrow \$10,000 to increase the daily wages of the street department employees from \$1.75 to \$2. — Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 11 had wage scale accepted by master builders, to be in effect for one year from May 1; the settlement was made by arbitration committee and employers; employees had requested increase from 40% to 50 cents an hour; employers offered 43¾ cents, but later compromise was made of 45 cents an hour, or \$3.60 a day.

May. The request of Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers No. 50 was accepted by four firms; demand was largely for eight-hour day and uniformity of wages; a strike ensued in those establishments not granting demand, the result of the controversy being that men returned to work on the nine-hour basis; the firms that had previously granted the eight-hour day also put their men back on the nine-hour schedule. — Due to the agitation of Barbers No. 331, many local employing barbers granted their men a weekly half-holiday and one night off each week.

June. The Fall River Iron Works Co. advanced wages of ring spinners one cent a side making virtually a six per cent increase; pay of small day help in spinning rooms was advanced proportionally; later, after one day's strike, company advanced wages of card-room operatives from four to 11 per cent; in July, made revision of wages in spooling and slashing departments; subsequently refused request of weavers for restoration of wages prior to last reduction. — Cotton Manufacturers' Association refused to grant demand of weavers for restoration of wages to basis prevailing before the 12½ per cent cut in 1904.

July. Retail clerks were granted Thursday half-holiday during summer months.

Trade Unions. In October, Hack Drivers and Stable Workers No. 101 was reported out of existence, alleged cause being failure to win strike entered upon immediately after organization. — It was reported that Horseshoers and Blacksmiths No. 90 had gone out of existence in September.

January. Textile Council voted to renew efforts for passage of bill making overtime work of women and minors illegal between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.; voted not to accept suggestion of State Branch, A. F. of L., that bill be changed to make overtime illegal between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. Committees of Council and Cotton Manufacturers' Association conferred with the Governor at the State House regarding the settlement of the textile strike; as a result, the strike was declared off, the Governor to investigate what average margin should prevail. — The five textile unions voted to give the Textile Council full power to settle the general strike in local mills; within a few days after strike was settled Textile Council asked for conference with Cotton Manufacturers' Association to consider complaints of unions that some members were not given work according to agreement. — General officers

FALL RIVER — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

of United Textile Workers of America began preparations for national organizing campaign, special attention to be paid to textile operatives in Southern States. — Slasher Tenders No. 51 voted to ask Governor to investigate grievances, alleging that slasher tenders were especially discriminated against by the manufacturers and that only half their number had found employment since strike ended. — Executive Committee of Card Room Employees No. 32 voted to discontinue strike benefits to members who pay only five cents weekly assessment; voted to pay stoppage allowance to all members of the union reporting to committee as being unemployed. — Movement was begun to have Wednesday half-holiday for grocery and provision clerks adopted throughout the city. — Textile Council, in accordance with demand of Slasher Tenders No. 51, voted to renew request for conference with Cotton Manufacturers' Association to consider alleged discrimination against union slasher tenders; received reply declining to hold conference, on ground that no discrimination had been practised, but offering to investigate any grievances that might be presented in writing; in February, voted to present charges of discrimination in writing. — Mule Spinners Association paid \$1,002 for one week's benefits to members who had been out of employment or had worked only on half-time.

February. Coal Handlers No. 624 made demand that employers allow 15 minutes for lunch at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. — Executive Committee of Textile Council held conference with Governor relative to alleged discrimination by the mill owners in the re-employment of the striking operatives; Governor told committee that he had no power to compel either the manufacturers or the operatives to give the other a conference to adjust grievances, and advised a conservative course in dealing with alleged cases of discrimination; a week later, Cotton Manufacturers' Association replied to charges of discrimination by stating that the manufacturers did not agree before the Governor to discharge competent men who were at work at the time the agreement was entered into, in order to provide places for strikers. — Mule Spinners Association reported the following amounts paid in benefits: Strike pay, \$39,342; stoppages, \$7,435; deaths, \$175; accidents, \$98; total, \$47,050. — Committee from Weavers No. 24 at conference with committee from Cotton Manufacturers' Association discussed weavers' wage grievances; pay envelopes were submitted showing average weekly earnings of weavers on eight looms to be \$6.32; on 10 looms, \$7.28. — United Textile Workers received \$2,000 from A. F. of L., making total amount received, as a result of general assessment for benefit of strikers, \$30,651.

March. Weavers No. 24 reported amount received during the textile strike from organized labor, \$65,793; manufacturers at conference with secretary of union said that strike at Stafford Mill No. 2 should not have occurred until after grievances now pending were settled; secretary claimed that Stafford Mill weavers struck without authority; secretary also reported that some of the mills were changing over to the 10-loom basis; striking weavers held meeting and voted to remain out until concessions were made to them. Union later met and indorsed strike at Stafford Mill and voted permission to the weavers in all other mills to strike; union voted not to hold any more conferences with manufacturers unless they would agree to

FALL RIVER — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

return to the eight-loom system, long bobbins, and 17.32 cents a cut of 46 yards. — Loomfixers No. 35 reported 16 members of Granite and Davol Mills locked out on account of weavers' strike. — Women's Trade Union League reported that of the 120 mill girls whom it had placed in positions in domestic service during the strike, only about 20 were satisfied and a large number had returned to mill work in Fall River.

April. Loomfixers No. 35 voted \$25 to fund for relief of persons injured in recent boiler explosion in Brockton; accepted 30 applications for membership; received report that \$40 benefits had been paid to members locked out of two mills; reported upon scarcity of loomfixers and their leaving the city. — Bakers No. 99 voted to ask for renewal of existing wage contract for one year; received report of conference committee stating that master bakers had submitted new contract reducing wages \$2 a week for all bakers upon the ground that business was not good enough to warrant the higher rate of wages; in May, employees of two bakers who refused to sign agreement withdrew from union; attempt was made to have question of wages settled by arbitration committee of seven. — Weavers No. 24 voted to levy a per capita assessment of five cents a week to strengthen its financial condition, and to allow benefits to only such members as pay assessments. — Meat Cutters No. 21 went out of existence, having obtained half-holiday, their aim in organizing.

May. Report of Card Room Employees No. 32 showed that during past month \$62 had been paid members as stoppage allowances and \$49 for accident claims. — Weavers No. 24 reported recent gain of 169 members. — Plumbers No. 56 disbanded owing to great falling off in membership and internal dissensions. — Grievances regarding working conditions were reported to Weavers No. 24: In regard to cutting yarn off bobbins that have been run off as far as possible by the weavers, the weavers claim that they ought to be allowed to throw the bobbins back in the filling box, and that the yarn should be cut off by others; the weavers also feel that the filling should be brought to them, thus obviating the rush and resulting effect of some weavers getting more filling than they need and others not getting enough to keep their looms going all the time; reported that some mills are paying men \$3 a week to learn weaving. — Governor Douglas submitted to the Textile Council the conclusions of his investigation regarding the matter of margins; this agreement was made at the close of the textile strike in January. The result of the inquiry was that the operatives were not entitled to a five per cent dividend upon wages earned from January to April, as existing conditions did not warrant same.* Report was made to Executive Board of State Branch of A. F. of L. by Slasher Tenders No. 51 to effect that results of settlement of strike by Governor Douglas were not satisfactory, that remuneration of work here was less than in other places, and that mill hands continue to leave city.

June. Temporary union of journeymen tailors organized. — Textile Council voted to accept decision of Governor Douglas on the wage margin; asked manufacturers for conference at early date for purpose of discussing

* See Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 36, p. 126.

FALL RIVER — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

the local industrial situation, particularly to see if it is not possible to allay some of the dissatisfaction now existing among the textile workers, especially among the weavers; matter of printing report of donations made to the strikers referred to different locals. It is reported that manufacturers refused to grant conference, saying that market conditions have not improved sufficiently to warrant wage increase and that agitation of all kind should be discouraged. Textile Council committee voted to refer matter to special meeting of Council; as great dissatisfaction prevails, Council voted to leave matter to separate unions. — Weavers No. 24 voted for special meeting to consider grievances; have refused to accept recent cutdown; later voted to ask manufacturers for renewal of wage schedule existing up to July 25, 1904, *i.e.*, scale of 19.80 cents per cut, renewal to go into effect July 17; little hope entertained that full 12½ per cent restoration will be made; manufacturers are reported as condemning the attitude of weavers since report of the Governor. Complaints have been reported by secretary of Weavers No. 24 that there has been trouble in some mills over claims for wages. Discussion took place over strike at Granite and Davol Mills. Reply received from Cotton Manufacturers' Association refusing to comply with request for restoration of wages on same ground as previous opposition to conference. Manufacturers say that margin is 20 per cent below figure set by Governor Douglas as margin warranting increase of five per cent. Injustice is alleged by weavers who claim that they are weaving in most cases 50 yards and are paid for 45 yards, supposed standard length of cut; in July, weavers decided to postpone strike action until reply should have been received from M. C. D. Borden. Married men in general oppose proposition to strike. Amendment to constitution, on which, as reported, action will soon be taken, gives secretary authority to call strike in unusual cases. In July, M. C. D. Borden declined to grant weavers' petition, declaring that an increase at present time would result in good to neither side. At meeting of weavers later, it was decided not to strike at present. — Discussion is being carried on by Mule Spinners Association over recent action of mill owners in employing men who bring boy helpers with them, thus placing a premium on the work, action being due to scarcity of boys in mule rooms. The spinners think this unfair to those persons waiting for steady work, inasmuch as employers do not let their intentions be known in the matter of hiring help. Members were instructed to report all grievances to officials of union. Donations made of \$25 to Chicago teamsters and \$5 to Everett broom makers. — Strike of one day occurred in card room of Fall River Iron Works Co. Promise to them had been made of increase of wages, but when notice had not been posted, carders thought the increase was not forthcoming. Secretary of Card Room Protective No. 32 received explanation satisfactory to men and they returned to work. Sufficient increase is to be made to equalize scale of this mill with that of others in city; drawing tenders to receive definite advance of nine per cent. Many non-union men are joining union, 40 so reported in one week.

July. Request for assistance in perfecting organization of tailors complied with by C. L. U. — Complaint entered by Steam Firemen No. 10 in

FALL RIVER — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

the case of firemen who are workers in breweries being taken from their union. — Journeymen Barbers No. 331 voted that shop windows should not be covered when hour for closing arrives, but that full view of shop may be obtained; declared one shop unfair for keeping open overtime; committee instructed to request manager of insurance company that his agent, now conducting barber business also, should give up one or the other. — Loomfixers Association No. 35 voted to act with C. L. U. in Labor Day celebration; committee reported that 77 members had left city since strike; donation of \$25 to striking teamsters of Chicago was made, and it was voted to send \$5 to Everett broom makers for brooms. — Card Room Protective No. 32 made amendment to constitution providing for seven members instead of 11 as a sufficient number for quorum. — Mule Spinners Association voted \$10 assistance to local steamfitters on strike; it was announced that stoppage pay would be resumed August 1. — Journeymen Barbers No. 331 voted a fine of \$5 to be imposed on members found working after 3 P.M. on day of outing. — Musicians Protective No. 216 voted to exonerate American Band which took part with non-union bands on Memorial Day. The president allowed band members to vote on the question, but national president reversed decision and question is still unsettled. President of Musicians Union ruled that national by-law referred to union musician and non-union band, and not to union bands participating with non-union; this ruling was reversed by national president. — Slasher Tenders No. 51 have begun a movement to replenish treasury; voted to give up hall and dispense with paid secretary. — Weavers No. 24 reported that dissatisfaction is felt because of failure of mill management to furnish weavers with particulars as to number of picks, length and price per cut. — Loomfixers Association No. 35 reported stoppage of a number of sections of looms caused by lack of yarn.

August. Mule Spinners Association decided that since funds of union are large enough to justify it, stoppage benefits will be resumed; members were urged to take part in Labor Day parade. — Steamfitters No. 50 reported a strong feeling in favor of ending strike begun in May, only two men who went out at that time having returned to work. — Executive Committee of Weavers No. 24 disallowed a death benefit because deceased member was in arrears 11 weeks, the constitution of union specifying eight weeks as maximum limit for arrears.

September. Executive Committee of Weavers No. 24 voted to ask the Textile Council to consider the wage situation with the idea of asking for an increase in wages. — At a meeting of Mule Spinners Association, delegates were instructed to oppose the proposition of placing an assessment upon each member of the locals for the purpose of creating a defense fund; Executive Committee reported that Tecumseh Mills had thrown out the last of the mules in the mill. — Weavers No. 24 voted to rejoin Textile Council; union withdrew from Council in 1901 on account of union controversy and dissensions attendant upon a demand for an increase in wages and strike agitation; the Council at present comprises the unions of weavers, carders, loomfixers, and spinners, the slasher tenders who withdrew also in 1901 not reaffiliating. It was voted to continue the strikes at the Davol and Granite

FALL RIVER—TRADE UNIONS—Concluded.

Mills. Grievances of weavers at Luther Mill discussed. — Better organization was urged at meeting of C. L. U., and report heard from A. F. of L. that it was willing to commission a local organizer.

Industrial Changes. In October, Union Cotton Mfg. Co. installed spinning frames in place of eight pair of mules; in July, installed new boiler. — Fall River Iron Works Co., cotton goods, equipped several looms with electric warp-stop motions; in February, began demolition of Anawan Mill to make room for new five-story addition, 171 x 375; will install 5,000 looms; in March, began erection of addition to boiler room; in April, awarded contract for about 79,000 spindles and 1,600 looms; in June, placed order for three condensers and air pumps; No. 5 mill shut down one week for repairs; in August, added one story to Mill No. 6. — Border City Mfg. Co., cotton goods, installed new opening and carding machinery; in August, installed two spoolers. — Merchants' Mfg. Co., cotton goods, installed new engines; in March, resumed operations; had been shut down since July, 1904; in July, installed two engines; in August, placed order for new carding and spinning machinery. — Ellis Mfg. Co., hose and garment supporters, moved here from Waltham.

November. Ponemah Shuttle Co., loom shuttles and shuttle irons, succeeded by Ponemah Co.; in April, purchased three-story brick building. — Massasoit Mfg. Co., cotton goods, began erection of wood and sheet-iron cotton shed, 70 x 185. — Dupuis, Wolfe, & Co., pickles, dissolved. — Eagle Silk Mills, of Paterson, N. J., began erection of branch silk mill, 40 x 30; in December, installed 20 looms for manufacture of dress goods. — Barnaby Mfg. Co., cotton goods, resumed six-day schedule, having been on short time nearly a year. — Kerr Mills of American Thread Co. resumed operations on full time; in May, installed new machinery; in June, installed new engine. — Granite Mills, cotton goods, began replacing mules with spinning frames; in December, erected brick and wood addition, 14 x 52; in August, installed 14 cards and 3,000 spindles; equipped looms with electric warp-stop motion.

January. Weetamoe Mills, cotton goods, replaced four pairs of mules with spinning frames. — Davis Mills, cotton goods, reorganized; reduced capital from \$600,000 to \$60,000; increased capital to \$510,000; in July, installed 130 42-inch fancy looms and several slubbers.

February. D. H. Cornell Packing Co. increased capital from \$40,000 to \$47,000.

March. Luther Mfg. Co., cotton goods (formerly the Robeson Mill), after thorough renovation and installation of new machinery, began operations. — William J. Dunn, absorbent cotton, installed Bushnell press and Covel elevator for more convenient handling of cotton waste; in August, purchased Enfield Mills at Smithfield, R. I. — Davol Mills, cotton goods, equipped 750 looms with electric warp-stop motions. — Fall River Bleachery Co. succeeded by Fall River Bleachery.

May. Hanscom Bros., braid, purchased land and began erection of two-story plaiting and braid mill, 100 x 56. — Kilburn, Lincoln, & Co., textile machinery, shut down one week — part of factory damaged by fire. — Textile Tube Co., machinery, increased capital from \$7,000 to \$20,000. —

FALL RIVER — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

Globe Yarn Mills (New England Cotton Yarn Co.) erected one-story addition for spinning and finishing, 74 x 222.

June. Wampanoag Mills, cotton goods, placed order for replacing mules with spinning frames and renewing carding and drawing machinery. — The Linen Fabric Co. organized to manufacture linen towels; installed 100 looms; in July, began operations. — Conanicut Mills, cotton goods, installed 50 Stafford automatic looms; in August, placed order for 2,000 spindles. — Stevens Mfg. Co., cotton goods, installed 50 looms to be used on linen crashes.

July. Flint Mills, cotton goods, equipped spinning frames with Houghton metallic thread board and steel rail in place of wooden thread boards, amounting to about 40,000 spindles. — American Linen Co. installed two engines and equipped 100 looms with electric warp-stop motions.

August. Pocasset Mfg. Co. installed 12,000 spindles and 60 cards. — Richard Borden Mfg. Co., cotton goods, installed 500 Northrop looms. — J. H. Estes & Sons, twines and absorbent cotton, succeeded by Estes Mills; began erection of rope walk, 500 feet long, with head house, 30 x 50; installed 100 sash-cord braiders for manufacture of sash cords. — King Philip Mills, cotton goods, installed several combers; installed 12 Harriman automatic looms; all looms are equipped with electric warp-stop motions. — Chace Mills, cotton goods, equipped 500 looms with electric warp-stop motions.

September. Elijah Ashworth, card clothing, installed two engines.

Workingmen's Benefits. *December.* Bourne Mills declared the 31st semi-annual co-operative dividend amounting to two per cent of the gross wage earnings for six months, extending from June 20, 1904, to December 10, 1904. On account of labor controversies the Bourne Mills had not been working to full capacity and many of the operatives had not been constantly employed. The dividend was only paid to employees then working. In June, it was reported that the Mills had suspended its profit-sharing system (under which the employees had received semi-annual dividends successively since 1890) and that no semi-annual dividend would be paid, but in July, announcement was made by the treasurer of the Bourne Mills that the Board of Directors had voted to declare a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon wages earned during the four months ending December 2, 1905, by all employees who shall be entitled to share in the profits under the simple rules of faithful, efficient, and continuous service.

R. S. Reed Co. continued its practice of giving employees 25 per cent extra for Christmas week either in cash or its equivalent. This company gives all employees one week's vacation in Summer with pay as well as the half-holiday during the Summer months. It has been the custom of this company to give a percentage of the surplus, after paying stockholders six or eight per cent, to those who had been in its employ for the entire year. This has amounted to from five to eight per cent of their year's wages. Trade conditions have been such for the past two years as to preclude this payment.

September. During the last scholastic year the Bradford Durfee Textile School had 122 evening students, of whom 73 graduated, and eight day

FALL RIVER — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Concluded.

students, none of whom have finished their course. The receipts of the school for the last year show that \$20,000 was received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, \$8,000 from the City of Fall River, \$731 from tuition (\$425 from day tuition and \$306 from evening tuition), and \$1,111 from other sources, making the total receipts \$29,842. The expenditures of the school for the same period aggregated \$22,527. A full account of the dedication of the Bradford Durfee Textile School, as well as public appropriations for the maintenance of the school both from State and city funds, may be found on page 188 of Labor and Industrial Chronology for 1904.

FITCHBURG.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, the strike at the granite quarry of Jeremiah Shea, which was inaugurated in October, 1904, was declared off by the Fitchburg Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union; the strike had involved 30 cutters and was waged because a non-union employee was retained; the quarry, under new management, opened upon a union basis.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Parkhill Mfg. Co. introduced a stop-motion on looms at Cleghorn Mill; some weavers were discharged, those retained being obliged to run six looms instead of four; reduction of 15 cents in price paid for each cut of cloth, making but slight change in wages.

April. Master painters signed an agreement with Painters No. 381 to pay \$2.50 for an eight-hour day, this being an increase of 25 cents; preference to be given union workmen. — Bricklayers No. 19 reported that conference with Master Builders' Association resulted in compromise wage scale of \$3.75 for an eight-hour day during the coming year; union scale had been \$3.50 minimum and men requested increase to \$4.

August. Request of weavers employed at the Beoli Mills for a revision of wages or a better quality of warps was refused; strike threatened.

Trade Unions. In October, Bricklayers No. 19 presented request to employers in Leominster for increase in daily wages from \$3.50 to \$4, to go into effect in April, 1905. — Saw Makers No. 7173 and Shoe Cutters No. 327 went out of existence because of lack of interest. — Textile Workers No. 445 consolidated with Textile Workers No. 323 of Leominster. — Metal Polishers No. 145 went out of existence, lack of interest alleged to be due to unsuccessful strike.

December. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 342 (Mixed), Iron Molders and Helpers No. 11052, Hardeners and Temperers No. 10413, and Cooks and Waiters No. 784 went out of existence owing to lack of interest.

January. Teamsters No. 330 went out of existence on account of internal dissensions.

April. It is reported that master painters, with one exception, have consented to new wage schedule of Painters No. 175 making minimum rate \$2.50 per diem, an increase of 25 cents over old rate. No agreement was made, however, on open shop question, but later a clause was inserted in agreement giving preference to union men; subsequently, men returned to work.

May. Bartenders No. 97 organized.

FITCHBURG — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

July. Central Labor Union is considering founding of co-operative store for sale of union-made goods only; committee appointed to obtain general opinion on scheme; one reason for plan is report that merchants in general favor non-union goods. — Reported that broom and whisk makers, jurisdiction members of Amsterdam Union of Broom and Whisk Makers in New York, numbered about six.

Industrial Changes. In November, Parkhill Mfg. Co., cotton goods, equipped looms at Cleghorn Mill with electric warp-stop motions; in August, began erection of one-story brick addition to Mill C, 123 x 60; will install 100 looms.

December. Shirreffs Worsted Co. removed here from Chelmsford; erected new mill; in February, began operations. — Sawyer Tool Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$35,000 to \$50,000; shut down five weeks during August and September.

January. Fitchburg Duck Mills reorganized and resumed operations on full time with 120 employees; had been shut down since November, 1903. — Star Worsted Co. purchased building and land formerly leased; installed three twistors and three spinning frames; in August, began erection of two-story brick addition for wool scouring and sorting, 72 x 29. — Simonds Mfg. Co., saws, completed three story and basement brick building, 160 x 60; brick boiler and engine house, 100 x 40; installed new boilers and three new engines; in May, awarded contract for erection of brick mill, three stories and basement, 175 x 60, three-story ell, 125 x 60, and two-story smithy, 125 x 40; new electric power plant will be installed. — The Fitchburg Horn Goods Co. changed from partnership to corporation.

February. Bennett Shoe Co., children's shoes, organized; will occupy shoe factory of Edgar F. Belding & Co.; in March, installed stitching machines; in April, began operations.

April. Fitchburg Machine Works changed ownership. — Branch factory of Louis Dejonge & Co., surface-coated paper, of New York, incorporated as Louis Dejonge Co.

June. D. M. Dillon Steam Boiler Works installed 25-ton traveling crane; began erection of one-story erecting shop, 50 x 200. — N. B. Dodge Mfg. Co., railroad supplies, moved to Easthampton to secure larger plant.

August. Grant Yarn Co., cotton yarns, began erection of one and one-half story brick electric power house; power will be developed from water privilege recently purchased. — William A. Hardy & Sons, brass founders, purchased land at South Fitchburg for erection of large modern plant.

September. Fitchburg Broom & Brush Co. shut down indefinitely.

Foxborough.

Industrial Changes. In June, Direct Corehair Co., of Boston, purchased factory of Van Choate Electric Co.; will manufacture a peculiar kind of textile fabric and machinery for its manufacture. *July.* Widen, Lord Leather Co., leather, shut down — factory destroyed by fire; in September, reported intention of resuming business in Peabody. *August.* Schaeffer & Budenburg Mfg. Co., steam appliances, of Brooklyn, N. Y., purchased fac-

Foxborough — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

tory of Direct Corehair Co. for occupancy; Direct Corehair Co. will continue to occupy part of factory. *September.* American Coil Co., electrical apparatus, of Somerville, erected two-story factory and moved here.

Framingham.

Trade Unions. In November, Machinists No. 48 of Milford was transferred to South Framingham. *September.* Team Drivers No. 602 affiliated with Team Drivers Joint Council of Boston and Vicinity.

Industrial Changes. In November, Copeland Boot & Shoe Treeing Machine Co. purchased needle business of Eben Brown of Milford. — R. H. Long Shoe Mfg. Co. leased factory at Boston formerly occupied by L. Prang & Co. for the manufacture of women's shoes; in January, began operations; in May, removed here. *December.* Robb-Mumford Boiler Co., Inc., of Amherst, N. S., began erection of steel and concrete boiler shop, 150 x 200, and a pattern shop; in April, purchased plant of Edward Kendall & Sons, of Cambridge. *April.* Minard Liniment Mfg. Co. of Boston moved here. — Power Treeing Machine Co. removed to Boston. *May.* South Framingham Industrial Association's iron foundry property purchased by Raymond & Cahill, of Worcester; installed machinery. *July.* Whitson & Hoyle Co., chairs, baby carriages, etc., of Leominster, leased Smalley & Co.'s hat factory.

Franklin.

Industrial Changes. In October, plant of Worcester Textile Co., cotton and flannels, sold at auction. *November.* W. H. Smith, harness, succeeded by Smith & Tuell. — Mine Brook Mfg. Co., shoddy, erected new mill. *January.* Norfolk Woolen Co. replaced single cards with double ones. *March.* Ray Fabric Mills (Norfolk Woolen Co.), horse blankets, awarded contract for one-story addition to spooling and dressing-rooms, 20 x 40; installed 15 looms; in June, installed seven mules. *May.* Waldron Paper Mill shut down — factory destroyed by fire. *June.* Franklin Yarn Co., woolen and merino yarns, installed set of cards and three mules; in August, erected three-story frame addition for spinning and carding, 54 x 45. *September.* Franklin Mills Corporation, huck towels, began operations in factory of Worcester Textile Co. — Reported water rights of Box Pond sold to a New York syndicate; mattress factory to be erected.

Gardner.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, owing to refusal of some merchants to close their stores, clerks failed to secure Friday half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In December, Barbers No. 550 began agitation to have barber shops close at 8 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, and 9 P.M. on Wednesdays, in addition to having Thursday half-holiday. *January.* Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 94 surrendered charter, alleged cause being lack of interest.

Industrial Changes. In October, Thorndyke Toy Co., of Templeton, consolidated with A. O. Speare Co. — L. B. Ramsdell Co., baby carriages, completed two-story paint shop, 120 x 40; in September, began erection of

Gardner — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

three story and basement addition, 40 x 60. *November.* Thomas Wheelen purchased mill for manufacture of chairs and boxes. *May.* N. Alzingre and J. H. Pickett purchased business of Pickett & Dickinson, box cornering machines, of Baldwinville; will remove machinery and establish factory here. *August.* The Industrial & Mfg. Co., of New Britain, Conn., purchased land; will erect a one-story brick factory, 50 x 254, and a brick power house, 45 x 50; will manufacture hardware specialties. *September.* Gardner Electric Light Co. installed oil engine to replace two steam engines.

Georgetown.

Industrial Changes. In December, Andrew M. Abbott erected ice house, 70 x 100. *April.* A. B. Noyes & Co. Corp., shoes, installed machine for cutting soles. — Georgetown Boot & Shoe Co. installed machine for cutting soles. *August.* Georgetown Gas Co. erected plant and began operations.

GLOUCESTER.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, Team Drivers No. 266 ordered a general strike against all local coal dealers not complying with union's demands; *i.e.*, reduction in workday from 13 to 11 hours, wages to be \$12, \$13, and \$15 a week for drivers of one, three, and four horse teams, respectively; 50 coal teamsters involved. In one week, by the aid of the State Board of Arbitration, the strike was settled, the coal teamsters gaining a reduction of one hour in the workday.

March. Local master teamsters were affected by strike, 65 teamsters leaving work against overtime work and for a shorter workday. State Board brought parties together for conference; in one month one firm settled by agreement for 10-hour day and 25 cents an hour overtime.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Granite Manufacturers and Cape Ann Branch of the Granite Cutters agreed on minimum rate of \$3 for eight hours, this scale to be in force three years; 250 cutters benefited.

Trade Unions. In October, it was reported that Fish Skinners, Cutters, and Handlers No. 9582 went out of existence owing to disagreements with International Union. — Horseshoers No. 197 went out of existence, alleged cause being internal dissensions.

December. Teamsters No. 266 affiliated with Teamsters Joint Council of Boston and Vicinity.

April. Quarry Workers No. 8233 presented demand for increase of one cent an hour for quarry workers and one cent a thousand more for paving block cutters; agreement signed May 1, 1904, provided for increase if business conditions were favorable; received report that employers refused to grant increase.

June. Retail Clerks No. 572 disbanded owing to lack of interest following their success in obtaining closing of stores five nights a week.

Industrial Changes. In January, Gloucester Net & Twine Co. erected addition, 30 x 70. *February.* James H. Tarr, marine paints, succeeded by James H. Tarr Co., Ltd. *March.* Walter B. Nichols began manufacture of gas and gasolene engines. *April.* Slade, Gorton, & Co., codfish,

GLOUCESTER — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

erected three-story addition, 83 x 45. *June.* Gloucester Oil & Grease Co. succeeded by Lufkin & Bowers. *September.* Gloucester Dye Works erected addition for manufacture of rugs from old carpets.

Grafton.

Industrial Changes. In October, J. S. Nelson & Son Shoe Co. erected addition to boiler room; in September, went out of business. *November.* Saunders Cotton Mills, shirtings and sateens, resumed full-time schedule; had been on 50-hour schedule since May. *August.* The Forbush Shoe Co. leased factory formerly occupied by J. S. Nelson & Son Shoe Co.

Granville.

Industrial Changes. In September, Holcomb Bros., machinery, resumed operations after one month's shut-down, caused by repairs on boiler.

Great Barrington.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, grocery stores began closing every evening except Monday and Saturday. *May.* Barber shops began closing at 6 P.M. Monday, 11 P.M. Saturday, and 8 P.M. on other nights. — Carpenters No. 1045 had request for increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.80 for eight hours' work granted; 75 carpenters benefited.

Trade Unions. In February, Carpenters No. 1045 requested employers to pay employees' travelling expenses when sent out of town, and board for those who have families to support at home.

Industrial Changes. In November, new canning concern began erection of factory, engine house, and storehouse; in December, installed machinery; in March, incorporated as The Great Barrington Co-operative Canning Co.; in August, began operations. — A. & M. Barnes Lime Co. installed two gasoline engines to operate electric road under construction. — Riverdale Mills, cotton goods, resumed operations on full time *December.* A. & M. Barnes Lime Co., The Berkshire Pressed Brick Co. of Sheffield, and Chester Goodale Marble Co. consolidated under the name of Berkshire Hills Masons' Supplies Co. *February.* Monument Mills, cotton goods, purchased property of Glendale Woolen Co., of Stockbridge, in order to control the water power; awarded contract for electric power house, and stone dam, 200 feet wide and 28 feet high, across the Housatonic River, and 1,600-foot canal. *April.* Shailor Mfg. Co., suspender buckles, installed machinery; in July, began operations. *June.* B. D. Rising Paper Co. began erection of two-story brick finishing mill, 55 x 75. *September.* Potter & Taylor leased Green River Mills and began operations.

Greenfield.

Trade Unions. In October, Carpenters No. 782 went out of existence, and it was reported that Plumbers No. 428 had recently disbanded through lack of interest. *November.* Allied Metal Mechanics No. 134 increased dues from 35 to 75 cents a month, which action met with much disfavor; at that time there were 85 members, but the membership gradually decreased

Greenfield — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

until in February there were but eight members; union disbanded and members amalgamated with Machinists No. 481.

Industrial Changes. In October, Greenfield Electric Light & Power Co. completed dam, canal, and power house. — Philip H. Class erected addition to box factory. *January.* Wells Bros. Co., machinists, completed new stock room, 45 x 100. *May.* Emil Weissbrod & Sons, pocket-books, resumed operations after shut-down of two months. *June.* Goodell-Pratt Co., mechanics' tools, began erection of three-story cement addition for japanning and hardening departments, 42 x 42; in September, increased capital from \$35,000 to \$100,000. *July.* American Tap & Die Co. began erection of factory; in September, increased capital from \$15,000 to \$75,000; absorbed firm of Nichols Bros., cutlery; will erect two-story brick factory, 50 x 100. *August.* E. D. Gay, bookbinder, leased bindery at North Adams to operate in connection with business here.

Greenwich.

Industrial Changes. In November, Orange Knitting Co. installed steam-heating apparatus.

Hancock.

Industrial Changes. In October, Estey Co., of New York City, wood specialties, began erection of mill; in April, installed machinery and began operations. — Hull & Hartwell, of Troy, N. Y., shirts, leased land for erection of factory.

Hanover.

Industrial Changes. In December, Stevens & Hutchins, shoes, formed partnership under name of South Hanover Shoe Co.; purchased W. S. Goodrich & Co.'s shoe shop; in January, began operations; in March, shut down indefinitely. *May.* National Fireworks Co. shut down — plant destroyed by fire caused by explosion of fireworks.

Hardwick.

Industrial Changes. In December, Gilbert Mfg. Co., woolen goods installed polishing machine; in August, began erection of brick addition to wool-sorting plant, 100 x 100.

Harvard.

Industrial Changes. In May, New England Brick Co. began making brick at the old Damon yard.

Hatfield.

Industrial Changes. In July, Porter Machine Works, C. S. Shattuck, guns, and Howard & Smith, grist mill, shut down for two weeks during construction of new stone dam.

HAVERHILL.

Strikes and Lockouts. In August, a general demand was made by building laborers, plasterers' tenders, and mortar and brick tenders for an eight-hour day and 25 cents a day increase; the plasterers' tenders were

HAVERHILL — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

granted their request, but upon refusal of the master builders to grant the request of mortar and brick tenders they struck. In four days master builders agreed to grant the eight-hour day, but refused the increase in wages; men accepted offer and returned to work.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, union packers in local shoe factory received substantial increase in wages.

January. Dry goods stores began closing Monday evenings until April 1.

February. J. H. Winchell & Co., Inc., at request of Joint Shoe Council, granted slight increase in wages of treeing department. — F. E. Hutchinson & Co., shoes, granted request of Joint Shoe Council for increase in wages. — Cutters of Boot and Shoe Workers No. 1 requested an increase in wages of \$1 a week, making the weekly wages \$16.50; manufacturers proposed submitting case to State Board.

March. Shoe Workers Protective Union presented price list for turn and machine work to S. B. McNamara & Co.; list accepted and posted; machine prices unchanged, increase on turn work. Ira J. Webster also accepted agreement; 25 turn workmen benefited. — Jacob & Chaluk signed agreement with Team Drivers No. 327 granting employees \$12 a week and Saturday half-holiday during June, July, and August; four men who had struck returned to work; one employer refused to sign the agreement; three employees remained out.

April. Shoe Workers Protective Union expected to introduce new price lists for turn work in local shoe factories; no material changes in prices for new shoes. — J. W. Russ Co. voluntarily changed 10-hour workday to nine hours at original weekly wage of \$15.50. — American Express Co. established vacation rules, agents to receive two weeks; clerks, five years' employ or over, 10 days; clerks of less than five years' employ, porters, drivers, and stablemen, one week.

May. W. & V. O. Kimball accepted new price list of Boot and Shoe Workers No. 1; treers received pay for Saturday half-holiday, \$15 for 55 hours. — Retail merchants decided to limit Summer schedule of Wednesday afternoon and Monday evening closings to months of July and August — formerly extended through September.

June. Order passed by the City Council granting to employees of the street department Saturday half-holiday during July, August, and September; was vetoed by the Mayor who declared it unconstitutional and uneconomical. — State Board awarded that Chesley & Rugg pay operatives in the welting department 20 cents a dozen, and in the stitching department 18 cents a dozen, while 20 cents per 60 pairs was the price decided upon for the leveling department; 150 men affected. — J. H. Winchell & Co., Inc., accepted price list of Boot and Shoe Workers No. 1; stockfitters received slight increase; new price list in welt leather department gave 20 operatives slight increase.

July. Retail shoe dealers joined other merchants in closing Monday evenings at 6.30 P.M. during July and August. — Decision handed down by State Board in the case of W. & V. O. Kimball disallowing increase in wages; firm granted the 59-hour week instead of 60.

August. Building laborers were granted request that bricklayers and plasterers' tenders receive 25 cents a day increase, the workday to be eight

HAVERHILL — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Concluded.

hours. — Agitation on foot to shorten the Saturday workday for barbers so that stores will close at 10 P.M. instead of 11 P.M.

Trade Unions. In October, it was alleged that Stitchers No. 6 of the B. and S. W. had controversy with Hazen B. Goodrich & Co. because of stitchers' refusal to pay dues to union; firm held union agreement; in December, members paid dues and matter was amicably adjusted.

November. Members of Stitchers No. 6 (B. and S. W. U.) entered complaint that in a certain factory too many stitchers were employed in comparison with amount of work to be done, thus lowering wages of old hands. — Shoe Cutters No. 191 made request for nine-hour day, without consulting B. and S. W. U.; manufacturers paid no attention to request, and in December matter was dropped.

December. Lasters No. 26 condemned system of fines for damaged shoes in vogue at factory of J. H. Winchell & Co., Inc.

January. Joint Shoe Council voted to request general officers of B. and S. W. U. to assist in adjusting grievance against J. H. Winchell & Co., Inc., firm having failed to take any action on price lists recently presented by the Council. — Difficulty between turned workmen and Emery & Marshall relative to price on one grade of work was settled through business agent of S. W. P. U. — Agitation was begun for reorganization of employees of Boston and Northern Street Railway Co.; union had been disbanded as result of strike.

February. Central Labor Union opposed the establishment of trade schools for instruction in practical shoemaking.

March. Plumbers No. 486 organized with 40 members under charter from United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of America.

April. Effort made to revive interest in Longshoremen's Union through C. L. U. — Union of bootblacks organized. — Joint Shoe Council received petition of packing room employees that new lists allowing increase in wages be posted in union stamp factories. — Central Labor Union voted to oppose efforts of American Labor Union to establish a local central body.

May Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 691 made request for Wednesday half-holiday during five months of the year.

June. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 6 has accomplished formation of agreement with J. H. Winchell & Co., Inc., whereby contract system has been removed from departments of skiving, lining, and welting, and price lists posted. This completes price list work of union for summer. — Retail Clerks No. 515 has sent its agreements to Clothing Dealers' Association for their consideration. Reported that a new draft will be soon returned, a change from 6 to 6.30 P.M. being asked for by dealers in closing hours of four days, as tendency is noticed for certain dealers to break away from association if this is not accomplished. In other particulars agreement will be accepted, and it is expected change will not be opposed by union. — Cutters No. 3 and firm of W. & V. O. Kimball sent to State Board for settlement of trouble arising over the discharge of a workman; amicable adjustment. — Building Laborers Union, including tenders of bricklayers and plasterers, formed about 10 months ago, sent notice to contractors of demand for eight-hour day;

HAVERHILL — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

plasterers' tenders ask for increase in wages to \$2.50 as minimum; in July, voted that bricklayers' tenders be paid \$2.25; in August, strike was declared against some contractors, but at a subsequent meeting Building Laborers Union decided not to insist upon the closed shop or an increase for plasterers' tenders, although the demand for an eight-hour day would be enforced; in one week men returned to work on eight-hour day basis; there was no written agreement.

July. Bootblacks Protective No. 11857 after obtaining charter lost interest in organization and went out of existence. — Owing to internal dissensions, Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 826 disbanded. — Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 91 disbanded, most of the members joining the Boston union. — Cutting Die Workers No. 11013 went out of existence. — Bricklayers and Masons No. 55 amalgamated with Bricklayers No. 17. — On account of being in arrears in Stitchers No. 6, B. & S. W., and refusing to pay their dues, three women were discharged from the shoe factory of Hazen B. Goodrich & Co. It was alleged that firm was obliged to take this move because of refusal of the other operatives in stitching room to work with stitchers who would not pay their dues. Much trouble was anticipated by action, and court case talked of. — Cutters No. 191 announced that price-list decisions relating to two local concerns were pending before State Board; union, although affiliated with B. and S. W., is practically independent as far as conducting its own affairs is concerned; in September, voted for the Saturday half-holiday for the entire year.

August. Alleged trade union movement on foot involves the disbandment of local Boot and Shoe Workers Union and Shoe Workers Protective Union and formation of one independent organization. This step, it is believed, will relieve the constant agitation among local shoe workers.

Industrial Changes. In October, J. M. Brown Furniture Co. moved here from Nashua, N. H.; in November, erected dryhouse.

November. J. H. Winchell & Co., Inc., shoes, installed boiler and engine which operate works of Island Park Box Co., Morse & Hoyt, and J. M. Brown Furniture Co.; in September, installed boiler and condenser. — F. E. Hutchinson, shoes, succeeded by F. E. Hutchinson & Co. — Haverhill Counter Co. increased floor space and output; in April, removed to Lynn. — O. M. Hopkins & Co. succeeded by G. J. Kelly Co.; will manufacture heels, pasted soles, box-toe gum, etc.

December. W. H. Gould & Co., shoes, out of business. — J. A. Dallymple & Co., slipper bows, began operating branch factory at Lowell.

January. Whittaker & Bodwell succeeded by Bodwell Counter Co. — Rowe & Swett, slippers, removed to Candia, N. H. — Haverhill Fire Appliance Co. completed erection of new factory; daily capacity 700 extinguishers. — C. W. Arnold & Co., leather, erected six-story brick addition, 42 x 50.

February. F. M. Hodgdon, shoes, installed machinery. — W. W. Spaulding & Co., shoes, installed machinery. — Pentucket Wood Heel Co. changed product from hand sewed to turn work, and installed several new machines. — W. W. Ham, shoes, made alterations to factory.

March. G. A. Hawkes, slippers, succeeded by The G. A. Hawkes Co. and removed to Richmond, Me. — W. W. Ray & Co., soles, out of business. —

HAVERHILL — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Continued.

Hussey & Hodgdon, shoes, removed to larger quarters. — Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., shoes, leased additional space in adjoining building; installed stitching machines.

April. Leslie K. Morse, turn shoes, moved here from Raymond, N. H. — A. B. Sumner, counters, removed to Lynn.

May. Theriault, Woodsum, & Burnham, children's footwear, succeeded by Theriault, Woodsum, & Co. — Morse & Hoyt, paper shoe boxes, dissolved; Charles M. Hoyt will continue the business. — Haverhill Building Association organized; purchased land for erection of general manufacturing building that will provide power for its tenants; in September, awarded contract for erection of eight-story brick building, 45 x 202.

July. W. & V. O. Kimball, shoes, discontinued manufacture of Goodyear welts, and will confine themselves exclusively to McKay work; in August, removed to larger quarters. — Bartlett & Webster, shoes, moved to larger quarters giving double present space. — The Haverhill Box Board Co. changed ownership. — National Shoe Trimming Co., of this city and Marlborough, dissolved partnership; Max C. Comey will continue the business here. — Erection begun of six-story brick addition to factory occupied by Charles K. Fox, shoes, and owned by Kelly Bros.

August. Haverhill Electric Co. installed two turbines. — A. C. Witham began manufacture of wooden heels. — Irving L. Keith, lasts and patterns, purchased business of C. P. Bullen. — Essex Leather Co. succeeded by Frederick O. Raymond. — Partnership formed between F. M. Hodgdon, Lewis P. Ross, and Gorden E. Thing, of Rochester, N. Y., under firm name of F. M. Hodgdon, for manufacture of shoes; in September, proposed 60-foot addition to factory.

September. Oliver & Comser organized to manufacture women's shoes.

BOOT AND SHOE SHIPMENTS.

The total cases and pairs of boots and shoes shipped from Haverhill for the year 1904-05, as compared with the year 1903-04, are shown in the following table, 40 pairs being considered the average number to each case:

Boot and Shoe Shipments from Haverhill.

MONTHS.	1903-04		1904-05	
	Cases	Pairs	Cases	Pairs
October,	32,081	1,283,240	31,606	1,264,240
November,	28,227	1,129,080	32,748	1,309,920
December,	36,207	1,448,280	36,562	1,462,480
January,	31,230	1,249,200	35,448	1,417,920
February,	37,645	1,505,800	33,552	1,342,080
March,	49,522	1,980,880	39,846	1,593,840
April,	37,963	1,518,520	35,199	1,407,960
May,	42,643	1,705,720	35,675	1,427,000
June,	25,910	1,036,400	35,035	1,401,400
July,	21,859	874,360	27,359	1,094,360
August,	38,242	1,529,680	34,321	1,372,840
September,	29,449	1,177,960	35,069	1,402,760
TOTALS,	410,978	16,439,120	412,420	16,496,800

HAVERHILL — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

As will be seen from the aggregate line in the table, there was very little change in the two years under consideration, the shipments for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, exceeding those of 1904 by 1,442 cases, representing 57,680 pairs, or an increase of less than one-half of one per cent.

The number of cases and pairs of boots and shoes shipped during each of the past 10 years, together with the yearly increase or decrease in numbers and percentages, as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following table:

Boot and Shoe Shipments from Haverhill: 1896-1905.

YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30—	Cases	Pairs	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR		
			Number		Percent-ages
			Cases	Pairs	
1896,	365,694	14,627,760	—	—	—
1897,	419,586	16,783,440	+53,892	+2,155,680	+14.74
1898,	398,980	15,959,200	—20,606	—824,240	—4.91
1899,	451,577	18,063,080	+52,597	+2,103,880	+13.18
1900,	406,787	16,271,480	—44,790	—1,791,600	—9.92
1901,	410,409	16,416,360	+3,622	+144,880	+0.89
1902,	443,384	17,755,360	+33,475	+1,339,000	+8.16
1903,	458,288	18,331,120	+14,404	+576,160	+3.24
1904,	410,978	16,439,120	—47,310	—1,892,400	—10.32
1905,	412,420	16,496,800	+1,442	+57,680	+0.35

We ascribe no cause for the fluctuations in the yearly shipments as shown in the table. The boot and shoe shipments of 1905, as compared with those of 1896, show a gain of 46,726 cases (1,869,040 pairs), or 12.78 per cent.

Hingham.

Industrial Changes. In September, The Griswold Mfg. Co. organized; began installation of machinery for manufacture of engines and motors.

Hinsdale.

Industrial Changes. In December, Hinsdale Woolen Co. shut down. *April.* Hinsdale Basket Co. removed to larger quarters; changed from hand to steam power and machine manufacture. *August.* Hotchkiss Basket Co. installed new boiler.

Holbrook.

Industrial Changes. In November, shoe factory formerly occupied by Thomas White was reported sold. *July.* Commonwealth Rug Weaving Co. began manufacture of rugs from carpets in factory of Whitcomb & Paine Co.

Holden.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, Worcester & Holden Street Railway Co. increased wages of employees one cent an hour.

Holden — Concluded.

Industrial Changes. In December, Eagle Lake Woolen Mfg. Co. erected four-story addition, 85 x 45; installed 10 looms in old factory; installed six metallic breasts, three mules, and one set of cards. *January.* Glen Mills, woolen goods, erected brick boiler house, 60 x 30; installed woolen machinery and boiler. *April.* Paul Tietze, shoddy, sold mill to Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. *July.* Dawson Mfg. Co. began erection of dyehouse, 50 x 50. *August.* Jefferson Mfg. Co., cassimeres, installed new boiler.

Workingmen's Benefits. In December, C. G. Wood Co. completed the new club-house built for its employees for recreative and social purposes.

Holliston.

Industrial Changes. In October, Holliston Braiding Co. began manufacture of plain and fancy braids. — Darling Mfg. Co., woolen goods, erected new dyehouse, 44 x 22; installed two 12-string piece dye kettles; awarded contract for two-story picker house, 28 x 32; in November, installed boiler.

HOLYOKE.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, by compromise agreement, members of Typographical No. 253 received an increase of \$1.50 a week in wages, the matter of the eight-hour workday being held in abeyance until January, 1906.

April. William Skinner Mfg. Co. notified employees of a 20 per cent reduction in pay; said looms about to be installed would provide more steady employment, wages thus averaging as much as before; 25 twistlers affected.

May. Business Men's Association decided on the usual summer holidays and hours, and Wednesday half-holiday for all stores during July and August.

June. Aldermen passed order giving city employees the Saturday half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In October, Typographical No. 253 voted to request increase in wages of about 15 per cent, to go into effect Jan. 1; in February, sent out committee to work for the eight-hour day in local book and job offices in accordance with general movement of international union. — Meat Cutters and Butchers went out of existence, as well as Jack Woolen Spinners No. 207.

November. Disbandment of Thread Glazers No. 181 reported.

January. Unions of carpenters and millwrights started organizing campaign.

February. Central Labor Union opposed attempt to change the 58-hour law so that women and children might work overtime during month of December.

March. Bartenders No. 81 reported that some employers were taking nominal partners, with no financial interest, who acted as bartenders on the ground of being the license holders, when in reality they were paid daily wages. — Barbers No. 545 reported union cards taken from three em-

HOLYOKE — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

ployers; in May, voted to fine any member \$10 who worked on Memorial Day.

April. Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 253 reported total membership of 60; closed store which union had run during the winter, men having obtained out-door work. — Central Labor Union voted to send representative to convention of central unions of the State called by C. L. U. of Brockton to consider means of obtaining legislation indorsed by workingmen; appointed committee to investigate complaint that park commissioners were violating eight-hour law adopted by the city in obliging park-keepers to work from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M.

June. Central Labor Union voted in favor of half-holiday measure and to leave to the A. F. of L. the proposed convention for furtherance of labor legislation advanced by C. L. U. of Brockton; received reports from Barbers No. 545 of three unfair shops, and from Bartenders No. 81 of one unfair hotel.

July. Millwrights and Helpers No. 9960 was absorbed by Carpenters Union. — Central Labor Union appointed committee to investigate sale of non-union cigars.

August. Central Labor Union received petition from Iron Molders No. 115 to place the Holyoke Valve & Hydrant Co. on unfair list; matter was referred to grievance committee for investigation before complying with request; strike was declared on Aug. 17 for \$2.75 minimum daily wage and recognition of union.

September. Musicians Protective No. 144 voted to place the Italo-American Band on the unfair list, because satisfaction had not been given the union for violation of union principles in taking a certain contract at wages less than the union schedule; voted to request the C. L. U. to take like action. — Barbers No. 545 and master barbers conferred on the question of closing Labor Day; decided to keep open until 10 o'clock in the morning; voted a fine of \$10 upon any member who works after that time.

Industrial Changes. In October, The Taylor-Burt Co., paper, purchased property of Excelsior Paper Co.; in January, began operations and erected one-story brick calender and plate room, 30 x 40; in July, made extensive alterations and repairs; in August, increased capital from \$40,000 to \$60,000. — Ford Auger Bit Co. erected one-story forge shop, 66 x 82; in December, installed 9,000-gallon tank to store oil used for fuel.

November. Parsons Paper Co. constructed a 1,500-ton coal pocket. — Deane Steam Pump Co. purchased about 250,000 feet of land adjoining plant. — Charles Koegel & Son, machinery, purchased property and began erection of three-story machine shop, 45 x 100, with ell, 35 x 45.

December. Japanese Tissue Mills, tissue paper, began erection of two-story brick factory, 50 x 120. — Grosvenor Woolen Co. sold local plant and started operations in its shoddy mill at Palmer. — National Felting Co. leased Connors Bros.' mill for occupancy. — Farr Alpaca Co. awarded contract for six-story brick stockhouse, 60 x 120; in March, began erection of electric power plant; in April, installed new boiler; in June, awarded contract for four-story brick mill, 60 x 300; in July, completed one-story

HOLYOKE — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

weave shed and installed several hundred English looms; in August, began erection of 175-foot steel chimney; in September, constructed 8,000-ton coal pocket and rebuilt dyehouse.

January. Buchanan & Bolt Wire Co. awarded contract for two-story brick wire factory, 100 x 125. — Crocker-McElwain Co., paper, increased capital from \$250,000 to \$300,000; in April, made extensive repairs to Cabot St. Mill and installed machinery; in May, began operations. — Wm. Skinner Mfg. Co., silk goods, contracted for several electric motors for operating machinery; in March, awarded contract for four-story addition to Mill No. 1, 120 x 32, and two-story addition to dry room, 42 x 32; raised centre of No. 1 Mill over drying room, 51 x 81, two stories; installed machinery in new factory.

February. W. H. H. Slack & Bro., shoddy, removed branch factory to Springfield, Vt. — Holyoke Cast Iron Brazing Co., the only plant of its kind in the United States, except one in Pennsylvania, organized; in May, began operations.

April. American Writing Paper Co. awarded contract for one-story brick building at Beebe & Holbrook Division for plater-room, 50 x 100. — Holyoke Water Power Co. will construct two plants for development of electricity for power purposes; in July, awarded contract for electrical equipment for one plant; in August, placed order for three large steam boilers. — Massachusetts Screw Co. dissolved.

May. Naumkeag Clothing Co. moved into new two-story brick and stone factory. — Holyoke Gas and Electric Department began erection of new gas holder. — The Essex Paper Co. increased capital from \$17,167 to \$35,000.

June. White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co., paper, awarded contract for raising mill two stories; will give additional space of 40,000 square feet.

August. Charles E. Pope set up an experimenting paper mill in basement of Holyoke Belting Co.'s factory.

September. Matheson Motor Car Co. reported intention to move to Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Workingmen's Benefits. *September.* The fund for the help of worthy employees of the Parson Paper Co. is still maintained by the stockholders of the company. The profit-sharing dividend to employees was abandoned in 1903, during which year the employees went out on a prolonged strike.

Hopedale.

Industrial Changes. In August, The Draper Co., textile machinery, erected sheet iron oil tank.

Hopkinton.

Industrial Changes. In October, Andrew Fyrberg Arms Co. erected new building; in January, removed to Meriden, Conn. *February.* Andrew Fyrberg, who sold firearms business to Sears, Roebuck, & Co., of Chicago, purchased the shoe factory formerly occupied by Crooks, Root, & Co. and will resume manufacture of firearms. *May.* R. & H. Simon, of

Hopkinton — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

Weehawken, N. J., purchased factory vacated by Andrew Fyrberg Arms Co. and will manufacture silk fabrics under name of Herminia Silk Co.; began installation of 250 looms.

Hubbardston.

Industrial Changes. In July, Hygienic Blanket Co. erected addition to dyehouse, 24 x 48; constructed new penstock.

Hudson.

Strikes and Lockouts. In July, 12 shoe cutters employed by L. T. Jefts Co. struck for increase in wages of 25 cents a day; places filled.

Industrial Changes. In December, Hudson Blanket Co. shut down; in February, sold machinery at auction. *January.* Marlboro-Hudson Gas Co. changed ownership. *April.* L. T. Jefts Co., shoes, installed machinery; in June, shut down — factory partially destroyed by fire; will rebuild at once. *September.* The Dunn, Green Leather Co. erected beam-house.

Workingmen's Benefits. In November, the Apsley Rubber Co. distributed nearly \$1,500 to its employees as a Thanksgiving gift, each employee receiving \$2.

Huntington.

Trade Unions. In July, Paper Makers: Mt. Tekoa Lodge No. 28 disbanded (membership being about 15), alleged cause being insufficiency of dues to pay expenses and suspension of a large number of members for non-payment of dues.

Industrial Changes. In November, Massasoit Woolen Mills shut down; in February, resumed operations on new line of fancy suitings; in April, shut down on account of destruction of factory by fire; 100 employees affected; in September, material ordered for erection of new mill.

Hyde Park.

Trade Unions. In January, Barbers No. 508 organized with 30 members.

Industrial Changes. In November, Robert Bleakie Co., woolen goods, shut down indefinitely on account of the death of two of the proprietors and pending settlement of estates. — Pope-Robinson Co., motor vehicles, removed to Boston. — P. J. Healey & Co., sewer-cleaning machines, succeeded by The Healey Sewer Machine and Construction Co. *April.* Becker-Brainard Milling Machine Co. leased plant of Boston Blower Co. for occupancy in addition to present quarters. *July.* John T. Robinson Co., paper box machinery, absorbed Consolidated Box Machine Co., of Lynn. *September.* Readville Color and Gum Works, calico printers' supplies, erected additions to plant.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, B. F. Sturtevant Co., in the erection of its new office building, planned a lunch room for its employees. The company furnishes food at cost.

Lancaster.

Industrial Changes. In September, Bartlett, Stevenson, & Co., chairs and toys, of Leominster, purchased Goodale Bros. mill privilege; will erect two-story factory, 60 x 40, and move here.

LAWRENCE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 15 journeymen bakers employed by local firms struck upon refusal of employers to sign union agreement. *May.* Sixty-six employees were thrown out of work at the Merrimac Iron Foundry because 40 molders struck owing to a misunderstanding regarding the alleged discharge of a foundry employee; in four days the firm's request was granted, the matter being settled by conference between National Founders' Association and Iron Molders No. 83. *August.* Thirty laborers employed by local contractors struck for a nine-hour day; some of the men returned; places of others were filled. — Sixty coal teamsters and handlers employed by local dealers struck for an increase in wages of \$1 a week; pending Sept. 30; Coal Handlers No. 9022 involved. — Fifteen filling carriers at the Washington Mills struck for increase in wages; places filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, new scale of wages, presented by Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 44, was accepted by employers; painters received an increase of 25 cents a day (\$2.50 minimum); paperhangers' wage, \$2.75; eight hours constitute a day's work for painters, decorators, and paperhangers. — Plasterers No. 102 asked for Saturday half-holiday, wages to remain 45 cents an hour, men working eight hours other days, four hours on Saturdays; granted. *June.* Retail Merchants' Association voted for Wednesday half-holiday from July 12 to Sept. 27, inclusive.

Trade Unions. In November, Textile Council voted to recommend that local unions levy assessments upon members in proportion to their weekly earnings, for benefit of Fall River strikers; committee appointed to arrange for contributions to the Fall River strikers from the general public. — Mass meeting was held in the interests of the striking textile operatives at Fall River, under the auspices of the C. L. U., the City Government, and the Board of Trade. — Shoe Repairers No. 404 disbanded.

March. Union of waiters organized. — Plumbers No. 283 disbanded and remained unorganized up to July 10.

April. Hoisting and portable engineers organized as Local No. 295, International Union of Steam Engineers, with jurisdiction over Lawrence, Lowell, and Haverhill; made effort to have engineers of Newburyport affiliate. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 44 presented new agreement for wages and working rules to take effect May 1 and providing for daily wage of \$2.50 instead of \$2.25. — Plasterers No. 102 presented demand for decrease from 47 to 43 hours a week to allow Saturday half-holiday. — Central Labor Union indorsed demands of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 44 and Bricklayers No. 10 for changes in wages and hours; later, voted to petition the City Government for appropriation of \$1,000 to assist in Labor Day celebration; voted to organize local unions

LAWRENCE — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

of bootblacks, broom makers, and beam tenders; in May, indorsed strike of bakers; received report that Car Workers: Lawrence Lodge No. 64 had been granted 9½-hour day. — Slight labor dispute was waged by members of Plasterers No. 102 at work on parochial school building where non-union men were employed; work to be continued, if possible, by non-union workers.

August. Coal Handlers No. 9022 petitioned master teamsters for an increase of \$1 a week in wages; refused — strike ensued; pending in October.

September. Typographical No. 51 presented demand for eight-hour day.

Industrial Changes. In October, Crescent Worsted Co. installed a 144-spindle frame; in November, leased an additional floor of building and installed spinning frames. — Lawrence Duck Co. added one story to four-story mill and erected addition, 80 x 75; in July, installed two new engines; new addition under construction.

November. Lawrence Dye Works Co. installed two boilers; in May, installed new machinery; began construction of river wall for new three-story brick dyeing and finishing building, 60 x 250.

December. Arlington Mills, cotton and woolen goods, moved 250 looms into two rooms rented at Pemberton Co.'s mills for manufacture of dress goods, and installed new looms in their places; in March, purchased land in Salem, Derry, and Atkinson, N. H.; leased Atherton Machine Co.'s plant at Tewksbury and installed machinery; in May, had 130 looms in operation; increased capital from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000; in May, began work on comprehensive scheme of improvement including erection of six new buildings — one-story and basement brick weave shed, 604 x 205, with capacity for 1,600 looms; four-story brick building, 375 x 100, for work preparatory for weaving; two-story brick mill, 337 feet long, for finishing department with a two-story wing, 227 feet long, for storage of dyes; one-story dyehouse, 360 x 200; power house, 120 x 75; reported that this will be the first textile mill in the United States to be operated by steam turbines, three of which will be installed. — Union Shuttle Co. erected four-story factory, 136 x 40, also engine, boiler, and dry houses. — Eagle Knife & Bar Co., paper mill machinery, organized; in June, erected factory and began operations.

January. Globe Mills Rubber Co. incorporated; will occupy Globe Mills of American Woolen Co.; installed machinery. — Wamesett Mills, woolen yarns, altered waterway and increased supply; erected new wheel house and installed wheel. — Weld Bobbin & Spool Co. installed machinery in portion of new factory of Union Shuttle Co. and began operations.

March. Geo. E. Kunhardt, woolen and worsted fabrics, shut down during installation of penstock and two water wheels.

April. Merrimack Boiler Works began erection of addition.

May. Walworth Bros., dress goods, began installation of 30 looms. — Brown & Whittier, worsted dress goods, installed new boiler. — Essex Co., power, began extension of South Canal 150 feet to develop adjoining territory for use of manufacturing concerns.

June. Pacific Mills, cotton and worsted dress goods, installed 800 Northrop looms. — Merrimack Shoe Mfg. Co.'s plant, including mill privi-

LAWRENCE — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

leges, machinery, dwelling houses, etc., purchased by F. M. Gerrish who will continue business as Merrimack Mfg. Co. — American Woolen Co. purchased land adjoining Washington Mills property; in August, began erection of Wood Worsted Mill, six-story, 1,000 x 125; reported to be the largest mill in the world when completed; incorporated in September.

August. Everett Mills, cotton goods, erected boiler house and 150-foot chimney.

Lee.

Industrial Changes. In October, The Lee Lime Co. erected large kiln; installed electric power plant; in December, erected marble power house at kilns, 224 x 42; in August, completed construction of two steel-jacket kilns and stone electric power house. — National Wire Cloth Co. erected addition, 80 x 80. — Benton Bros., writing paper, erected wheel-house; in July, went out of business after an existence of 60 years. *March.* Lee Canning Co., a co-operative concern, completed erection of factory; in May, gave up attempt to run factory this year. *April.* The White Marble & Terrazzo Co. organized; erected power plant and saw mill; will operate York quarry and marble deposits in immediate neighborhood; purchased machinery; began construction of spur track; in August, erected new mill, 45 x 100, and stone cutters' shed, 20 x 100. — W. Noonan and D. Irwin began operating marble quarry in Stockbridge under firm name of Stockbridge Cut-Stone Works. — Wild Bros., stone, erected stone saw-mill and installed machinery; in August, began sawing stone; erected two stone sheds. *May.* Smith Paper Co. began construction of new dam. *August.* Mountain Mill Paper Co., ledger paper, incorporated; purchased Benton Bros.' mill and water power and began operations.

Leicester.

Industrial Changes. In February, George W. Olney Woolen Co. installed set of rubber rolls. — Philip Pfaffmann, satinets, erected three-story wooden addition, 17 x 44; installed dryer, squeeze rolls, and steam pump. — J. D. Clark Co., dress goods, installed metallic card breast. *March.* E. F. Reece Co., tools, installed equipment for operating plant by electricity. *June.* Murdock shop of American Card Clothing Co. purchased by Walter C. Watson for manufacture of card clothing. — E. D. Thayer, Jr., woolen goods, installed 16 looms of new pattern, which permit the shuttle to be placed in the loom and renewed while the loom is in motion; in August, awarded contract for brick addition. *July.* A. Howarth & Son, woolen dress goods, erected engine house and installed new engine. *August.* Leicester Card Clothing Co. organized; purchased Central Factory of American Card Clothing Co.; purchased business and machinery of Walpole Card Clothing Co., of Walpole; began operations. *September.* Chapel Mills Mfg. Co., woolen goods, erected three-story and basement brick addition to Bottomly Mill, 60 x 120; power plant, 45 x 50; and shoddy mill, 36 x 76; installed engine, two boilers, nine sets of cards, and 90 looms.

Lenox.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 30 house painters, employed by Master Builders' Association, struck to enforce demand of \$3 for eight-hour day instead of \$2.80, the contractors claiming that builders had promised three years previous to give the wage on April 1, 1905; in one week the matter was settled by conference, men returning to work under old conditions; Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 378 involved.

Leominster.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, contractors granted bricklayers a compromise wage of \$3.75 for an eight-hour day; bricklayers had requested \$4 a day.

Trade Unions. In October, Bricklayers No. 19 of Fitchburg made request of local contractors for increase in daily wages from \$3.50 to \$4 to go into effect in April. — Team Drivers No. 330 of Fitchburg and Leominster went out of existence, alleged cause being internal dissensions. — Federal Labor No. 11329, composed of street laborers, went out of existence, having served its purpose in advancing movement for eight-hour workday, which was obtained March 2, 1903. *December.* Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers No. 12 went out of existence, alleged cause being lack of interest. *April.* Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 152 voted to demand nine-hour day and minimum wage of \$2.50, employment of none but union men, and provided that no blacklisting should take place. — Woodworkers No. 112 was absorbed by Reed, Willow, and Rattan Workers Union, the alleged cause of change being the hope for better conditions as a separate organization. *May.* Comb Makers No. 11501 became absorbed by Horn, Celluloid, Comb and Novelty Workers No. 10346, latter being composed almost entirely of rubber workers.

Industrial Changes. In October, Williams & Winn Co., horn and celluloid combs, purchased land for factory purposes. — Alfred Burke purchased the John J. Railey shop, 100 x 30, for manufacture of combs. — John J. Railey purchased land and began erection of one-story wooden factory, 100 x 30. — The Pickering-Metcalf Co., combs, purchased local factory for occupancy.

November. Jewett Piano Co. leased part of Stevens shop in addition to their own factory and installed boiler. — Leominster Worsted Co. installed three double carding machines; in December, resumed 58-hour schedule after running on five-day schedule for a year and a half. — J. Joel, D. H. Joel, and W. H. Thompson leased Coulter shop for manufacture of combs; in April, sold out to W. H. Lowe and H. E. Rogers. — Leominster Comb Co. purchased land for erection of new factory.

December. Cluett, Peabody, & Co., Inc., shut down bosom department of shirt laundry seven weeks on account of labor controversy. — J. H. Lockey Piano Case Co. erected brick boiler house, and two-story addition, 50 x 24.

January. United States Thread Co. doubled size and capacity of plant by occupying one-half of building formerly used by Wachusett Shirt Co.; installed spooling, dressing, twisting, and winding machinery. — National

Leominster — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

Fibre Board Co. resumed operations after shut-down; in April, began running on half time.

February. Gane, Harris Co. organized for manufacture of custom-made shirts; leased floor of building and installed machinery. — Sibley & Goodale formed partnership for manufacture of horn hairpins; leased new three-story factory and installed machinery.

March. Tilton & Cook, combs, succeeded by Tilton & Cook Co.

June. Freeborn G. Smith, piano cases, began erection of four-story brick factory, 50 x 150, where he will manufacture the Webster piano, at present made in Brooklyn, N. Y. — Harvard Novelty Co. organized to plate and decorate combs; leased space in Williams & Winn Co.'s factory.

July. Leominster Electric Light and Power Co. absorbed by Massachusetts Electric Companies; operations will be continued under old name.

August. W. E. Lothrop and B. G. Walker formed partnership for manufacture of celluloid combs and hair ornaments; leased factory.

September. Bartlett, Stevenson, & Co., chairs and toys, went out of business — sold factory to Goodhue & Phillips, horn goods. — Waldo W. Bartlett of old firm, Bartlett, Stevenson, & Co., bought mill privilege at Lancaster; will repair dam and erect two-story factory, 60 x 40, for manufacture of chairs and toys. — A. L. Whitney and H. A. Metcalf formed partnership for manufacture of combs, 30 persons to be employed.

Lexington.

Industrial Changes. In October, Jefferson Mfg. Co., flanges, went out of business.

Littleton.

Industrial Changes. In December, Conant, Houghton, & Co., elastic goods, began erection of four-story addition, 58 x 84.

LOWELL.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 26 beamers employed by the Tremont & Suffolk Mills struck against alleged reduction in wages; in two days returned under old conditions of \$1.75 a day. In December, the Tremont & Suffolk Mills were again engaged in a dispute over wages, 15 mule spinners leaving work; overseers and strikers held conference, and strikers returned to work on same day under amicable settlement. In August, on account of discharge of one of their number and change from piece to day work, 18 cloth-room hands at the mills struck; places filled.

December. On account of dispute as to the number of looms to be operated, 100 weavers at the Merrimack Woolen Co. struck; in addition to the strikers there were 300 indirectly involved by suspension, so that the mill was practically closed; committee of weavers and agent of mill held conference and in one week weavers returned to work under former conditions, but with such modification as was considered satisfactory to both sides.

January. About 40 Polish and French weavers at the Massachusetts Cotton Mills struck against reduction in rate of wages with increase in

LOWELL — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

number of looms per hand; were receiving from \$8.64 to \$11 a week; in four days all but seven of the strikers returned to work, and places of others were filled.

April. Three hundred bricklayers employed by local contractors struck for wages of 50 cents an hour, an increase of three cents; Bricklayers No. 31 involved.

July. General strike of coal handlers was ordered by Teamsters No. 72 upon refusal of dealers to sign the union's scale, which called for increase in wages and a 10-hour day; about 135 coal handlers involved; in one week men returned, dealers having accepted union scale. — Forty weavers at the Appleton Co. struck against alleged reduction in wages caused by changing of looms; in two days returned under former conditions.

September. In accordance with the ruling of the International Typographical Union, local Typographical No. 310 submitted a new schedule to master printers which specified that the eight-hour day should go into effect on and after Jan. 1, 1906; seven printing firms, after holding meeting, decided to refuse the request, which action caused 50 printing employees to strike; pending.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, newspaper printers of Typographical No. 310 secured eight-hour day. *January.* Massachusetts Cotton Mills reduced wages of about 300 weavers, balers, and beamers. *March.* Contractors refused to grant request of Bricklayers No. 31 for increase in wages from 37 to 40 cents an hour. *May.* On account of business advantage, the mills ran Memorial Day, employees being promised the third of July as a holiday. — Lowell Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union reached an amicable agreement with local granite manufacturers whereby the minimum wage for an eight-hour day will be \$3 instead of \$2.80. *June.* Merchants' Association voted to close stores at 12.30 P.M. on Thursdays during July and August; petition to include September not granted. *September.* With one exception, employing printers refused to comply with request of Typographical No. 120 for an eight-hour day; strike followed.

Trade Unions. In December, Nappers Union was reported to have disbanded in 1904 on account of lack of interest and poorly attended meetings.

January. Agitation was begun for larger representation of labor organizations on Board of Trustees of Lowell Textile School.

March. Bricklayers No. 31 voted to demand increase in wages from 47 to 50 cents an hour to take effect April 1. — Bakers No. 169 disbanded owing to failure of strike against local bakery one year ago.

April. Granite Cutters Union entered into agreement with employers; obtained desired increase in wages and acceded to request of employers that two apprentices instead of one be allowed for every 13 men.

June. Idea of a parade on Labor Day was opposed by Trades and Labor Council. — Bartenders reorganized with membership of 50, union to be known as Bartenders No. 85; in July, membership was reported as 120.

July. Trades and Labor Council indorsed demand made by Teamsters No. 72 for 10-hour day and increase in wages.

LOWELL — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

September. Typographical No. 310 made demand for eight-hour day, to take effect Jan. 1, 1906; strike ensued.

Industrial Changes. In October, Merrimack Mfg. Co., cotton goods, installed turbine water wheel. — Boott Cotton Mills resumed operations after shut-down of three months with about 1,600 employees; in February, shut down and company reorganized as Boott Mills; in March, resumed operations. — Arthur E. Harriman & Co., cotton tapes, began operations.

November. Massachusetts Cotton Mills completed four-story carding mill, 136 x 95, and installed machinery; in April, installed 120 box looms — Musketaquid Worsted Co. installed several fancy looms; in July, installed four looms. — J. A. Dalrymple & Co., slipper bows, of Haverhill, moved here and began operations; installed seven ribbon looms.

January. Appleton Mfg. Co., cotton goods, erected six-story brick mill and storage house, 99 x 97; in February, installed 208 Northrop looms; purchased land for building purposes; in June, began erection of five-story brick mill, 100 x 95. — Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co. increased capital from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

February. Tremont & Suffolk Mills, cotton goods, installed large number of revolving flat cards.

March. Shaw Stocking Co. placed orders for additional knitting machinery. — Lowell Machine Shop, textile machinery, absorbed by Saco and Pettee Machine Shops of Newton; in May, Kitson Machine Co. purchased by same firm; in June, Kitson Machine Co. incorporated under name of Kitson Machine Shops, and absorbed A. T. Atherton Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I.

April. Bigelow Carpet Co. began erection of six-story brick mill, 125 x 220, for yarn and carding department; placed orders for machinery. — Subscription list for the amount of \$5,000 started for purchase of factory site in order that Mawhinney Shoe Co., of Boston, might be induced to move plant here; amount raised, and in August company began erection of five-story factory, 75 x 50, under name of Eureka Shoe Co. — Boston Baking Powder Co., of Boston, leased factory and will move here.

May. Merrimack Croquet Mfg. Co. succeeded by Merrimack Piano Stool Co.

June. Middlesex Co., woolen dress goods, shut down for six weeks. — Lowell Insulated Wire Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$30,000. — W. S. Watson, paper tubes, cones, and shells, succeeded by Standard Paper Tube Works. — Belvidere Woolen Mfg. Co. installed new mules in No. 2 Mill. — C. S. Dodge, machinery, erected large addition; installed new engine and boiler.

July. Shaw Machine Co., worsted machinery, organized; purchased land for erection of factory; in August, began erection of one-story machine shop, 70 x 500, polishing room, 80 x 70; erecting shop, 200 x 60; and one-story foundry, 100 x 200; will employ about 500 operatives. — Friend Bros., bakers, purchased land for erection of steam oven and cracker plant. — Lowell Hosiery Co. installed 144 fine roving spindles, and 1,600 ring spindles.

LOWELL — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

August. Lawrence Mfg. Co., hosiery and knit goods, began erection of five-story brick addition, 77 x 235. — Waukenhose Knitting Co. and W. A. Eastman, hosiery, consolidated under name of Middlesex Knitting Mills. — Foss Valve & Specialty Co., of Brockton, rented space in factory building here for manufacturing.

September. Hamilton Mfg. Co., cotton goods and print works, installed large turbine wheel; proposed erection of three-story addition to finishing department. — Lowell Hat Co. began operations; 25 employees.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, the Lowell Textile School opened with a large registration. It was reported that during the summer a large award of new machinery had been made from different firms in the Commonwealth. It was announced that a system in instruction for mechanical engineering in evening classes had been perfected so that applicants who were able to read and write English were not obliged to pass an examination. The Legislature of 1905 authorized the payment, provisionally, of \$59,000 from the treasury of the Commonwealth, \$25,000 for maintaining the school, \$29,000 for completing the equipment of said school, and \$5,000 for grading the school grounds.

Ludlow.

Industrial Changes. In November, Ludlow Mfg. Associates, jute and hemp yarns, began erection of one-story storehouse, 127 x 300; in July, awarded contract for brick packing room and storehouse consisting of two-story section, 177 x 66, and four-story section, 80 x 97.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, the Ludlow Mfg. Associates increased its social department work by the erection of a brick building, 100 x 60, to be used by the Ludlow Athletic and Recreation Association and the Girls' Institute. Plans are on foot for a first-class gymnasium.

LYNN.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 65 stakers at the Eastern Kid Co. struck against reduction of 20 per cent in wages by a new price list for piece work; places were partially filled and many of the men returned to work.

January. Teamsters Union No. 42 ordered a general strike against those members of Coal Dealers' Association not accepting the new agreement presented by union; it was proposed by the association that the matter be referred to the State Board; the agreement called for a nine-hour day instead of nine and one-half; 150 coal teamsters involved; in three days dealers granted the nine-hour day.

February. The strike action of 50 lasters at the factory of Faunce & Spinney threw all employees, temporarily, out of work; men struck, owing to dissatisfaction on part of shop's crew over charges made for damaged shoes; direct conference was held with workmen, and in five days men returned to work pending adjustment; Lasters No. 32 involved. In August, company was again involved in dispute, 25 lasters leaving work to enforce the new price list of Lasters No. 32; 215 men thrown out of work; in one

LYNN — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Continued.

week strikers returned to work on agreement providing for arbitration if at the end of three months conditions were not satisfactory.

March. Geo. A. Creighton & Son had slight labor dispute owing to their refusal to sign new price list presented by Lasting Machine Operators No. 260 and Lasters No. 32; 26 operators and pullers-over were involved; on the following day men returned to work pending settlement by arbitration; dispute was referred to State Board. Four weeks after the former strike was started, 20 edgeseeters, members of Edgemakers Independent Union, struck to enforce demand from weekly wage to piece-work plan; firm asked that the matter be left to arbitration but this was refused, and on the following day the union price list was signed and the demand for piece work granted. — Twenty-five lasters employed by Morse & Logan struck because firm refused to accept new price list; in 10 days matter was settled by joint conference, demands of union being generally granted, one item being compromised. In September, edgemakers in Factory No. 2 left work for increase in wages and recognition of union; pending; Edgemakers Independent Union involved.

April. About 60 granite cutters, members of Lynn Branch of the National Granite Cutters Union, struck to enforce acceptance of new agreement which was presented to the members of Granite Manufacturers' Association; agreement called for no change in wages, but asked that men be granted Saturday half-holiday and three hours less work a week; in two weeks a four-year agreement was adopted, which stipulated that men should be paid 40 cents an hour and be given an eight-hour day from May 1 to Oct. 1, with three hours off on Saturday, and from Oct. 1 to May 1, 37½ cents an hour, 48 hours each week; also 47½ cents an hour for work outside the shed. — Horseshoers No. 35 called out the blacksmiths employed by the Vaughn Carriage Co. because firm was no longer a member of Master Horseshoers' Association, and it was a violation of contract to work for it; conference board of three was appointed to bring about settlement; in one month blacksmiths returned to work pending adjustment by arbitration. — Twelve hand lasters employed by Richard A. Nicholson & Co. struck on account of change of method of lasting from hand to machine; firm installed pulling-over machines, thus dispensing with hand lasters. — Sixty women stitchers, employed by Harney Bros., struck because firm refused to discharge alleged objectionable foreman. On the following day sympathetic action caused all the stitchers to quit work; places filled; Stitchers Assembly No. 2616 (Women) involved. — Cushman & Hebert had strike over prices, involving 40 lasters; in three days matter was satisfactorily settled by compromise.

May. Owing to the refusal of 10 firms, members of Restaurant Employers' Association, to sign agreement of Cooks and Waiters No. 329, strike was ordered; over 100 waiters, waitresses, etc., were involved; within a week some of the firms had signed the agreement; the agreement which was finally accepted by a committee from both sides, and under which men returned to work in two weeks from the beginning of the trouble, called for \$2 a week more wages, no discrimination against any member who struck, and that none but union waiters, waitresses, and cooks be employed.

LYNN — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

June. Building Laborers No. 2 had a dispute with members of Master Builders' Association in regard to wheeling brick to elevators; the Association wanted to employ non-union men; it was alleged that on account of the failure of the union to answer a communication sent by the master builders in relation to the new price list, about 130 masons were locked out (70 were directly involved, and about 60 indirectly); in three days matter was satisfactorily adjusted, the firms agreeing to accept the new price list.

August. Edgemakers, edgecutters, and trimmers employed by Geo. F. Daniels & Co. struck against reduction in wages, a misunderstanding having arisen over price paid on one style of shoes; after conference with agent, compromise settlement was effected in two days; Edgemakers Independent Union involved.

September. Turn workmen employed by Bailey & Davis struck to enforce demand for increase in wages; men returned to work in four days; Turn Workmen No. 2 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Common Council passed an order increasing the salary of police officers \$100 a year, granting a two-weeks' vacation, and abolishing the one-day-off-in-eight clause. — Aaron F. Smith Co., shoes, granted request of Joint Shoe Council No. 4, giving substantial increase in wages for hand lasting and Goodyear welt work.

January. Street and Electric Railway Employees of America No. 238 reported scale of wages in 1904: Working 10-hour day; wages from 20 cents to 25 cents an hour over graded scale of 10 years.

March. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 205 posted new price list for hand lasting at Lord & Cotter's; increase of from 1½ cents to 2½ cents a pair; 15 lasters benefited. — James Phelan & Sons accepted new price list for machine lasting of Boot and Shoe Workers No. 205. — The State Board decided that J. B. Blood Co. had the right to change the half-holiday from Thursday to Wednesday. — Granite Cutters submitted new working list to dealers, asking for Saturday half-holiday. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131 adopted new fish market closing agreement; fish markets permitted to remain open Tuesday afternoons in Lent, some other closing day to be substituted.

April. Coal dealers decided to close offices and wharves at 12 M. Saturday, from April 15 to October 1.

May. A number of shops began closing for the Saturday half-holiday; others to wait until June or July. — Lasters of the Sherry Shoe Co. were benefited by certain changes in previous conditions. — Lasters at Cotter & Webber's factory were granted an increase in wages on some lines of work. — In accordance with findings of State Board, George A. Creighton & Son advanced prices for work on some grades of shoes and made a reduction on others. — Agreement of Teamsters Protective No. 42 affecting ice wagon drivers and helpers was accepted by local dealers; wage schedule called for \$15 for route drivers from May 1 to Nov. 1 and \$12 from Nov. 1 to May 1 and \$12 a week for helpers.

June. School Board increased salaries, to go into effect Jan. 1, 1906: Grade teachers from \$600 to \$650; men principals (grammar) from \$1,800

LYNN — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Concluded.

to \$2,000; women principals (grammar) from \$1,200 to \$1,400; principals of high schools from \$2,500 to \$2,700. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131 were generally granted request for Thursday half-holiday. — Nearly all blacksmith shops granted journeymen an increase of \$1 in the weekly wage scale, horseshoers receiving \$17; helpers, \$15; demand for Saturday half-holiday eliminated. — J. L. Obear and Joseph Dickinson signed price lists of Shoe Workers Protective Union, Haverhill; increases on new grades of work.

August. Agreement of Sheet Metal Workers No. 217 providing for eight-hour day and minimum rate of wages of \$3.25 a day was generally accepted.

September. The McKinnon Print granted request of Typographical No. 120 for an eight-hour day. — Theatrical stage employees were granted same scale of wages and conditions as prevail in Boston.

Trade Unions. In October, controversy arose between Stitchers Assembly No. 2616 and Cooks and Waiters No. 329 because member of former union who worked in restaurant at noon and received her meal in payment refused to join latter union. — Ordinance providing that union label be placed on all municipal printing was introduced in the City Council; in December, hearing on ordinance was attended by representatives of local labor unions; in May, second hearing was called; in June, at meeting of Board of Aldermen these objections were voiced: That ordinance was contrary to national principles of independence; that it was class legislation violating principle of equal rights and consequently not of benefit to organized labor; that label did not represent whole trade, and if any were used it should be that of Allied Printing Trades Council. These objections were answered in part, but ordinance was defeated in vote of four to seven. — Carpenters No. 1041 amalgamated with Carpenters No. 688 and received new charter as Local No. 595. — Difficulty arose between Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131 and J. B. Blood Co. in regard to day on which clerks should have mid-week half-holiday, Wednesday being the day the store closed, and Thursday being the day that union desired firm to close in conjunction with other grocery stores of city; conference was held by C. L. U. committee and J. B. Blood Co.; as result, joint application was made to the State Board. By mutual agreement, Board was asked to withhold decision for three months so that every effort might be made to persuade other dealers to close on Wednesday, and have that day the uniform half-holiday. At the expiration of the time, there being no uniformity gained in the closing half-holiday, the Board decided that the half-holiday may be changed from Thursday to Wednesday. Agreement entered into April 16, 1902, between union and firm stipulated that J. B. Blood Co. had reserved for themselves the right to substitute some other afternoon than Thursday for a half-holiday should they add a fresh fish department, nothing being stated, however, binding union to assent to such a change; in agreement of Oct. 1, 1903, company assented to Thursday half-holiday, but, as claimed by the company, with the understanding that said half-holiday might be changed as provided in contract for 1902; firm had added a fresh fish department to its business. Grocery and Provision Clerks No.

LYNN — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

131 gave notice that after 60 days it would not be bound by the decision, and at the end of that period ordered clerks employed by firm to strike; on the refusal of some of the clerks to strike, they were suspended and a fine of \$25 imposed; union card was withdrawn; establishment was placed on unfair list.

December. Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 238 instructed grievance committee to investigate alleged unwarranted discharge of union member; later, as result of conference with officials, man was reinstated; voted to ask road officials not to give regular employment to any new man until he had applied for admission to the union. — Walton & Logan Co. decided to change their No. 2 Factory to a union factory, the same as No. 1 Factory; operatives in No. 2 Factory were discharged, which change caused much trouble among the help, and dissension between K. of L. and B. and S. W. U.

January. Plumbers No. 77, in accordance with request of State Branch, A. F. of L., levied weekly per capita assessment of five cents to assist striking textile workers of Fall River. — Team Drivers No. 42 appropriated \$25 for relief of Fall River strikers; appointed committee to solicit weekly contributions for same purpose from all local team drivers; voted to tender reception to master teamsters and contractors in appreciation of their assistance in settling recent disagreement with coal dealers. — Barbers No. 347 granted union cards to four employers. — Central Labor Union voted to urge all local unions to appoint committees to further the efforts of legislative committee of State Branch, A. F. of L., to obtain legislation indorsed by organized labor; voted to make an effort to organize custom tailors, boothblacks, and newsboys; requested affiliated unions to assist in forming Label League to promote use of union labels in the city. — Cutters No. 99 voted to affiliate with State Branch, A. F. of L.; appointed delegate to attend legislative hearing on labor bills; voted to oppose passage of bill for establishment of leather trade schools. — Building Trades Council adjusted dispute between Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111 and local contractors relative to employment of non-union men; agreed to allow existing contracts to be fulfilled with understanding that afterward only union men should be employed; in February, local union adopted resolutions condemning action of B. T. C. in the matter and urging that union rule forbidding union men to work with non-union men be enforced. — Electrical Insidemen 377 began agitation for amalgamation with Electrical Workers No. 259 of Salem.

February. Sheet Metal Workers No. 217 voted to request assistance of Boston Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 in compelling members of latter union employed in Lynn to carry B. T. C. cards; in March, Boston local indorsed request. — Lasting Machine Operators No. 260 opposed establishment of shoe trade schools; affiliated with State Branch, A. F. of L. — Central Labor Union opposed establishment of shoe trade schools; held first of a series of open meetings and educational labor talks; attended by 300. — Cooks and Waiters No. 329, Cutters No. 99, Bakers No. 182, Machinists No. 471, Cigar Makers No. 65, Barbers No. 347, and Lasters No. 32 affiliated with State Branch, A. F. of L. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131

LYNN—TRADE UNIONS—Continued.

adopted sick benefit system, allowing \$5 a week for not more than 12 weeks.

March. Through efforts of C. L. U., laundry workers were organized; later, received charter as Local No. 62 of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers International Union; voted to affiliate with C. L. U. and State Branch, A. F. of L. — Commercial telegraphers organized as Local No. 105, Commercial Telegraphers Union of America; affiliated with A. F. of L. — Union of journeymen tailors was organized with 50 members, and charter applied for. — Central Labor Union appropriated \$25 for relief of persons injured in recent boiler explosion in Brockton; voted to petition State officials that better system of boiler inspection be adopted. — Plumbers No. 77 voted to demand Saturday half-holiday and wage rate of \$3.50 a day, to take effect May 1. — Bartenders No. 86 and Cooks and Waiters No. 329 made special efforts to unionize all local hotels. — Carpenters No. 595 appointed committee to make preparations for erection of building to be used as union headquarters; voted to have committee apply for incorporation as a building association. — Horseshoers No. 35 voted to call out three members in pursuance of agreement with Master Horseshoers' Association to the effect that no union man should work for any employer outside the masters association and no association member should employ non-union men; three horseshoers in question had been employed by a company expelled from masters' association; joint conference committee of two organizations voted to pay men \$3 a day, the regular union rate, as long as they remained idle by order of the unions; in April, Horseshoers No. 35 and Team Drivers No. 42 made effort to have controversy settled by arbitration; men returned to work on May 1 pending settlement by local arbitration committee; in June, harmonious relations adjusted and secured for two years. — Granite Cutters presented agreement to take effect April 1, principal change from existing arrangement being demand for the Saturday half-holiday for six months of the year, making 45 hours a week during summer and 48 hours for remainder of year; in April, Granite Dealers' Association, governing Lynn, Salem, and Peabody, refused to grant demand and strike ensued; schedule was signed by a few employers outside the association; union voted to allow members affected by the strike \$1 a day strike benefits. — Bakers No. 182 reported 70,000 labels supplied to local bakers, on request, during past two weeks. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111 voted that all members use only wall paper made under union conditions and bearing the union label.

April. Grain Counter Workers No. 261, a local of American Labor Union, voted not to indorse proposition that all unions of United States be merged with A. F. of L. — Die and Cutter Makers No. 306 reported that membership included practically all local die makers. — Cooks and Waiters No. 329 adopted working agreement to be put into effect May 1; strike ensued on same date. — Bartenders No. 86 adopted rule requiring every applicant for membership to present medical certificate signed by a physician approved by the union, examination to be made at applicant's expense. — Plumbers No. 77 presented agreement to take effect May 1 — practically renewal of existing agreement. — Lathers No. 99 adopted resolu-

LYNN — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

tions condemning, as unjust, a newly adopted city ordinance providing that license fee for bill distributors should be \$100 a year and each violation of the ordinance should be punishable by fine of \$20. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111 placed local club on unfair list for employing non-union men to paint new club-house. — Carpenters No. 595 received notice from North Shore Carpenters District Council that after May 1 union carpenters would not handle any stock from unfair woodworking firms in Salem. — Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers No. 62 began agitation to obtain support of all trade unions of the city for union laundries. — Women Stitchers Assembly No. 2616 indorsed strike of members, the cause being grievance against foreman; presented proposition to manufacturers to establish arbitration board, similar to that of Cutters No. 99, to settle all disagreements between manufacturers and stitchers without recourse to strikes or lockouts, the State Board to be called upon when local board fails to effect a settlement. — Electrical Workers No. 377 voted to investigate complaint that three non-union electricians were employed by Boston contractor on local work; appealed to Governor to adjust grievance; admitted members of Electrical Linemen No. 104 of Boston employed in Lynn district; affiliation of these men had caused considerable controversy. — Barbers No. 347 accepted schedule of prices presented by master barbers to take effect May 1. — Journeymen tailors, recently organized, voted to affiliate with Journeymen Tailors Union of America; voted to grant union label to all thoroughly organized shops. — Granite Cutters held special meeting to protest against action of municipal board of public works in giving contract for street work to alleged unfair firm. — Carpenters No. 595 adopted new system of dues to take effect May 1, making monthly dues 75 cents for beneficiary members and 50 cents for other members. — Harney Bros., shoe manufacturers, were reported to be on unfair list of A. F. of L. — Joint Shoe Council No. 4 appealed to General Executive Board, B. and S. W. U., against decision by General President growing out of dispute between vampers and Walton & Logan Co.; it appeared that price for certain work was in dispute, and while the business agent was endeavoring to straighten the matter out with the firm, 10 vampers refused to do the work upon order of forelady and were discharged; general office decided vampers were on strike in violation of the arbitration contract; General Executive Board held a session here and decided that the vampers were not justified in refusing to do the work, that their action was a strike, and that alleged violation of contract must be referred to the general union for action, as the determination of violation should be decided by the parties to the contract, the employer and the general union; appeal denied.

May. Plumbers No. 77 obtained hearing before Board of Health on petition of union for removal of plumbing inspector for alleged incompetence and unfairness. — Barbers No. 347 voted that employer whose shop card had been removed by business agent must pay fine of \$25 before card could be restored; received report that new price list had been posted in 80 shops; voted to co-operate with master barbers in persuading unfair employers to adopt union conditions. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111 adopted resolutions condemning members of City Council

LYNN — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

for opposing adoption of union label for municipal printing; made complaint to city officials that painting at engine houses was being done by members of fire department; claimed this was an interference with painters' trade; committee that visited master painters reported all favorable to resolution passed condemnatory of painting being done by members of fire department; passed resolution condemning landlords who object to families with children occupying their tenements. — Lasters No. 32 adopted resolutions indorsing efforts of Cooks and Waiters No. 329 to obtain increase in wages, and pledging them moral and financial support. — Central Labor Union received report of non-intercourse committee that all credit houses in the city, except one, had agreed to adopt union store card; referred grievance of Retail Clerks No. 175 against unfair sample shoe store to committee; received report of arbitration committee that efforts were being made to have union laundry firm from out of town start local branch; received report that all affiliated unions visited had indorsed strike of union waiters, also that international organization of hotel and restaurant employees had sanctioned strike and would pay weekly benefits to strikers; received report that efforts of committee on organization had resulted in marked increase in membership of Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 238. — Building Trades Council complained to Governor that contract for wiring at State bath-house, at Lynn Beach, was not awarded fairly, to which complaint Governor replied that "everything in relation to the awarding of the contract was conducted honorably and fairly." — Independent Goodyear Welt Operators, numbering over 100, disbanded and affiliated with Goodyear Operators No. 289, B. and S. W. U. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 217 decided to protest against the granting of contracts for construction of Y. M. C. A. building to other than Lynn firms. — Iron Molders No. 103 indorsed report concerning unfair machine company in Beverly and also action of Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131. — Members of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111 employed by local carpeting and wall paper firm, which was accused of unfair conditions, were withdrawn; union restored one firm in Swampscott to fair list; union received assurance of help from Carpenters No. 595 in opposition to non-union employment. — Lasters No. 32 condemned action of clerks connected with J. B. Blood & Co., grocery firm, against whom disloyalty to their union is alleged.

June. Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111 held conference with Fire Department Committee regarding union's grievance over the firemen doing painting. — Central Labor Union voted \$25 to Troy starchers; made appropriation for purchase of flags for Consumptives Home; voted \$15 to Chicago teamsters; requested Typographical No. 120 for report concerning refusal of city to grant permission to have union label placed on city printing. — Plumbers No. 77 declared four plumbing firms unfair for employing help contrary to laws of union, this action being indorsed by executive committee of B. T. C. — Building Trades Council adopted new trade rules in which no changes are made, but uncertain points made explicit. — Barbers No. 347 received petition from Master Barbers' Association asking that shops be kept open Saturday, June 17, one hour longer; journeymen refused on the ground of a previous agreement regulating

LYNN — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

hours of holidays, signed by international organization, which fact removed matter of changing hour from jurisdiction of local; notwithstanding, about one-third of master barbers were reported as keeping shops open, and three members of union as working one hour longer; accordingly, union card was removed from one shop. — It was reported at meeting of Carpenters No. 595 that boycott placed upon lumber mills is effective, union carpenters refusing to receive unfair stock from Salem and other places; early unionizing of North Shore mills is looked for. — Steamfitters and Helpers No. 277 appointed committee to act with Plumbers No. 77 concerning differences existing between master plumbers and journeymen. — Teamsters Protective No. 42 donated \$50 financial aid to Chicago striking teamsters. — Owing to action of Typographical No. 120, the printing contract of city has been awarded in portions to several firms; complaint had been made by several master printers as to manner in which proposals were made. — Agreement between Grain Counter Workers No. 261 and A. B. Sumner was signed, to be in force until May 2, 1907; all employees of the company joined the union.

July. Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 238 ordered investigation of complaints concerning overtime work of employees of Boston and Northern Street Railway Co. — Owing to need of more time for consideration, Bartenders No. 86 voted in opposition to several amendments to constitution proposed by national convention. — Official reports state that Bakers No. 182 sends out 50,000 bread labels weekly for use in union shops. — Carpenters No. 595 voted to take necessary action against unfair conditions reported to exist in local price of work where non-union men are employed; executive board of B. T. C. acting as arbitration committee effected satisfactory adjustment. — Movement toward reaffiliation with B. T. C. begun by Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111, and appeal made to Governor to assist them in obtaining discharge of non-union painters employed by Metropolitan Park Commission; effort failed, Governor deciding that discharge of men would constitute breach of contract. — Grain Counter Workers No. 261, A. L. U., affiliated with Industrial Workers of World as result of amalgamation of A. L. U. with latter; in September, new charter was received and necessary constitutional changes made. — Union painters, plumbers, and masons left their work at Sampson factory owing to employment there of non-union men; at conference between business agent of B. T. C. and manager no agreement was reached. — Cutters No. 99 donated \$10 to striking starch workers of Troy, N. Y. — Union of newsboys was organized with 56 charter members; in August received charter as Newsboys Protective No. 11942, A. F. of L.; affiliated with State Branch, A. F. of L.; in August affiliated with C. L. U. — Central Labor Union indorsed action of Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131 in declaring local grocery dealer unfair, and voted to recommend that all affiliated locals impose fine of \$5 on every member who patronizes the unfair firm or allows any member of his family to do so; recommendation was accepted by all local unions; appropriated \$15 in aid of striking starch workers of Troy, N. Y. — Bakers No. 182 voted to fine members \$5 for wearing hats not bearing label of United Hatters of North America. —

LYNN — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

Union stamp of B. and S. W. was withdrawn from factory of George D. Merrill Shoe Co., union alleging that firm had violated contract. — Stitchers-No. 108 donated \$5 to fund for the aid of striking starch workers of Troy; similar donations were made by Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131, and Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111; Lasters No. 32 donated \$10, and Carpenters No. 595 appropriated \$25 toward the fund.

August. Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 238 voted \$20 to aid striking starch workers. — Union stamp of B. and S. W. was removed from Factory No. 2 of Walton & Logan Co. because of alleged violation of agreement. — Cigar Makers No. 65 levied per capita assessment of 25 cents to assist striking starch workers; indorsed plan of international organization to expend \$5,000 in advertising cigar makers' union label in Texas; voted to pay per capita assessment of 20 cents levied by the international body to raise fund of \$10,000 as indemnity for an international officer injured in the service of the organization. — Barbers No. 347 placed union cards in three shops; adopted new by-laws involving adoption of master barbers' new price list, and began movement for increased wages as result. — Lasters No. 32 appealed to national officers of B. and S. W. for assistance in settling strike at factory of Faunce & Spinney. — Building Trades Council appointed committee of five to act with similar committee from C. L. U. in promoting closer alliance between the organizations. — Stitchers Assembly No. 2616 indorsed settlement of stitchers' strike at Walton & Logan Co.'s Factory No. 2; reported adjustment of grievances in two other factories. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131 presented new schedule to take effect Oct. 1, making only slight changes from existing agreement; in September, reported that nearly all employers had accepted new schedule. — Edgemakers Independent Union received report that strike against Eagle Shoe Mfg. Co. had been settled, discharged union man having been reinstated. — Cooks and Waiters No. 329 refused to adopt new constitution recommended by recent national convention. — Central Labor Union recommended that affiliated unions instruct their members not to ride on street cars whose conductors do not display union button; voted moral support to striking collar workers in Troy, N. Y., metal polishers in Cincinnati, telegraphers employed by Missouri & Kansas R.R., and to United Garment Workers of America. — Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 238 voted to request members not to patronize non-union restaurants nor to trade with unfair grocery firms. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111 fined one member \$5 for violation of trade rules; reported that official label had been withdrawn from local firm of sign writers; voted that business agent should be retained and should work in conjunction with agent of B. T. C.; raised initiation fee to \$10 to take effect Oct. 1; voted that dues be increased from 50 to 75 cents a month to take effect Sept. 1. — Barbers No. 347 placed union cards in two shops. — Building Trades Council indorsed new schedule of Steamfitters and Helpers No. 277 to take effect in September; schedule makes no important change except to provide that no plumber or tinsmith shall do steam or gasfitting under any conditions. —

LYNN — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

Agreement presented by Sheet Metal Workers No. 217 was signed by nearly all employers; 43 members benefited. — New price list and working agreement of Plumbers No. 77, to take effect Sept. 1, was indorsed by C. L. U.; central body also appointed committee to assist Newsboys Protective No. 11942 in securing better prices, it being alleged that profits for newsboys are from 50 to 100 per cent lower in Lynn than in Boston; instructed agitation committee to make special efforts to advance B. and S. W. stamp and all other union labels. — Grain Counter Workers No. 261 entered into an agreement with Warner-Robinson Co. to remain in force until May 1, 1907. — Cutters Assembly No. 3662 and Stitchers Assembly No. 2616 requested shoe manufacturers to adopt Saturday half-holiday for the entire year; in September received report that on account of business conditions most of the manufacturers considered it impossible to comply with request; a few granted the request, and unions voted to insist that all should do so.

September. Sheet Metal Workers No. 217 reported that one local firm had failed to pay wages provided for in agreement recently adopted. — Official report of Edgemakers Independent Union showed membership of 300; union was organized in April, 1904, with 10 members. — Typographical No. 120 unionized printing office of Walter A. Hamilton; presented new schedules in all union offices to provide for eight-hour day and adjustment of wages, and to regulate apprenticeship system; agreement signed by majority of employers. — New agreement presented by Lasters No. 32 was accepted in factory employing a large number of lasters; substantial increase in wages obtained. — Tailors No. 421 reorganized under A. F. of L.

Industrial Changes. In October, Sprague & Hathaway Shoe Co. added 5,000 feet floor space to factory. — Mrs. A. R. King, shoes, added another floor to factory. — Engel & Cone, shoes, began manufacture of new welt shoe, recently patented.

November. Sterling Slipper Co. went out of business. — Morris Caunt Shoe Co., slippers, added boys', youths', and little men's slippers to product. — Joseph Caunt & Co., shoes, leased 30,000 feet additional factory space; started on new line of McKay goods.

December. Cole & Vaughn succeeded by E. M. Cole Shoe Co. — New England Counter Co. removed to Nashua, N. H. — Walton & Logan Co., shoes, leased additional space in adjoining building; in May, installed pulling-over machines; in July, leased additional space for manufacture of heels and counters. — A. C. Hemingway, began erection of five-story brick factory, 50 x 100. — Thurell, Batchelder, & Co., shoes, moved here from Beverly. — Martin & Co. succeeded by Martin Shoe Machinery Co.; in April, leased another floor in factory now occupied.

January. Barker & Lord, shoes, dissolved; succeeded by A. Lord & Co. — Joseph E. Knox & Co., die makers, organized. — Sherry Shoe Co. enlarged cutting and making rooms. — Charles W. Robinson, harness, succeeded by Robinson-Brockway Co. — New England Leather Heel Co. began operations. — Bell Piano Co. recently started their own case-making plant. — E. S. Johnson & Co., soles, changed ownership. — Torrey,

LYNN — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Continued.

Campbell, & Clough, shoes, succeeded by Campbell & Clough. — M. S. Coolidge succeeded by Coolidge Ice Co.

February. Bemis & Wright, shoes, moved into four upper floors of new seven-story brick factory, 142 x 41; in April, installed pulling-over machines. — T. F. Travers & Co., shoes, leased factory in Peabody and installed machinery. — Eagle Shoe Mfg. Co. installed additional machinery; in June leased additional floor in building; in July, changed ownership. — George E. Marsh Co., soap, erected three-story brick and wood factory, 43 x 120. — A. Fisher & Son, shoes, added slippers to product. — Hoag & Walden, shoes, leased floor in adjacent building for cutting room.

March. Herbert L. Currier purchased land for erection of factory 150 feet long; will manufacture gasoline engines. — Effar Shoe Co., children's shoes, began operations. — Ford & Richardson, tanners, removed to Chelsea. — Lynn Gas & Electric Co. began construction of gas reservoir, 160 feet in diameter, capacity 2,000,000 cubic feet; began erection of storehouse.

April. F. J. & W. O. Faulkner, morocco, changed product to sporting goods. — Francisco Calamita, stage shoes, began operations. — S. E. Plummer & Co. began manufacture of children's shoes. — Peerless Stain & Blacking Co. succeeded by Crooker Blacking Co. — Lord & Cotter, women's shoes, dissolved partnership; succeeded by Cotter & Webber; in August, succeeded by Cotter Shoe Co. — A. B. Sumner, formerly a manufacturer of counters in Haverhill, leased three floors of building and began operations. — Whittredge & Connell, theatrical and fancy shoes, added manufacture of fancy bags and belts to product. — Plummer, Bellows, & Broughton formed partnership for manufacture of infants' and children's shoes. — Baker Shoe Co., new firm, leased four floors in Hemingway factory building.

May. Hennessey & Thompson, women's shoes, installed pulling-over machines; in June, purchased land for building purposes. — Melanson & Currier, shoes, succeeded by F. J. Currier & Co. — Wilson & Hart, dies, succeeded by Hart & Higgins which, in July, was succeeded by Hart Die Co. — Union Blacking Co. added to product a shellac for stiffening felts. — W. S. Moulton & Co., felt slippers, began operations. — T. H. Bresnahan, India leather, began operations. — Thomas A. Kelley & Co., leather, erected additions to beam house and storehouse; in July, installed new machinery. — J. P. Libby Stain & Blacking Co. succeeded by Libby & Estes Co., Inc. — International Specialty Co. began manufacture of shoe racks.

June. C. S. Moulton, rubber cement, succeeded by Ideal Stain & Blacking Co. — Derrin Ice Cream Co. began operations. — General Electric Co. began erection of two brick and steel woodworking factories, each 120 x 200, and blacksmith shop, 200 x 80; in July, purchased land adjoining plant; in September, awarded contract for erection of new addition. — Parker Bros. Mfg. Co., shoe findings, succeeded by The Lynn Specialty Co. — Warner-Robertson Co., counters and box toes, began operations. — Day-Wood Heel Co. added top lifts to product. — Newell-Upham Co. organized and began manufacture of outer-soles and horseshoe pads; added

LYNN — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

another floor to factory. — Frank H. Haskell, woodworking, shut down — factory destroyed by fire; 350 workmen affected. — Albion Bartlett, shoes, removed to larger quarters; in August, absorbed business of Aaron F. Smith Co., shoe manufacturers. — Marston & Bostock, new firm, began manufacture of women's McKay shoes. — Thomas Keck & Sons sold sole leather business to J. K. Mosser Co. which, in September, went out of business. — Joseph H. Cochey, leather remnants, succeeded by Bates & Duncan. — Tripp Giant Leveller Co. removed to Boston. — A. B. Hoffman and Son, Inc., morocco, shut down temporarily — basement flooded; 125 employees affected. — Kempton & Jenkins, leather remnants, went out of business. — J. S. Barnet & Sons succeeded Barnet Leather Co. of Little Falls, N. Y.; leased factory formerly occupied by H. A. Pevear & Sons for manufacture of calf leather; in July, awarded contract for complete equipment of machinery. — Harney Bros., women's shoes, succeeded by P. J. Harney Shoe Co.

July. McFarlane & Collister, cut soles and leather, began operations. — R. A. Nicholson & Co., shoes, succeeded by C. S. Sanborn. — Consolidated Box Machinery Co. absorbed by John T. Robinson & Co., of Hyde Park. — Orne & Grover, shoes, succeeded by Harney Bros., a new firm made up of T. F. and J. W. Harney of the old firm of Harney Bros. which was succeeded by P. J. Harney Shoe Co. in June. — Wallace B. Phinney, cut soles, leased larger quarters. — D. A. Donovan & Co. installed new machinery to increase production of welt footwear. — Joseph I. Melanson formerly of Melanson & Currier, began manufacture of shoes. — Franklin Haddock Leather Co. began manufacture of goatskins. — Harry L. Greene began manufacture of children's shoes. — Chandler Shoe Co. organized and leased factory space. — Erection of power house begun to drive C. H. Aborn & Co.'s shoe factory, Thomas W. Gardner's last factory, and Day-Wood Heel Co.'s plant. — Spinney, Wise, & Co., rubber goods, succeeded by Spinney Wise Co.

August. The Orne Shoe Co. organized; in September, began operations. — Donahue Bros. succeeded by Donahue Brothers Leather Co.; erected addition. — Liberty Counter Co. began operations. — J. F. Jesseman & Co., machinists, succeeded by T. C. Rowen & Co. — Fred S. Clarke Co., shoes, added another floor to factory space. — James Phelan & Sons, shoes, enlarged power plant; installed boiler and electric lighting system. — Cook-Milligan Co., shoes, succeeded by J. A. Cook.

September. Brewer, Parker, & Co., shoes, out of business. — Seymour & Jackson, shoes, succeeded by Seymour & Jackson Corporation. — Hoyt, Rowe, & Co., shoes, leased additional floor space. — Frank E. Willis, shoes, succeeded by Frank E. Willis & Co.; leased additional floor space. — Nute & Davis, shoe trimmings, commenced operations. — Vaughn & Welch, women's shoes, began operations. — W. F. Embree & Co., machinists, removed to larger quarters. — Henry M. Breed, cut soles, added another floor to factory space. — Fuller & Co., shoes, consolidated with Downs & Watson Co. — Proposed erection of eight-story brick factory, 325 x 55, for manufacturing purposes. — Chandler Shoe Co. organized and leased factory space.

LYNN — Concluded.

Workingmen's Benefits. In November, the Young Men's Christian Association arranged for a series of lectures on "Shoes." The lectures were given by prominent shoe and leather men and were considered very successful, the average attendance being 100. Although the lectures were attended largely by the working class the manufacturers were in favor of the course. Discussions followed each lecture.

March. Employees of the Seymour & Jackson Co. formed a mutual benefit association. There are 120 members in good standing. All employees of the company in good health are eligible for membership. The initiation fee is 25 cents, the membership dues being 10 cents weekly. The sick benefit paid is \$6 a week, starting from the second week, the benefit to continue for 10 weeks. Any member two weeks in arrears for dues is not entitled to benefit. The association does not receive any aid or support from the firm.

September. It was reported that the broom manufacturing establishment conducted by the blind, and giving work to the blind, is meeting with great success. This was the first establishment opened in the city owned and managed by a blind man and having none but blind employees. The movement was supported and factory opened by Mr. C. H. Tuttle.

The new Women's Club House for the employees of A. E. Little & Co. was reported to be completed. The Women's Club House is fitted and maintained by the company for the comfort and recreation of the girls employed in the Sorosis Factory. The house is commodious in every respect, and is provided with a reading room, library, rest room, and dining-room; also with bathrooms that can be used for a merely nominal charge. Household economy and dressmaking will be taught, and use of sewing machines furnished without charge. The company plans that entertaining and instructive lectures will be given at various times. Well cooked food will be furnished at cost, and medical advice will be furnished without charge. The whole club-house has every essential of a well appointed, modern club-house for women, and will be used in every way possible for the health, comfort, and entertainment of the company's employees.

The Thomson-Houston Mutual Benefit Association closed the most successful year since its formation in 1902. This association, whose members are employees of the General Electric Co., is composed of 20 special sections, each section having a limited membership of 150, and each conducting its own affairs, although all sections are bound together by a general constitution and by-laws. The report for the year ending September 16, 1905, showed a membership of 2,581, with an increase of 775 over the preceding year. The membership dues collected during the year approximated \$8,800 against \$5,300 in 1904. The total receipts aggregated \$9,200. Sick benefits approximating \$6,400 were distributed to 396 members, while \$2,483 was paid in 25 funeral benefits, thus making the total benefits aggregate to, approximately, \$9,000.

MALDEN.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 314 ordered a strike against the Malden Coal Co. because firm refused to accept union agreement stipulating that none but union men be employed; although the firm alleged that it employed only union men, it refused to bind itself to an agreement to that effect, reserving the right to employ non-union help if it chose; new men were hired to fill strikers' places and very few of the original strikers returned to work; 23 teamsters and yardmen were involved. — Coal teamsters employed by the J. H. Robinson Co. struck because firm refused to sign union agreement; places filled; Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 314 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, Retail Grocers' Association voted to close Wednesdays at noon during June, July, and August. — City employees asked for Saturday half-holiday from May to October.

Trade Unions. In April, C. L. U. petitioned City Government to have all city work done by union men; indorsed demand of city laborers for Saturday half-holiday from May to October; in June, sent statement to City Government that coal sold by a local coal company was not weighed by sworn weigher; later indorsed action of teamsters having labor controversy with two local coal companies and voted them aid.

Industrial Changes. In October, Jordan & Christie, brushes, dissolved partnership; Mr. Jordan will continue the business. — Malden Electric Co. increased capital from \$325,000 to \$425,000. *February.* George W. Cummings began manufacture of sandpaper. *July.* Maplewood Crockery Co. succeeded by Malden China Co. *August.* George P. Cox Last Co. began erection of brick and iron building for drying last blocks, 85 x 22. — Boston Rubber Shoe Co. resumed operations in both mills on three-quarter time after shut-down of three weeks; will resume full time in October.

Workingmen's Benefits. In May, a pension system was inaugurated by the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. for the benefit of those employees who had been long in the service of the company, but whose increasing years had rendered it impossible for them to meet the requirements of a high standard of workmanship. At first only four men were placed upon the pension list, but later 29 names were added, making in all 33 pensioners. The amounts paid them vary according to the circumstances of the individual case, the sum of \$3,250 being paid them, in the aggregate, up to the close of September.

Mansfield.

Industrial Changes. In June, S. W. Card Mfg. Co., taps and dies, erected two-story machine shop, 45 x 115. *August.* Wadsworth Braiding Co., of Providence, R. I., manufacturers of glazed yarns and shoe laces, leased part of Mansfield Braiding Co.'s factory and moved here.

Marblehead.

Industrial Changes. In February, N. B. Lindsay Co. began erection of two-story bakery building. *March.* James H. Gannon, of Salem, purchased two factories formerly occupied by Goodwin Shoe Co., moved

Marblehead — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

them in sections to Salem, and made them into one modern four-story shoe factory, 115 x 50; purchased North Shore Shoe Co.'s factory. *April.* Burgess & Packard formed partnership and purchased land for erection of boatbuilding plant, 100 x 40; in May, began erection of factory. *July.* Humphrey & Paine, shoes, purchased three-story shoe factory formerly occupied by Ernest L. Noera Shoe Co.

MARLBOROUGH.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, Boston & Worcester Street Railway Co. voluntarily increased the wages of motormen and conductors on the Marlborough Division: First year of service, 21 cents an hour; second and third years, 22 cents an hour; fourth, fifth, and sixth years, 23 cents; for next four years, 24 cents; and after 10 years' service, 25 cents.

May. In response to request, 52 cutters at shoe factory of Rice & Hutchins received increase of 25 cents a day, making their weekly wages \$16.50 instead of \$15.

June. All dealers decided to close stores Wednesday afternoons during the summer; shoe factories agreed on Saturday half-holiday during remainder of year.

Trade Unions. In December, Musicians No. 246 reported a membership of 90; union embraces musicians in Marlborough, Hudson, Clinton, Milford, Southbridge, Waltham, Westborough, and Northborough.

February. The presidents of 12 unions in the city organized the Labor Presidents' Club for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Central Trades and Labor Council and the subordinate unions.

June. Reported that total trade union membership of this city was 2,100. — Central Trades and Labor Council voted to call the attention of Building Commission to employment of non-union men in construction of City Hall.

Industrial Changes. In November, Loring B. Hall Shoe Co. resumed operations in sole and upper leather departments, after shut-down due to change in management; in June, began erection of four-story and basement addition, 40 x 40. *May.* W. B. & O. W. Howe, vinegar, succeeded by Howe Vinegar Co. *July.* National Shoe Trimming Co. dissolved; J. B. Holtz will carry on business in Marlborough; leased two additional floors in building; in August, J. B. Holtz Co., Inc., organized and began operations. — Hector Morneau purchased business and machine shop of W. F. Collier Machine Co., of Worcester. *August.* S. H. Howe Shoe Co. began erection of four-story frame addition, 32 x 57.

Workingmen's Benefits. George F. Bond Co. gave each employee a \$5 gold piece as a Christmas gift.

Maynard.

Strikes and Lockouts. In September, 10 Italian hod carriers employed by contractor on mill erection struck for eight-hour day — had been receiving \$2 for nine-hour day; men were paid and discharged and places

Maynard — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

filled. — About 200 handers-in in the weaving department of the Assabet Mills struck for increase in wages from \$3.96 to \$4.50 a week; returned to work in four days under compromise of \$3.96 for three weeks, at the end of which time they were to be given different positions where they could earn more.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, some of the stores declared in favor of closing Wednesday afternoons during the summer; others refused to close.

Medfield.

Industrial Changes. In May, Medfield Mfg. Co., hat frame wires, purchased plant formerly occupied by William Marshall Co.

MEDFORD.

Strikes and Lockouts. Those plumbing firms not complying with the request of Plumbers No. 286 to accept the new agreement and recognition of union had strike declared against them on June 1; the agreement called for a minimum wage of \$3 a day, double time for Sundays and holidays, and once and a half for overtime, and the eight-hour day; within three weeks all firms with the exception of Page & Curtin and W. S. Richards had signed the agreement; Page & Curtin had 10 men involved; their places were filled, and open shop was declared.

Trade Unions. In May, a local union was formed and charter from A. F. of L. applied for; in June, instituted as a local of International Brotherhood of Teamsters; in September, affiliated with Teamsters Joint Council of Boston and Vicinity.

Industrial Changes. In April, Mystic Print & Dye Works shut down indefinitely; plans for reorganization. *May.* Daniel Lawrence & Sons, distillers, shut down permanently. *July.* Boston Steel & Iron Co. sold plant at auction. — United Copper Foundry Co. began manufacture of trolley wheels and copper composition and brass castings. *September.* United States Shield Co., ladies' dress shields, had three new buildings under construction.

Medway.

Industrial Changes. In October, John G. Sanderson sold ice plant and business to B. E. Hill, of Methuen. *December.* Medway Mfg. Co., shoddies, shut down one week on account of low water. *February.* Medway Woolen Co. increased capital from \$15,000 to \$30,000; installed piece-dyeing machine; in September, began erection of new power house; will install new boilers, engine, water wheel, and electric lighting plant. *July.* Greenwood Box Co. succeeded by Medway Box Co.

MELROSE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 314 of Malden ordered a general strike against local coal dealers who refused to sign the agreement which stipulated that only union men should be employed.

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CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

MELROSE — Concluded.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, the petition of city employees for Saturday half-holiday was sent back to the committee for investigation; later, refused.

Merrimac.

Industrial Changes. In May, Merrimac Plating Works, carriage plated hardware, installed new motor.

Methuen.

Industrial Changes. In October, B. E. Hill purchased ice houses and business of Metcalf Ice Co., of Bellingham, and John G. Sanderson, of Medway. *November.* Knitted Fabrics Co. resumed operations after shut-down of several weeks; later, shut down indefinitely. — The Jersey Cloth Co., knit goods, organized, and leased property of Knitted Fabrics Co. — Tekcips Dyeing and Finishing Co. organized; in February, began installation of new machinery; in April, began operations; in June, completed two-story brick factory, 120 x 50, one-story brick dyehouse, 50 x 42, boiler house, 40 x 30, and engine room, 30 x 15. — Methuen Co., cotton goods, increased capital from \$300,000 to \$400,000; erected addition to dyehouse, 20 x 70; installed new dyeing machine; in June, installed a waste and transmitter on its cards; equipped cards with Bates' feeds.

Middleborough.

Trade Unions. In August, Clark & Co. renewed agreement with Woodworkers No. 248 providing for use of union label on all products, agreement to remain in force until May 1, 1906; 78 men affected; former agreement had expired in May.

Industrial Changes. In October, Alden, Walker, & Wilde, shoes, shut down on account of destruction of factory by fire; removed to Weymouth and began operations in factory formerly occupied by Torrey, Curtis, & Tirrell. *January.* Keith & Pratt, shoes, dissolved partnership; business continued by H. A. and A. G. Pratt under same firm name. *June.* Leonard, Shaw, & Dean, shoes, purchased land for building purposes; awarded contract for three-story wooden addition, 50 x 30. *August.* Le Baron Foundry Co. purchased a number of flasks and patterns of Ellis Foundry Co., of Carver.

Middleton.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, T. B. Wood & Sons, cotton spinners, advanced wages of piece workers five per cent.

Milford.

Strikes and Lockouts. On March 1 a general strike was waged by Quarry Workers International Union, Branch 71 of Milford, against quarry companies who refused to sign the new agreement calling for increase in wages and shorter hours; 117 employees directly affected, while 300 were thrown out of work; the strike caused a complete cessation of work in the different quarries affected; in one month the controversy was settled by

Milford — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

compromise; the firms adopted a three-year agreement giving 27 cents an hour minimum for hand and machine drillers; the arbitration clause to which the union objected was replaced by a provision for a grievance committee; overtime, if amounting to more than two days a week, was to be paid for at the rate of 40½ cents an hour; Saturday half-holiday was to be allowed for six months during the year. *July*. About 140 Italian laborers employed by contractors for the Webb Pink Granite Co. struck for eight-hour day and \$1.50 wages; places filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, markets and provision stores began closing at 1 P.M. on Thursdays, the new schedule to continue until Oct. 1. *July*. Some proprietors agreed to close their stores Wednesdays at noon until September.

Trade Unions. In November, Machinists No. 48 transferred to South Framingham. *January*. Laundry Workers Union levied extra weekly assessment for benefit of striking textile workers of Fall River. — Quarrymen No. 8312 presented new agreement, to take effect in March, providing minimum wage of 30 cents an hour for hand drillers and 40 cents an hour for machine drillers, with double time for Sunday work and time and one-half for other overtime; also demanded that tool sharpeners working with quarrymen should withdraw from Granite Cutters Union and affiliate with Quarrymen's Union; in February, voted to strike rather than to accept compromise offered by manufacturers; strike ensued; in May, affiliated with Quarry Workers International Union of North America as Branch 71.

Industrial Changes. In November, H. J. Blodgett Co., preserves, etc., purchased Magid-Hope Silk Mfg. Co.'s plant; began erection of brick boiler house, 22 x 34. — Eben Brown, needles, sold business to Copeland Boot & Shoe Treeing Machine Co., of Framingham. *March*. Milford Pink Granite Co., the O. W. Norcross quarries, and G. H. Cutting Granite Co. combined under name of Milford Pink Granite Quarries. *June*. Webb Pink Granite Co. organized; purchased Carroll Bros.' quarry; in July, constructed spur track; began erection of power station, and two cutting sheds, 30 x 60.

Workingmen's Benefits. The Milford Shoe Co. served its 250 employees with a dinner at Thanksgiving.

Millbury.

Industrial Changes. In October, W. W. Windle & Co., wool scouring, installed machinery in new scouring mill. — West End Thread Co. began erection of two-story brick addition, 100 x 30; in November, installed engine; in February, installed machinery; capacity of plant doubled; 200 persons employed; in September, installed new engine. — Crenshaw Worsted Co. organized; leased major portion of Ramshorn Mill for manufacture of fine worsted goods; in November, began operations. — Cordis Mill, cotton goods, resumed operations in full; had been running 40 hours a week since May 2. *November*. Holbrook Mfg. Co., linen goods, dissolved corporation by mutual agreement; in January, began manufacture of fancy cotton goods under firm name of Holbrook Mills, Edward F. Rice

Millbury — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

& Co. *January.* Mayo Woolen Co. shut down Mill No. 2 for two weeks and installed engine and elevator; in August, added coverts to product; in September, began erection of boiler house at Mill No. 3. — Kotedsilk Underwear Co. reorganized as the Worcester Knitting Mills; discontinued manufacture of kotedsilk and began manufacture of men's cotton, worsted, and woolen ribbed goods. — Worcester Steel Foundry Co. installed new boiler, air compressors, and sand blast machinery. *February.* Arkonia Fabric Mfg. Co. incorporated for manufacture of men's wear goods; installed looms in part of Hoyle Mills; in March, began operations. *June.* Bowden Felting Mills Co. began erection of one-story scouring mill, 68 x 30; in July, began erection of two-story brick addition, 58 x 52. — Molt Bros., indigo blue dyers, added wool scouring and shoddy grinding department to business.

Monson.

Trade Unions. In April, union painters and paperhangers presented demand for increase in wages from 25 cents to 27¾ cents an hour, 12 men to benefit.

Industrial Changes. In October, D. W. Ellis & Son, dress goods, erected addition. — Frederick Faulkner, of Stafford Springs, Conn., leased plant of Lancedale Woolen Co. for weaving cloth; in November, equipped mill with three sets cards and 20 broad looms; in May, incorporated as Somerset Woolen Co.; installed new machinery and began manufacture of men's suitings. *March.* S. F. Cushman & Sons, woolen goods, resumed operations; in July, installed electric lighting plant, two fulling mills, and equipped looms with long bobbins; shut down about four weeks; 85 employees affected; in April, resumed operations with 40 employees. *July.* William Moulton purchased grist mill formerly occupied by H. C. Day. *September.* Rhode Island Worsted Co., of West Springfield, leased Beach Bros.' woolen mill and will start operations at once.

Montague.

Industrial Changes. In October, Keith Paper Co. added new room to factory; in August, began erection of three-story addition, 110 x 50. *December.* Turners Falls Co., power, completed extension of canal; in July, completed erection of power house, 130 x 60, and installation of electrical machinery. *June.* The Turner's Falls Lumber Co. reduced capital from \$42,500 to \$39,100. — Philip Jacobus leased land and in July erected mill for finishing lumber.

Nahant.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 10 carpenters working for a contractor on the high school building struck, refusing to work on building where non-union steamfitters were employed; Carpenters No. 1324 involved.

Trade Unions. In October, Carpenters No. 1324 reported that membership included every local carpenter; union had affiliated with B. T. C. of Lynn, under whose auspices it was organized in August, 1904.

Natick.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Teamsters Protective No. 326 ordered strike against those local coal and lumber companies refusing to grant nine-hour day; 25 teamsters involved; in five days men returned to work upon the nine-hour day and 25 cents an hour overtime.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, Pratt Shoe Co., employing 400 hands, began running on eight-hour schedule instead of 10. *May.* Employees in South Natick shops petitioned for Saturday half-holiday, time to be made up by beginning work afternoons during the week at 12.45 instead of one o'clock.

Trade Unions. In May, newsboys organized with membership of 45 as Newsboys Protective No. 11889, A. F. of L., and sent invitation to newsboys of South Framingham to join.

Industrial Changes. In November, Boston Bedding Supply Co. erected storage warehouse. *January.* J. W. Walcott & Co., shoes, shut down indefinitely; 200 employees affected. *May.* Brennan Boot & Shoe Co. shut down on account of destruction of factory by fire; 75 employees affected; resumed operations in factory formerly occupied by William H. Nutt & Co.

NEW BEDFORD.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, on account of a slight misunderstanding regarding the posting of a price list, 50 weavers employed at the Oneko Woolen Mills left work; in two days the matter was amicably adjusted by changing wording of price list. The same company was involved in labor difficulties three weeks later, 50 weavers leaving work on account of grievance over shop management; the dissatisfied weavers were paid and discharged on the same day; those who wished to return to work for the company were rehired.

April. About 600 weavers, employed at the Bristol Mfg. Co. struck against running extra looms; two months later it was reported that 310 looms were in operation and that nearly all the striking weavers had secured work elsewhere.

June. Back boys, loomfixers, and spinners employed at the Dartmouth Mfg. Corp. struck for an increase in wages; back boys inaugurated trouble and others left work in sympathy; in two weeks dispute was settled in favor of back boys and the others returned to work. — Ten back boys at the Butler Mill struck for increase in wages; in two days matter was amicably adjusted, the boys receiving a higher rate of wages. — What was originally a strike at the Hathaway Mfg. Co. terminated in a lockout; 30 back boys and doffers being refused request for increase in wages left work; spinners left in sympathy, whereupon the entire mule room was shut down; in two weeks operatives went back on old basis. — Freight handlers and longshoremen employed on the New Bedford line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. struck for increase in wages from 17½ cents to 25 cents an hour; 50 were directly involved in the difficulty and three were thrown out of work by the action; on the following day the strike was declared off, the three employees considered as being instrumental in causing the dispute were discharged, and others returned to work.

NEW BEDFORD — Continued.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, alleged reduction of weavers' wages varying from 18 to 30 per cent was made at the Bristol Mfg. Co.; on account of this grievance and protest over running extra looms, strike ensued.

Trade Unions. In October, Weavers Union sent delegate to convention of United Textile Workers (from which organization it withdrew in June, 1904, because of refusal to sanction strike at Dartmouth Mfg. Corp.) to explain attitude of local organization and give reasons for its withdrawal; during convention, committee was appointed by United Textile Workers to urge Weavers Union to rejoin the national organization, though the convention voted to sustain action of national officers; in November, contributed \$1,000 to Fall River strikers in addition to regular contribution of \$175 a week; total aid given to date amounted to over \$3,000; in August, adopted resolutions condemning alleged unjust fines and other abuses in various local mills; voted to make an effort to secure adoption of standard price list instead of general increase in wages. — Musicians Protective No. 214 fined a member \$2 for filling engagement with non-union musician; in December, succeeded in having a non-union orchestra replaced by a union orchestra.

December. As result of appeal from textile unions, C. L. U. voted to investigate the cause of high house rents.

March. Central Labor Union appealed to each central body in the State to solicit the support of the senator from its district for the overtime bill pending before Legislature. — Weavers Union indorsed establishment of trade schools.

April. Weavers Executive Committee heard complaints from weavers in four mills, the grievances being that cloth woven was not properly posted, that wages were reduced by introduction of automatic stop looms, and that in one mill weavers were required to run 10 of the 46-inch looms instead of six or eight as usual; weavers at Bristol Mfg. Co., numbering 300, were given authority by union to strike, unless conditions were improved; strike ensued; in July, voted to call strike off. — Quarterly report of Spinners No. 2 showed that \$3,495 had been received and \$2,996 expended during the quarter, \$1,000 having been donated to the striking textile workers of Fall River; Spinners No. 2 indorsed recommendation of Governor that commission be appointed to investigate advisability of establishing industrial training schools.

May. Textile Council voted to send a communication to the State Police and District Factory Inspector complaining of overtime work, violation of weekly payment act, bad sanitation, and other grievances in several mills; asked manufacturers to shut down mills July 3, and later thanked them for compliance with request.

Industrial Changes. In October, Meadville Silk Mfg. Co., of Meadville, Pa., leased floor of local building for operation of branch factory; installed 25 looms. — Beacon Mfg. Co., napped cotton goods, reduced capital from \$60,000 to \$30,000; later, increased capital to \$125,000; erected two-story addition and installed machinery; in September, increased capital to \$375,000; awarded contract for one-story building, 400 x 150, for spinning, weaving, and finishing departments.

NEW BEDFORD — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

December. New England Cotton Yarn Co. awarded contract for two-story frame cotton storehouse, 80 x 318; in July, purchased Lambeth Rope Corp.; will operate rope factory as part of plant.

January. Potomska Mills, cotton goods, replaced spinning equipment in Mill No. 2 with 25,000 mule spindles; in July, installed five twistors and two spoolers. — Kilburn Mill, cotton yarns, increased capital from \$600,000 to \$700,000; completed erection of picker and warehouse rooms and engine house; in February, increased capital to \$750,000; in March, completed erection of three-story brick mill, 442 x 183, and installed machinery; in June, began operations. — New Bedford Shuttle Co., organized for manufacture of shuttles and shuttle irons, began operations.

February. New York & New England Pulp Plaster Corp., of Springfield, elastic pulp plaster, began operation of branch factory. — New Bedford Cordage Co. shut down indefinitely; in March, reduced capital from \$225,000 to \$74,200; in July, sold to Travers Brothers Co., of New York City; in August, latter company began operations; discontinued manufacture of binder twine.

March. Acushnet Mill Corp., cotton goods, installed a number of additional twistors.

April. Dartmouth Mfg. Corp., cotton goods, awarded contract for two-story spinning mill, 400 x 200; installed new machinery; in July, began erection of five-story brick storehouse, 64 x 250; in August, placed order for electric equipment for driving part of weave shed.

May. L. A. Littlefield succeeded by L. A. Littlefield Silver Co. — Butler Mill, cotton goods, installed 10,000 spindles.

July. Soule Mill, cotton goods, installed six English combs. — Oneko Woolen Mills changed product from dress goods to men's wear. — New Bedford Textile Machine Co. succeeded by New Bedford Gas Engine Co., Inc. — City Mfg. Corp., cotton yarns, purchased land for building purposes; in August, awarded contract for two-story brick storehouse, 100 x 140. — Manomet Mills, hosiery yarns, installed 25 fly frames.

August. Davenport Machine Tool Co. removed to Springfield. — Hathaway Mfg. Co., cotton goods, prepared plans for one-story weave shed.

September. New limited partnership under firm name of A. H. Desjardins formed for manufacture of boots and shoes.

Workmen's Benefits. In October, the New Bedford Textile School opened with a registration of about 800. It is expected to have the new addition to the school finished and fully equipped by the Summer of 1906. The building will be erected to conform in construction with present buildings, will be three stories high, and will give about one-third more floor space in addition to the basement. The installation of a new power plant and generator was planned, the latter to enable the school to do its own lighting throughout. The graduating exercises of the New Bedford Textile School were held June 2 and were attended by many prominent people from all over the State. The great progress of the school since its organization in 1900 was reviewed: 43 pupils had been graduated from the full day course, three from the evening course, while 460 certificates had been issued to day and evening students completing one or more of the studies in the

NEW BEDFORD — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Concluded.

various courses. The number of students in the day classes for the school year 1904-05 was 19, the number of graduates from the day classes in 1905 was nine. There were 261 evening students enrolled, 81 receiving certificates at the close of the school year.

The financial statement of the school for 1905 shows that under the Resolves of the Legislature of 1905 (Chap. 69) the sum of \$18,000 was appropriated for the purposes of the school, provided that the city of New Bedford should furnish an additional sum of \$7,000, authorization being given to collect same by taxation. Since the school was established the Legislature has appropriated \$75,000, attendant upon contributions from the city of \$40,000. The expenditures of the New Bedford Textile School for the year ending September 30, 1905, aggregate \$22,973. The receipts include an appropriation of \$21,000 from the Commonwealth, \$7,000 from the citizens of New Bedford, \$2,883 from tuition, and \$2,528 from other sources.

It might be interesting to note in connection herewith that the fee for tuition in the day classes is \$50 a term, or \$100 for the school year, except for those students who, immediately prior to their application, were non-residents of the Commonwealth, in which case the fee is \$75 a term or \$150 a year. This fee includes admission to any of the evening classes should the day pupils desire to attend. Evening classes are practically free, the charge being \$2.50 per term of three months in each subject; fee for students taking two subjects and attending four evenings a week is \$5 a term. The evening instruction is similar to the day course, on the same machinery and by the same instructors, and is given for the benefit of workers in local mills and machine shops who cannot spare the time for the day courses.

NEWBURYPORT.

Industrial Changes. In January, Woodland Bronze Works, Inc., reduced capital from \$50,000 to \$10,000. *May.* Plant of Newburyport Car Mfg. Co. sold at auction. — Newburyport Shoe Co. succeeded by Dodge Bros. *July.* Ordway Heating Co. leased part of paint shop of Newburyport Car Mfg. Co.'s works for manufacture of bakers' tools. — Newburyport Silver Co. increased capital from \$50,000 to \$62,500; leased factory and removed to Keene, N. H. *August.* N. D. Dodge & Bliss Co., shoes, increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000; awarded contract for additional story to factory. *September.* Peabody Mfg. Co., cotton yarns, resumed weaving department after suspension of this work for two years; 64 looms in operation.

NEWTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 328 of Waltham, Newton; and Vicinity ordered a strike against Newton coal dealers who refused to accept the union's schedule, giving an increase of 50 cents a week in wages, granting the nine-hour day instead of 10, and giving an additional holiday.

August. A dispute which was supposed to take the nature of a strike at the Martin Mfg. Co. resulted in a lockout; 20 carpenters objecting to the

NEWTON — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

employment of non-union men planned to strike, but their action was anticipated by the firm who discharged the whole force and rehired some of the men; Carpenters No. 708 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, Teamsters No. 328 received decision that Carney Coal Co. could not change wages of union members before expiration of agreement.

Industrial Changes. In October, Saxony Worsted Mills began erection of one-story brick addition, 80 x 134. *March.* Saco & Pettie Machine Shops, textile machinery, increased capital from \$800,000 to \$1,200,000; purchased Lowell Machine Shop of Lowell; in May, purchased Kitson Machine Co. of Lowell. *August.* New England Dressed Meat & Wool Co. awarded contract for rebuilding two-story brick factory.

NORTH ADAMS.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 50 painters, members of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 2 and employed by local master painters, struck for \$3 a day instead of \$2.50; strikers afterwards asked for an increase to \$2.75 a day, but this was also refused.

July. Thirty painters, members of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 2, at work upon a local shirt factory struck against non-union men being employed on repair work.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, after a strike of journeymen painters for increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3 a day, some of the master painters compromised on a basis of \$2.75.

May. After affiliation with the B. and S. W. U. the independent lasters received an increase in wages.

July. Geo. E. Keith Co. voluntarily advanced wages of cutters \$1.50 a week.

Trade Unions. In October, Carpenters No. 193 received \$300, and a promise of \$1,000 more, from the national organization as a reserve fund to resist the open shop; received report that N. L. Millard & Co., shoes, had surrendered the union stamp and declared open shop.

November. Central Labor Union declared small grocery stores that did not observe union closing hours unfair. — Members of Plumbers No. 159 living in Adams withdrew and formed new union known as Plumbers No. 465. — Weavers No. 124 made donation of \$100 to Fall River strikers.

December. Through efforts of local building trade unions, contract for work on public building was taken from non-union contractor and given to man approved by labor unions; suit for damages was brought against city by former, but failed.

January. Seven building trades workmen employed at repairing local shoe factory left work because non-union men were employed; matter was amicably adjusted.

April. Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 2 ordered strike of members to indorse demand for increase in wages; received notice, after few days, that if strike was not declared off within 24 hours, open shops would be established. — Lasters Protective Union, which for years had been independent, affiliated with B. and S. W.

NORTH ADAMS — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

August. Central Labor Union indorsed strike of starchers in Troy, N. Y.; owing to fact that two firms of shirt, collar, and cuff manufacturers had recently moved to North Adams from Troy on account of the strike there, the action of C. L. U. was condemned by Merchants' Association.

Industrial Changes. In October, Johnson-Dunbar Mills, cotton goods, shut down; in May, factory sold to J. Gluck; in July, machinery sold at auction.

November. N. L. Millard & Co., shoes, went out of business. — H. W. Clark Biscuit Co. completed erection of addition. — Davies & Mahoney, woolen and merino yarns, installed machinery in building at Pittsfield; in December, began operations.

December. Windsor Co., cotton print works, shut down indefinitely; 750 employees affected; in August, sold at auction; plant will be started at once. — George E. Keith Co., shoes, of Brockton, leased factory formerly occupied by N. L. Millard & Co. for manufacture of \$2.50 men's and boys' machine-sewed shoes; in January, began operations.

January. Blackinton Mfg. Co., woolens and worsteds, began operations in mill formerly occupied by Waterhouse & Buffum. — Waterhouse & Buffum, worsteds, installed all new machinery in Eagle Cotton Mill and began operations. — North Adams Mfg. Co., woolen goods, erected storehouse.

June. Strong, Hewat, & Co., woolen goods, installed twister. — Beaver Mill and Eclipse Mill, cotton goods, equipped looms with electric warp-stop motion.

July. Searles Mfg. Co., shirts, collars, and cuffs, of Troy, N. Y., leased shoe factory formerly occupied by C. F. Sampson Mfg. Co., for laundering and manufacture of shirts. — The Berkshire Paper Co. increased capital from \$8,500 to \$12,000.

August. Van Zandt, Jacobs, & Co., collars and cuffs, of Troy, N. Y., leased factory for laundering, installed machinery, and began operations. — E. D. Gay, bookbinder, of Greenfield, leased bindery to run in connection with business at Greenfield.

NORTHAMPTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In July, a strike originated by eight Poles at the Mount Tom Sulphite Pulp Co. caused temporary suspension of work; men struck for eight-hour shift instead of 12 hours as formerly; in five days mill resumed operation, substantially the same proposition as was offered them before the strike being accepted.

August. Winders employed at the Nonotuck Silk Co. struck upon proposal to reduce the price per dozen on winders; eight days later the braiders struck, demanding an increase in wages; dissatisfaction arose on account of shortage of stock, as it was impossible to employ the braiders on full time; 25 strikers were directly involved, while 13 were thrown out of employment; three weeks from the beginning of trouble matter was satisfactorily settled by conference, braiders receiving a slight increase.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, local plumbers, members of Plumbers, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers No. 64, were granted

NORTHAMPTON — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Concluded.

minimum wage rate of \$2.65 a day, instead of level rate of \$2.75 for an eight-hour day.

Trade Unions. In November, Horseshoers No. 91 disbanded owing to lack of support. *December.* Difficulty between Plumbers, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers No. 64 and contractor on school building was adjusted and strike averted; grievance arose from employment of non-union foreman, who later joined union. *August.* Received report that Laborers No. 8908 had been out of existence for nearly a year.

Industrial Changes. In November, Belding Bros. & Co., silks, installed electric lighting plant. *December.* McCallum Hosiery Co. erected two-story brick addition to factory, 60 x 60; installed dye plant; in July, awarded contract for one-story brick addition, 140 x 90, for manufacture of silk hosiery. *April.* Northampton Electric Lighting Co. placed order for new engine. *June.* Florence Mfg. Co., brushes, completed new building. *July.* Nonotuck Silk Co. installed new boiler. *August.* C. A. Pierce & Son, Richard B. Eisold, and Herald Job Print combined under firm name of Northampton Printing and Binding Co.; will begin operations in October.

North Andover.

Strikes and Lockouts. In March, the strike of 44 union weavers at the M. T. Stevens & Sons Co. for higher wages resulted in throwing 50 operatives out of employment; they returned to work on the following day, concessions being made on both sides.

Industrial Changes. In November, Davis & Furber Machine Co. purchased factory of American Card Clothing Co.; in August, installed two new boilers and erected 125-foot chimney. *February.* The Brightwood Mfg. Co. installed 26 looms and boiler; in May, awarded contract for one story and basement brick weave room, 180 x 58; 90 looms will be installed. *August.* Sutton Mills, dress goods and flannels, installed 14 new looms.

North Attleborough.

Industrial Changes. In January, Spencer Yarn Co. organized; in February, began operations at Adamsdale Mill; capacity, 5,000 spindles. *September.* A. H. Bliss & Co., jewelry, succeeded by A. H. Bliss Co. — Paye & Baker Mfg. Co., silversmiths, erected two-story and basement addition to factory, 34 x 38; erected boiler house and installed new boiler.

Northborough.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, five weavers employed at The Northboro Woolen Mills struck over the number of shuttles to be used; their action threw 166 out of employment; in one week, 44 weavers returned to work under former conditions; places of others were filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, scale of wages prevailing at The Northboro Woolen Mills follows: One-shuttle work, 30 picks at \$0.018 a yard; 35 picks at \$0.02 a yard; two-shuttle work, 30 picks at \$0.0216 a yard; 35 picks at \$0.02375 a yard. Weavers were running two

Northborough — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Concluded.

Gilbert and Knowles narrow looms, manufacturing union cassimeres. The weekly pay of good weavers averaged \$10.50 on one-shuttle work, \$11 on two-shuttle work.

Industrial Changes. In February, The Northboro Woolen Mills made repairs to plant and resumed operations on full time. *May.* Automatic Incandescent Light Co. succeeded by Blair Light Co. *September.* Ideal Comb & Novelty Co. began operations.

Northbridge.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, 50 laborers employed by the contractor on the Uxbridge and Blackstone trolley line struck upon refusal of contractor to pay off a fellow-employee who asked for his money; places were filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, the Whitinsville stores and markets agreed to close Wednesdays at 1 P.M. during June, July, August, and September.

Industrial Changes. In October, Whitinsville Cotton Mills installed electric lighting plant; in November, resumed full-time schedule; had been running four days a week since May. — Linwood Mill, cotton goods, resumed full-time schedule after running five days a week since May. *December.* Rockdale Mill, cotton goods, installed 150 looms, making total number 1,400. *September.* Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. erected three-story brick building, 72 x 44.

Workingmen's Benefits. The new plant recently erected by the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. includes all modern equipments for the comfort of employees, among them being shower baths.

North Brookfield.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, nearly all retail dealers agreed to close Thursday afternoon during July and August; confectioners and bakers kept open.

Industrial Changes. In August, Indian Orchard Flax Co., towels, of Springfield, purchased buildings formerly occupied by E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., consisting of brick factory, wooden factory, and storehouse; moved plant here and began operations with 50 employees.

Norton.

Industrial Changes. In February, Barrowsville Bleachery incorporated and began erection of new plant, consisting of two-story starch and mangle room, 63 x 163; two-story bleach house, 52 x 106; kier room, 45 x 109; boiler house, 41 x 45; engine room, 23 x 31; and pump house, 12 x 22.

Norwood.

Industrial Changes. In November, Winslow Bros. & Smith Co., sheepskins, erected addition to factory. *April.* George H. Morrill Co., ink, began erection of two-story addition, 60 x 85, and one-story addition,

Norwood — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

60 x 80. *September.* New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Co. proposed concentration of all its locomotive repair shops into one large repairing plant.

Orange.

Industrial Changes. In October, New Home Sewing Machine Co. shut down on account of destruction of factory by fire; in December, began operations in japanning department; in June, began erection of five-story brick addition, 221 x 56. *December.* W. W. Woods erected new ice-house. *April.* Frederic H. Sprague Co., trousers and garments, awarded contract for two-story addition to factory, 50 x 80.

Oxford.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, a slight misunderstanding by eight weavers at Comins & Co. over grievance in regard to wages threw 16 temporarily out of employment; on the following day, matter having been explained, satisfactory settlement was made.

Industrial Changes. In December, Comins & Co., woolen goods, installed new picker. *January.* Pierrepont Mills, woolen yarns, incorporated; leased Buffumville Mfg. Co. woolen mill and began operations; 2,576 spindles and four sets of cards. — Huguenot Mills Co., woolen yarns, installed new set of cards. *March.* David N. Taft, woolen goods, installed new looms. *April.* A. L. Joslin & Co., shoes, began erection of one-story brick boiler house, 35 x 56. *May.* Thayer Woolen Co. shut down seven days for repairs; in June, increased capital from \$25,000 to \$75,000; began erection of dyehouse, 20 x 30.

Palmer.

Industrial Changes. In October, Holden & Fuller, woolen goods, resumed operations after shut-down of few weeks; in December, installed dynamo for electric lighting. — Thorndike Co., cotton goods, resumed full-time schedule. *December.* Grosvenor Woolen Co. sold factory in Holyoke and started up its shoddy mill here which had been idle for two years; in July, erected dyehouse. — Boston Duck Co. erected boiler house and installed new boilers. *February.* Palmer Carpet Mill installed engine. *June.* Harvest Hat Co. dissolved.

Peabody.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, machinists and molders, to the number of 125, employed at the Vaughn-Rood Machine Co., struck for nine-hour day and other concessions; 150 were thrown out of employment; on the following day strikers returned to work under former conditions; Machinists Nos. 471 and 604 involved. *July.* Fifteen finishers (Greeks) employed at the tannery of P. Lennox & Co. struck on account of change of foreman; on the following day places were filled. — Forty mason tenders employed by Edward H. Porter struck, anticipating the employment of non-union men; action caused suspension of work on five jobs, but after the

Peabody — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

employer talked the matter over with the strikers they returned to work on the same day. — The strike of 25 nailers at the A. B. Clark Co., waged on account of price of labor, caused from 200 to 250 employees to be thrown out of work; in four weeks men returned, prices being made to conform with demand.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, tanneries began running on Summer schedule: 6.40 A.M. to 12 M., 12.40 P.M. to 6 P.M., Saturday, half-holiday; attempt to avoid loss of time caused trouble in one tannery.

Industrial Changes. In October, National Calfskin Co. erected wooden addition. — A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. erected brick power house; in April, completed erection of six-story factory; in May, installed generator and battery of boilers; began erection of six-story concrete and iron tannery. — Newell & Knowlton, Inc., grease and oils, enlarged degreasing plant.

November. Excel Leather Co. began operations.

December. Essex Tanning Co. purchased four-story building with 40,000 feet of land at present occupied. — Essex Glue & Gelatine Co. began erection of new plant consisting of five brick buildings of two and three stories, main building, 230 x 32, other buildings 150 x 46, 100 x 45, 77 x 155, and 64 x 207. — Danvers Bleachery & Dye Works added another story to brick bleachery, 150 x 55.

January. L. B. Southwick & Co., sheepskins, erected two-story addition, 40 x 150; in April, purchased land adjoining factory for erection of addition; in June, erected addition to beam house. — The Keith Leather Co., calfskins, shut down — factory damaged by fire; in May, succeeded by Keith & Co.; in September, erected three-story addition to tannery and installed complete new line of machinery. — North Shore Tanning Co. went out of business.

February. A. G. Frothingham Co., sheep and goat leather, of Salem, leased I. P. Clark tannery; in March, began operations. — T. F. Travers & Co., shoes, of Lynn, leased Thomas H. O'Shea's building for occupancy; in May, succeeded by Thomas F. Travers Shoe Co.; installed machinery; in July, began operations. — Vaughn Machine Co., hide and leather working machinery, added automobiles to product; in March, began erection of addition to foundry; in May, succeeded by Corwin Machine Co.

April. Peter R. Gill, sheepskins, purchased land adjoining factory; in May, began erection of addition. — Mullin Leather Co. removed to Salem. — J. F. Ingraham & Co., tanner, purchased Egan morocco factory, formerly occupied by Mullin Leather Co.; in May, began operations. — P. O'Keefe, calfskins, purchased factory formerly occupied by J. J. Dunney & Co. for occupancy. — Thomas H. O'Shea, morocco, purchased factory in Salem; will manufacture shoes. — Shirley Lombard began tanning and finishing horsehide for patent leather. — N. H. Poor Leather Co., Inc., sheepskins, erected large addition to plant; in June, added welting to product.

June. J. O'Brien and L. Tigh leased Kraus Bros.' tannery for manufacture of calfskins; in September, began operations. — J. S. Crehore & Co., leather, installed new boiler.

Peabody — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

July. James F. Berry succeeded by Diamond Leather Co. — National Wool and Leather Co., sheepskins, began erection of six-story frame addition, 200 x 40.

August. Vaughn-Rood Machine Co., tanning machinery, and Turner Tanning Machinery Co., of Boston, consolidated; new firm name, Vaughn-Turner Tanning Machine Co. — United States Tanned Pig Skin Co. awarded contract for one-story addition to tannery, 40 x 47.

Workingmen's Benefits. In July, the Armstrong Leather Co. installed shower baths for its men employees. The appreciation of the employees was shown to such an extent that the company felt amply repaid for the trouble and expense involved.

Pelham.

Industrial Changes. In November, Montague City Rod Co. enlarged engine room and installed blower to carry shavings and sawdust from workrooms to boiler room for use as fuel.

Pepperell.

Industrial Changes. In November, The Pepperell Mfg. and Building Co. increased capital from \$15,000 to \$21,075. *December.* Crandall & Powers, shoes, moved here from Rockland. *July.* Vellumoid Paper Co. removed to Worcester.

PITTSFIELD.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, a general strike of coal teamsters and handlers was ordered by Coal Teamsters and Carriers No. 156 because six local coal dealers refused to accept union schedule providing for \$12 minimum for 54-hour week and 25 cents an hour overtime; 50 involved; one firm granted advance of 50 cents a week, but no other concessions were made.

June. Weavers of W. E. Tillotson Mfg. Co., numbering 117, struck on account of trouble between overseer and weaver over poor piece of goods and discharge of weaver; on the following day, after due explanation, weavers returned to work.

September. Slight labor dispute at Silver Lake Mills of W. E. Tillotson Mfg. Co. directly involved 25 weavers and threw 10 other employees out of work; trouble arose over refusal of firm to grant Saturday half-holiday; places filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, about 35 glass workers were affected by 27 per cent reduction in wages, agreed upon by independent manufacturers and glass workers' unions.

November. Eaton-Hurlbut Paper Co. began winter schedule; full time on Saturdays; in November, began eight-hour schedule.

March. Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 20 requested increase of wages from \$3.50 to \$4 a day; granted, 80 men benefiting.

April. Coal Dealers' Association refused to grant request of Coal Teamsters and Carriers No. 156 for reduction in working-day from 10 to nine hours.

PITTSFIELD — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Concluded.

May. The Mayor ordered all bootblack stands to close Sundays at 11 A.M. — Master barbers accepted new schedule of journeymen barbers, which provides that shops shall open at 7 A.M., close Mondays at 6 P.M., all other evenings at 8 P.M., except Saturdays when shops shall close at 11 P.M.; each journeyman is allowed a weekly half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In January, Carpenters No. 444 voted to ask renewal of existing wage schedule of \$2.50 a day with double time for holiday and Sunday work for another year, instead of demanding \$3 a day, as agitated; decision resulted from careful consideration of local building trade situation.

March. Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 20 voted to ask contractors for an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4 a day, to go into effect May 1; granted.

April. Coal Teamsters and Carriers No. 156 presented demand for nine-hour day, with same pay as received for 10 hours, to take effect May 1; demand not granted.

May. Members of the different labor unions voted to organize a co-operative coal company; temporary officers were elected and committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for stock; shares placed at \$5 each.

August. Typographical No. 109 voted to make special effort to revive interest among members so as to avoid necessity of surrendering charter because of lack of support.

Industrial Changes. In October, Triumph Voting Machine Co. organized; in November, installed machinery in Teeling Bakery Co. building. — Oliver Davies and John H. Mahoney, of North Adams, leased plant for manufacture of woolen and merino yarns; in November, organized as Pittsfield Yarn Co.; installed machinery; in December, began operations; in May, shut down — factory destroyed by fire.

November. Berkshire Automobile Co. leased part of a building for manufacturing purposes; in June, installed additional machinery; in July, increased capital from \$15,000 to \$50,000. — W. E. Tillotson Mfg. Co., woolen goods, erected addition; in January, installed metallic card breast. — Taconic Mills, woolen goods, installed water wheel; in January, completed two four-story additions, 30 x 122 and 45 x 50; installed two English cards and three mules; in August, installed three new spinning frames. — Alden Sampson purchased land, including water privilege, for erection of automobile factory; in July, began erection of factory. — E. D. Jones & Co., paper-making machinery, erected blacksmith shop, 30 x 30.

December. General Electric Co. transferred manufacture of gear cases for street railway motors from Schenectady, N. Y., to Stanley Electric Mfg. Co. and shipped machinery here. — Pittsfield Canning Co. purchased land for erection of fruit and vegetable canning factory.

January. Pontoosuc Woolen Mfg. Co. completed erection of two-story wooden addition, 60 x 100. — J. H. Jenkins & Co., of Quincy, purchased stone-cutting business of Clark and Bagge.

February. J. L. & T. D. Peck Mfg. Co., cotton and woolen goods, made extensive repairs and improvements; installed new finishing machinery; in May, installed new machinery in dyehouse; began making specialty of

PITTSFIELD — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

glazed thread for electrical trade and twist yarn for woolen trade. — Musgrove Knitting Co. removed to Steam Power Building at Morningside; in March, began operations; in April, installed additional machinery. — Pittsfield Spark Coil Co. shut down — factory destroyed by fire; purchased new equipment and will resume operations in Whittlesly Building; in August, added new puncture-proof coil to product.

March. Owen Coogan & Sons erected boiler room, 40 x 20; changed product from tanning to handling hides and melting fat.

April. Teleelectric Co., automatic musical instruments, purchased Robbins Shoe Co.'s factory; in June, began operations.

May. Stanley Electric Mfg. Co. and General Incandescent Arc Light Co. consolidated under name of Stanley G.-I. Electric Mfg. Co.; in June, added glass tubes to product; in August, erected additions to plant, increasing floor space by 21,310 feet; in September, added manufacture of jewels for instruments to product. — S. N. & C. Russell Mfg. Co., dress goods, built coal pocket, 100 x 50.

August. Taubert & Son began manufacture of concrete building block, cornices, lintels, etc.

September. The Helliwell Co., carriage and casket cloths, succeeded by Rosedale Mills Co.; erected addition; installed special carding and spinning machinery, engine, and boilers; added worsteds for suitings and trouserings to product. — Zimmerman Shoe Co. went out of business; machinery purchased and plant leased by George C. Davies, of Roxbury. — Eaton-Hurlbut Paper Co. began erection of power house, 40 x 80.

Plymouth.

Trade Unions. In November, laborers organized as Federal Labor No. 11751; subsequently, went out of existence.

Industrial Changes. In December, George Mabbett & Sons Co., worsted goods, erected addition, 100 x 50. *February.* Pilgrim Iron Foundry Co. added iron sinks to product; acquired this part of business from Ellis Foundry Co. of Carver. *June.* Plymouth Cordage Co. increased capital from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; in August, purchased large piece of land; will erect large mill and tenements for employees; in September, awarded contract for erection of plant at Welland, Ontario, consisting of main building, two stories, 700 x 110; storehouse, 600 x 60; tower house, 300 x 50; machine shop, 150 x 50; picker building, 150 x 50; power will be electricity, transmitted from Niagara Falls. *July.* Standish Worsted Co. erected brick weave shed, 80 x 80; installed 20 looms.

Workingmen's Benefits. In November, report received that the dining-room connected and maintained by the Plymouth Cordage Co. for the benefit of its workpeople was greatly appreciated by the employees, who were supplied good wholesome food at cost.

Plympton.

Industrial Changes. In May, H. C. Bullock purchased old cotton factory for manufacture of fish lines and shoe strings.

QUINCY.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 10 granite cutters employed by John L. Miller struck against alleged reduction in wages from \$2.80 to \$2.64 a day, week's work being 48 hours; in one week, strike was settled by arbitration, men returning at \$2.80 a day; Quincy Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union involved.

March. The Quincy Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union ordered a general strike of granite cutters against members of the Quincy Granite Manufacturers' Association not accepting the new union schedule, providing for \$3 minimum for eight-hour day; 900 men involved; the State Board brought parties together in conference; dispute was settled by committees, \$3 minimum being granted. — Nine days after the inauguration of the general granite cutters' strike, Tool Sharpeners No. 1 ordered a general strike of blacksmiths against Quincy Granite Manufacturers' Association, the grievance being the apprentice clause in the proposed new wage agreement and demand on the part of strikers for an increase in wages; in one week the matter was settled by committees, demands being granted.

August. Ninety tappers and drillers at the Fore River Shipbuilding Co. struck against change in piece-work schedule; in three weeks strikers returned to work under the new schedule; Iron Ship Drillers and Tappers Union involved.

Trade Unions. In October, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 381 was formed, comprising largely plumbers and general pipe fitters employed at the Fore River Shipbuilding Co. *November.* Granite Cutters Union was notified by International Granite Workers Union to prepare new agreements to go into effect March 1, calling for a minimum daily wage of \$3.

March. Painters No. 623 organized under charter from International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers with 30 members.

April. Report of temporary organization of carpenters in Wollaston was received by Carpenters No. 762.

Industrial Changes. In November, Quincy Knitting Mills, sweaters and jackets, began operating plant of Cambridge Knitting Mills; old machinery discarded and new installed.

January. Fore River Shipbuilding Co. began erection of two-story brick, steel, and concrete factory, 200 x 72. — J. H. Jenkins & Co. purchased stone-cutting business of Clark & Bagg, at Pittsfield. — Kavanaugh Bros. & Co., granite monuments, succeeded by Kavanaugh Bros. Co. — Swingle & Falconer, granite monuments, dissolved partnership; business will be continued by J. S. Swingle.

March. The United States Translucent Co., translucent fabric, increased capital from \$20,000 to \$30,000; in September, succeeded by Wire Fabric Co.

May. J. R. Qualey & Co. succeeded by J. R. Qualey Granite Co. — Bosson & Lane, dyestuffs and chemicals, enlarged boiler house and added new boiler. — Holland Submarine Boat Co. moved here from Long Island, N. Y.; building erected in yards of Fore River Shipbuilding Co.

Randolph.

Industrial Changes. In December, Rubberhide Co., leather soles on rubber boots, increased capital from \$25,000 to \$35,000. *April.* Richards & Brennan, Co., shoes, purchased Hagerty & Sullivan's factory for occupancy; installed new engine and boiler. *August.* Royal Shoe Co. incorporated; leased Bradley-Hagney factory; in September, began operations.

Reading.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, Business Men's Association agreed to close stores Wednesday afternoons from July 1 to Sept. 13.

Industrial Changes. In October, Smith Bros., hosiery, installed boiler. *April.* The Talbot Co., cleaning fluids, succeeded by Talbot Chemical Co. — Reading Shoe Stock Co. succeeded by James P. Cunningham. *September.* George Adams & Co., carriages, succeeded by Walter O. Adams.

Revere.

Trade Unions. In March, ordinance was adopted providing that union label should be placed on all public printing.

Industrial Changes. In May, Photo Fabric Co. of America moved here from Vermont; in June, began operations.

Richmond.

Industrial Changes. In April, Richmond Iron Co. succeeded by Richmond Iron Works.

Rockland.

Trade Unions. In October, C. L. U. voted to adopt new constitution; in January, collected \$160 for assistance of striking textile workers of Fall River, in addition to supplies of clothing and food; in February, affiliated with State Branch, A. F. of L., and opposed bill before Legislature amending 58-hour law so as to allow women and children to work overtime during December.

June. At meeting of C. L. U., report was read from Carpenters Union to the effect that controversy with local shoe firm over employment of non-union men was adjusted. — Lasters No. 48 reported that its members would not participate in July Fourth parade owing to a communication received from Brockton Musicians No. 138 stating that an unfair band had been engaged; other altercations arising, it was decided not to have a parade.

July. Musicians No. 138 of Brockton joined local C. L. U. — Report that Lasters No. 48 had granted union stamp to Emerson Shoe Co. was denied, and it was stated that no action had been taken. — Lasters No. 48 voted donation of \$25 to striking starchers of Troy. — Central Labor Union received notice that members of Retail Merchants' Association would not advertise in Labor Day program owing to fact that one member had been placed on unfair list by C. L. U.; in August, invited labor unions in neighboring towns to join local unions in their Labor Day parade; reported that about 2,000 unionists would participate.

Rockland — Concluded.

Industrial Changes. In November, Gideon Studley, wooden boxes, succeeded by I. G. Studley Box & Lumber Co. *December.* Crandall & Powers, shoes, removed to Pepperell. *January.* Rockland Welting Co. installed new machinery and purchased two-story building for dryhouse — Reed & Vining, stays, dissolved partnership; each will continue in business separately. — Fred Thompson & Co., blackings, moved here from Boston. *April.* E. T. Wright & Co., shoes, began erection of three-story addition, 100 x 30. *June.* Rockland Heel Co. and Brockton Heel Co. consolidated under firm name of latter; in July, machinery of Rockland Heel Co. removed to Brockton. *July.* R. B. Grover & Co., Inc., of Brockton, succeeded by Emerson Shoe Co.; leased the Simmons & Hall Shoe Co. and C. E. Lane factories and began operations; began erection of four-story addition, 36 x 177, and boiler house. — Simmons & Hall Shoe Co. absorbed by J. W. Spence Co. — J. W. Terhune Shoe Co. succeeded by J. W. Spence Co. — Rockland Webbing Co. installed three new looms.

Rockport.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, Isinglass Glue Workers No. 11799 had 22 members on strike at factory of L. M. Haskins; strikers demanded \$10.50 for 58-hour week, to close at 4 P.M. instead of 6 P.M. on Saturday (prevailing schedule was 60 hours for men and 58 hours for women and boys); 47 employees were thrown out of work by the strike; in four days men returned to work at the rate of \$9 for 58-hour week.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, fish isinglass workers were granted increase in weekly wages from \$7.50 to \$9, and decrease in hours from 60 to 58.

Trade Unions. In January, fish isinglass workers organized as Isinglass Glue Workers No. 11799.

Industrial Changes. In April, B. F. Elwell Glue Co. succeeded by B. F. Elwell. — Rockport Granite Co. installed compressed air machinery.

Rowe.

Industrial Changes. In November, New England Mining Co., copper, completed construction of new dam. *December.* Talcum Powder Co. succeeded by Massachusetts Talc Co.

Rowley.

Industrial Changes. In October, Mooney & Richardson, heels, erected factory; in January, began operations.

Royalston.

Industrial Changes. In November, George Whitney Woolen Co. erected temporary picker house, 24 x 36; part of plant shut down on account of damage by fire; installed new machinery; in June, installed new water wheel, four cards, and six sets condensers; in September, installed 16 compressing spoolers.

Russell.

Industrial Changes. In December, S. G. Otis purchased plant of Blandford Brick & Tile Co.; will manufacture fiber goods for sheathing, paneling, chair bottoms, etc.; in May, Otis Fibre Board Co. incorporated. *January.* Sheldon & Parks, telegraph poles, railroad ties, and skewers, succeeded by Russell Lumber Co.; in February, began erection of new plant; in April, installed new machinery. *February.* Woronoco Paper Co. increased capital from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Workingmen's Benefits. The Woronoco Paper Co. has made no material additions to the betterment work already established by the company with the exception that a complete kindergarten is maintained by it for the benefit of the young and backward children of its employees. There has been organized an undenominational society for the advancement of moral betterment, this being entirely run by the help. New tenements have been built during the year, modern in all respects, and the old tenements for the employees have been remodeled. The company proposes to build a union chapel in which all denominations shall have the liberty to hold services. The year has been one of especial contentment among the employees.

Rutland.

Industrial Changes. In December, Standard Woolen Mills, satinets, installed new machinery.

SALEM.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 32 teamsters employed by George W. Pickering left work because foreman would not discharge three men considered objectionable; Teamsters No. 234 involved.

Trade Unions. In October, Bakers No. 277 contributed \$80 to the striking bakers in Boston. *January.* Retail Clerks No. 1054 organized; in July, reported 29 members. *February.* Carpenters Nos. 888 and 1210, with the assistance of Carpenters No. 595 of Lynn, held smoke talks every two weeks as a means of increasing organization. *March.* Retail Clerks No. 554 went out of existence, alleged cause being non-support, no call for card, and lack of interest in members. *May.* Teamsters No. 234, through the international, presented the new agreement to coal dealers, to become effective June 2. *August.* Boot and Shoe Workers No. 174 (Mixed) voted to urge that constitution of the general organization be amended so as to make reinstatement fee \$2 instead of \$5; the higher rate adopted at last convention had met with much opposition.

Industrial Changes. In October, Bradley Leather Co. erected three-story addition; in August, erected brick power house. — C. P. Buckley & Co., shoe stock, removed to larger quarters. — James A. Lord, Jr., shoes, removed to Danvers.

November. Erection of building for new knitting mill begun.

December. P. Lennox & Co., morocco, resumed operations after shutdown. — Carr Leather Co., calfskins, erected addition; in January, installed electric lighting plant; in April, installed new machinery; in

SALEM — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

September, erected addition to beam house. — J. H. McMullin Co., of Danvers, leased factory property here for finishing sheepskins.

January. L. G. Straw & Co., shoes, shut down; in May, succeeded by Luther G. Straw Shoe Co. — Dennis Brady, shoes, shut down — factory destroyed by fire. — J. Brown & Sons, shoes, succeeded by Jonathan Brown.

March. James H. Gannon purchased two factories formerly occupied by the Goodwin Shoe Co., at Marblehead, moved them here in sections, and built them into one modern four-story shoe factory, 115 x 50.

April. E. F. Fitzpatrick leased a local tannery and began manufacture of sheep leather. — Thomas J. Naughton, shoe stock, enlarged factory and installed new power plant. — The Salem Shaving Knives Co. succeeded by The Salem Machine Knives Co.; leased local factory for manufacture of knives and blades for leather work; in May, installed machinery. — American Hide and Leather Co. erected addition to shoe stock factory.

May. Thomas F. O'Shea, tanner, of Peabody, purchased Ware factory; will manufacture shoes. — Factories formerly occupied by Cass & Daly and Hamilton & Babcomb were sold at auction.

June. I. Brady and E. P. Fowle formed partnership, leased tannery, and began making upper leathers.

July. John McGrath purchased the John Loring shoe stock factory and began manufacture of pancake.

August. John P. Keefe Leather Co., calfskins, erected addition to factory. — Commonwealth Glue Co., of Boston purchased plant and business of Atlantic Glue Co.

September. Elwood Shoe Co., children's shoes, began operations. — Naumkeag Shoe Co., boys' shoes, began operations. — Young & Sampson, shoe counters, made improvements in factory. — H. B. Brooks, bookbinder, succeeded by Brooks Bookbinding Co.

Saugus.

Industrial Changes. In December, Saugus Mfg. Co. repaired Pranker Mill, installed new machinery, and began manufacture of woolen dress goods and rain cloths; in April, installed two Geb feeds. *June.* Standard Extract Co., Inc., moved here from Boston.

Savoy.

Industrial Changes. In October, A. H. Allen & Co. erected saw mill and turning shop in place of one recently destroyed by fire.

Sheffield.

Industrial Changes. In October, The Berkshire Pressed Brick Co. incorporated; leased 75 acres of land for brickyards; in December, consolidated with A. M. Barnes Lime Co. and Chester Goodale Marble Co., both of Great Barrington, under name of Berkshire Hills Masons Supplies Co.

Shelburne.

Trade Unions. In October, Metal Polishers No. 198 disbanded.

Industrial Changes. In November, Orange Knitting Co. installed steamheating plant. — Goodell Tool Co. purchased new factory.

Shrewsbury.

Strikes and Lockouts. On May 3, about 70 carpenters employed by White City management struck against employment of non-union workmen, the union steamfitters striking in sympathy; in six days strikers returned, having declared strike off. Two days later the strike was renewed, the men claiming failure on part of management to recognize organized labor; about 100 were involved, including carpenters, electricians, and steamfitters; in four days matter was amicably adjusted at conference, organized labor to be favored.

SOMERVILLE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, Tube Workers No. 5 officially called off the strike ordered on May 17, 1904, against the American Tube Works; as far as the company was concerned the strike had been practically closed for months, inasmuch as they were running without interruption.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, City Government voted to grant city employees Saturday half-holiday during July and August.

Industrial Changes. In October, The North Packing & Provision Co. erected trestle and coal pocket. — Brown, Durrell, & Co., dry goods, purchased land for erection of factory; in March, completed erection of two-story building, 50 x 75, and installed machinery. *February.* John P. Squire & Co., pork packers, erected two-story brick box factory, 146 x 162. *April.* Scherrer-Williams Co., of Boston, leased the Miller Bros' plant for manufacture of willow and rush furniture. *September.* American Coil Co., electrical apparatus, erected two-story factory, 25 x 45, at Foxborough, and removed there.

Southbridge.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, proprietors of stores decided to close Thursday afternoons at 12.30 during July and August. — Petition of employees of the Southbridge Printing Co. for a Saturday half-holiday during the summer months was denied, as attendant conditions and circumstances would not permit company to accede to request.

Industrial Changes. In November, The Ide Lumber Co., packing cases, incorporated and began erection of wooden planing mill, 40 x 90, and power plant, 30 x 40; in January, began operations. — Central Mills Co., cotton goods, made extensive improvements to property. *December.* Hamilton Woolen Co. partially shut down on account of scarcity of water. *August.* American Optical Works erected two-story brick addition to machine shop.

South Hadley.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 13 plater girls employed by the Carew Mfg. Co. struck, objecting to change from day work to piece work; places were filled by girls on piece work.

South Hadley — Concluded.

Industrial Changes. In December, Japanese Tissue Mills, paper napkins, shut down on account of destruction of factory by fire; began erection of new brick factory. *May.* Hadley Mills, cotton and woolen goods, installed additional spinning, weaving, and dyeing machinery. These mills manufacture 225 different fabrics, among which are raincloths, men's wear, mercerized worsteds, Pongee silks, French flannels, ladies' suitings, waistings, and woolens.

Spencer.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, a slight labor dispute occurred at the shoe factory of Isaac Prouty & Co., Inc., 10 lining stitchers being involved; girls refused to stitch samples by piece work instead of by the hour; on the following day strikers returned to work under same conditions.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, E. Jones & Co., shoes, began nine-hour schedule; in May, adopted 10-hour schedule. *December.* Isaac Prouty & Co., Inc., shoes, began nine-hour schedule, had been running 10 hours; in May, changed back to 10-hour schedule; in June, announced Saturday half-holiday during the Summer. *April.* Spencer Wire Co. began Summer schedule. *June.* Retail clerks petitioned Merchants' Association for Wednesday half-holiday during June, July, and August; granted by all but three dealers.

Trade Unions. In May, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 161 (Mixed) voted to ask for Saturday half-holiday for the Summer; appointed committee to protest against new shop rule adopted by Isaac Prouty & Co., Inc., obliging all employees to show brass checks with which they were furnished before being allowed to enter or leave the shop; checks were kept under lock by foreman in each department, during working hours, and piece workers complained that a great deal of time was lost by them in waiting for checks after their work had been completed.

Industrial Changes. In October, E. Jones & Co., shoes, installed new engine; in June, installed new boiler; in September, installed new boiler. — Spencer Weather Strip Co. organized. *January.* E. E. Stone Lumber & Box Co. shut down for two weeks. — Dufton Bros., woolen goods, shut down on account of total destruction of plant by fire; in July, purchased three-story brick building, 110 feet long, at East Brookfield and moved it here. *February.* Joseph H. Wicks, satinets, shut down for 10 days; 55 employees affected; in March, installed Green napping machine. *March.* Taylor Woolen Co., cassimeres, increased capital from \$9,500 to \$12,000. — Isaac Prouty & Co., Inc., shoes, shut down for three weeks during installation of three new boilers; 1,200 employees affected. *May.* Spencer Woolen Mfg. Co., satinets, shut down one week for repairs.

SPRINGFIELD.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, 60 stitchers at the Bay State Corset Co. struck in sympathy with six men; in four days committees of firm and strikers adjusted matters, strikers returning under old conditions.

March. Slight labor trouble affected the Springfield Drop Forging Co., nine forgers being involved; men were members of Drop Forgers and

SPRINGFIELD — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

Hammermen No. 59, and struck against the employment of non-union workmen; officials of both sides held conference, and in four days men returned to work, the non-union men having joined the union.

June. About 20 cap makers employed at The Springfield Hat and Cap Co. struck to enforce acceptance of the union agreement which called for an increase in wages; in three weeks firm had partially filled strikers' places.

August. The trade union controversy as to whether a fireman in the employ of the Highland Branch of the Springfield Breweries Co. should join the Brewers Union when he was already a member of the Firemen's Union, caused the brewers in said factory to strike; strikers were members of Brewery Workmen No. 99.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Warren Steam Pump Co. began 59-hour schedule. — Permanent firemen were granted three days off a month; had formerly received two.

April. Helpers to express teamsters and furniture and piano movers were generally granted an increase in wages from 25 cents to 35 cents an hour. — Street foremen petitioned for permanent wages, with maximum of \$1,100 and minimum of \$800.

May. The large clothing stores agreed to close at 6 p.m. Mondays during July and August (and in January and February when business is slack), also at 12.30 Wednesday afternoons during July and August.

June. Twelve piano and music dealers agreed to close places of business Wednesdays at 12 m.; other days, except Saturdays, at 5 p.m. during July and August.

Trade Unions. In October, C. L. U. published unfair list containing 48 firms and representing 19 lines of business. — Trouble due to employment of non-union carpenters and refusal to permit business agent of Carpenters No. 177 to enter building under construction settled favorably to union. — Cigar Makers No. 49 donated \$50 to strikers of the imperial tobacco trust in London; said to be the first donation forwarded to any foreign country by a Springfield union. — Union co-operative laundry was endorsed by Vegetable Ivory Button Makers No. 7546 and Barbers No. 30, each union subscribing for stock to the amount of \$50; legal difficulties between the laundry and a local master steam and gasfitter were reported satisfactorily adjusted; in April, laundry was discontinued.

November. Cooks and Waiters No. 783 voted to employ a business agent. — Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 60 disbanded.

December. Central Labor Union removed local hotel from unfair list, disagreement between management and Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 257 having been adjusted.

January. Allied Metal Mechanics No. 80 surrendered old charter and reorganized under charter from International Association of Machinists; in May, voted to disband.

April. Express helpers, furniture and piano movers organized; received notice that one employer had refused to grant request for increase in wages from 25 cents to 35 cents an hour. — Movement begun to form union of street railway employees. — Structural iron and steel workers revived organization, with 30 members; union had been practically out of existence

SPRINGFIELD — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

for several months. — Drop Forgers and Hammermen No. 59, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, changed affiliation to International Association of Machinists, local charter being No. 788.

June. Musicians Protective No. 171 took action on matter of violation of rules of union by members who played in Knights Templar parade in Boston in May; voted to fine all who participated; in August, members in question sought injunction to restrain union from collecting fines or expelling men for non-payment. — Barbers No. 30 voted to fine any member \$10 who works July Fourth.

July. Movement toward organization of car painters begun, differences between such work and house painting necessitating a separate union; later organization formed known as Car and Auto Carriage Painters Union.

August. Stationary Firemen No. 22 was reported to be practically out of existence, although charter had not been surrendered.

September. Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 297 accepted new by-laws of the international union discontinuing the \$100 death benefit and allowing sick benefits of \$5 a week for not more than 10 weeks, with graded death benefit varying from \$50 to \$200, changes necessitating increase of 25 cents a quarter in dues. — City Property Committee took under consideration request of State Branch, A. F. of L., that in erecting public buildings metal lathing made by an unfair firm should not be used; representative of State Branch had obtained promise that lathing in question should not be used in new building for Hampden Homeopathic Hospital. — Cigar Makers No. 49 voted in favor of having international union establish sanitarium in Colorado for union cigar makers. — Typographical No. 216 presented demand for eight-hour day and closed shop in book and job printing establishments to take effect Oct. 1; demand indorsed and support in case of strike promised by Allied Printing Trades Council and C. L. U.; Western Massachusetts Typothetæ refused to grant demand, stating that union had violated existing contract in not giving 30 days' notice of desired change; new schedule was signed by one employer outside the typothetæ.

Industrial Changes. In October, United Electric Light Co. installed turbine engine; in December, installed another turbine engine. — E. Stebbins Mfg. Co., brass founders, began erection of 40-foot addition to factory.

November. Rhode Island Worsted Co. installed 20 additional looms; in June, ordered 40 additional looms. — Jarvis Thompson, boots and shoes, out of business. — Bay State Thread Works increased capital from \$75,000 to \$90,000. — Bond Mfg. Co., tapes, braids, etc., recently incorporated, to continue business of Hutchins Narrow Fabric Co.; in December, shut down; 100 employees affected. — Smith & Wesson, pistols, installed boiler.

December. Knox Motor Truck Co. increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000; began erection of large factory; in May, completed factory and began operations. — Barney & Berry, Inc., skates, succeeded Barney & Berry. — Newell-Putnam Mfg. Co. organized for manufacture of buttons; purchased business of Selig & Kaufman Co., of Philadelphia.

January. Bennett Paper Box Co. succeeded Burgess Paper Box Co. — Standard Emery & Polishing Wheel Co. removed to larger quarters.

SPRINGFIELD — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

February. Hodges Fibre Carpet Co. installed new loom, 20 feet wide over all, weighing three tons, for weaving seamless art squares; three more similar looms ordered.

April. Indian Orchard Co., cotton goods, erected boiler house; will install four new boilers; in June, began erection of addition. — Springfield Provision Co., pork packers, installed 150-ton ice machine. — B. L. Bragg Co. succeeded by Bacon & Donovan Engine Co.

May. United States Armory installed two new drop forges at Water Shops for forging bayonets; in August, 50 employees at Hill Plant laid off on account of change in form of bayonet and sight for rifles. — R. D. Chandler & Co., lamp shades, succeeded by International Shade Co.

August. Springfield Gas Light Co. awarded contract for additional gas tank, of 2,000,000 cubic feet capacity. — Springfield Metal Body Co., automobile bodies and tops, began erection of three-story brick factory, 60 x 200; plant at Chicopee Falls will be abandoned upon completion of Springfield factory. — Davenport Machine Tool Co. removed here from New Bedford. — Indian Orchard Flax Co., linen towels, moved to North Brookfield.

September. Five-story building, 116 x 66, to be erected for Eastern States Refrigerating Co. — Columbian Novelty Printing Co., advertising novelties, began operations. — Perfection Grate Co. began operations. — Densmore Typewriter Co. moved to Bridgeport, Conn. — The Joslyn Machine Co. sold to J. S. Spencer.

Workingmen's Benefits. In December, the Young Men's Christian Association was opened to the public. The Association is equipped in the best possible manner with shower baths and all modern gymnasium facilities. The membership fee is \$3, the price of rooms varying from \$1.50 to \$2 a week. The baths are free. Membership numbers 100.

Stockbridge.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, stores began closing at 6 P.M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 8 P.M. other days.

Industrial Changes. In February, property of Glendale Woolen Co. purchased by Monument Mills, of Housatonic, in order to control water power. *April.* W. Noonan and D. Quinn, of Lee, formed partnership to operate the John M. Buck Quarry.

Stoneham.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, T. H. Jones Shoe Co. granted petition of men to close Saturdays during Summer at 12 M. instead of 1 P.M.

May. Grocers and provision dealers, and tradesmen generally, agreed to close Wednesdays at 12.30 P.M. during June, July, August, and September, also at noon on June 17.

Industrial Changes. In November, T. H. Jones Shoe Co. shut down for 10 days during installation of boiler. *January.* G. H. Furbush & Co., leather, erected large additions to factory. *April.* Stoneham Co-operative Shoe Co.'s factory sold at auction. *September.* Phelps Motor Vehicle Co. succeeded by Courier Motor Co., which firm was later succeeded by Shawmut Motor Co.

Stoughton.

Trade Unions. In July, Carpenters No. 1063 voted to affiliate with B. T. C. of Brockton.

Industrial Changes. In November, Stoughton Mills, wool shoddies, erected two-story addition, 85 x 40, and added new carding, garnetting, and picking machines; in May, installed new boiler. *January.* Fitzpatrick Shoe Co. increased capital from \$22,500 to \$32,500; in July, increased capital to \$52,500.

Sturbridge.

Industrial Changes. In December, Fiskdale Mills, cotton goods, partially shut down on account of scarcity of water; in June, began installation of new machinery preparatory to changing product from print cloths to fine cottons.

Sutton.

Industrial Changes. In November, Manchaug Co., cotton goods, resumed full-time schedule; had been running four days a week since May; 1,000 employees affected. — W. A. Bradshaw, edge tools, installed portable engine.

Swampscott.

Industrial Changes. In November, Thomas Stone & Co., boats succeeded by Thomas Stone Boat Building Co. *July.* E. Gerry Emmons Corporation increased capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000. *September.* Grant Shoe Co. installed machinery; changed product from hand-made to machine-made shoes.

Swansea.

Industrial Changes. In July, Swansea Dye Works erected new dye-house; installed new printing machines and electric lighting system.

TAUNTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, the operatives at the Corr Mfg. Co., about 360 in number, struck against reduction in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.12; in three days many of the help were reinstated under the reduction, and places of others were filled.

Industrial Changes. In October, Whittenton Mfg. Co., cotton goods, shut down two weeks during installation of machinery in spinning department.

November. Taunton Oil Cloth Co. increased capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000. — Watuppa Mills, cotton goods, erected one-story weave shed, 101 x 150; in December, installed new boilers; in January, began installation of machinery; in June, reorganized as Old Colony Mills.

December. Etna Co., twist drills, succeeded firm of same name recently dissolved.

January. Westville Spinning Co., cotton yarns, began operations. — Presbrey Stove Lining Co. erected trestle for spur track.

February. Cohannet Mills (New England Cotton Yarn Co.) completed three-story dyehouse, 64 x 93; in June, erected storehouse.

TAUNTON — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

May. Weir Stove Co erected four-story addition, 50 x 64. — Taunton Knitting Co., cotton yarns, incorporated; began erection of two-story wooden factory, 150 x 60; installed electric power plant; in September, began operations. — John W. Lincoln, saw mill, shut down — mill destroyed by fire. — Canoe River Mills, cotton yarns, shut down — factory damaged by fire; in September, purchased by New England Cotton Yarn Co.

June. The White Warner Co., furnaces, stoves, and ranges, began erection of foundry, 62 x 167. — Nemasket Mill (New England Cotton Yarn Co.) installed four speeders. — H. W. Ellis, brass, aluminum, and composition castings, began operations.

July. Taunton Dye Works & Bleachery Co. installed new boiler.

August. Taunton Locomotive Mfg. Co. sold machinery preparatory to going out of business.

September. The Huber-Hodgman Printing Press Co. erected one-story brick building, 60 x 260.

Templeton.

Industrial Changes. In October, Thorndyke Toy Co. shut down two weeks; consolidated with A. O. Speare Co., Branch, National Novelty Corp., of Gardner. *November.* Waite Chair Co. erected new factory. *May.* Pickett & Dickinson, box-cornering machines, sold business to N. Alzingre and J. H. Pickett, of Gardner, who will establish shop there. *July.* Bay State Metal Co. awarded contract for erection of addition. — Otter River Mills, woolen yarns, reported to have shut down indefinitely.

Tewksbury.

Industrial Changes. In March, Arlington Mills, cotton and woolen goods, of Lawrence, leased Atherton Machine Co.'s plant for weaving purposes; moved looms from Lawrence; in April, began operations; began installation of 300 looms for worsted dress goods; in August, 200 operatives employed and 400 looms in operation.

Upton.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, some dealers agreed to close their stores Wednesday nights during the Summer; in September, movement reported to have the Wednesday evening closing made permanent.

Uxbridge.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, clerks petitioned for Wednesday half-holiday during July and August; granted in July by all but two dealers. *July.* Barbers granted Monday half-holiday during July and August. *August.* Prices in weaving department of Waucautuck Mills of The C. A. Root Co. were increased one cent a yard.

Industrial Changes. In November, Uxbridge Cotton Mills, sheetings, resumed full-time schedule; had been running four days a week since Spring. *January.* Royal Woolen Co. out of business. — Calumet & Hecla Mills, woolen goods, ordered sold by stockholders; Calumet Mill

Uxbridge — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

had been shut down for six months; in March, Hecla Mill shut down; 350 operatives, earning \$4,000 weekly, affected; in April, Calumet Mill sold at auction to Arthur Wheelock; Hecla Mill sold at auction to American Woolen Co., which company will make yarn here for its Eastern mills; in May, began converting plant into yarn-spinning mill; in May, Stanley Woolen Co. incorporated to operate Calumet Mill; will manufacture woolen and cotton fabrics; in June, made extensive improvements and alterations. *February.* Uxbridge Worsted Co. installed 25 Northrop looms. *April.* Davis & Brown Woolen Co., of Dayville, Conn., purchased Capron Mills, formerly occupied by Royal Woolen Co. — H. E. Davis leased Hudson building, installed machinery for manufacture of handkerchiefs, and began operations; in May, sold business to Sharp & Perkins. — C. A. Root & Co., cotton and woolen worsteds, reorganized as The C. A. Root Co.; in May, purchased Waucantuck Mills property; in August, began erection of two-story addition, 112 x 50.

Wakefield.

Industrial Changes. In February, Wakefield Reed & Carriage Chair Co. succeeded by Wakefield Mfg. Co. *June.* L. B. Evans' Son, shoes, succeeded by L. B. Evans' Son Co. — Lead Lined Iron Pipe Co. erected addition to machine shop, 22 x 60.

Wales.

Industrial Changes. In February, Golden Rod Woolen Co., casimeres, organized to operate Golden Rod Woolen Mill.

Walpole.

Strikes and Lockouts. In August, teamsters working for Connors & Andrews, contractors, demanded an increase of 50 cents a day; on the following day demand was granted.

Industrial Changes. In December, Helburn Leather Co., of Boston, leased large water-power plant for manufacture of fine goods. *March.* Massachusetts Chemical Co. erected three new buildings. *May.* Walpole Card Clothing Co. sold to parties in Leicester and machinery moved there. *July.* Hollingsworth & Vose Co., paper, began erection of two-story and basement addition, 80 x 45.

WALTHAM.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, 40 silk weavers at the Boston Mfg. Co. struck against being fined for omitting head ends; in two days matter was settled by conference satisfactorily to both sides; Weavers No. 392 involved.

May. Thirty matchers at the United States Watch Co. struck against reduction of wages from \$1.40 to \$1.25 a set. — Coal teamsters, members of Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 328, struck to enforce acceptance of union agreement; coal dealers expressed themselves as willing to grant the additional holiday, but refused increase in wages.

WALTHAM — Concluded.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, pay of girls in finishing room of United States Watch Co. was advanced 25 to 50 per cent.

Trade Unions. In October, report received that Boiler Makers No. 385 had gone out of existence for lack of support. *May.* Iron Molders No. 102 received announcement from Davis Farnum Mfg. Co. that agreement with employees, expiring June 1, would not be renewed, nor would there be any other agreement entered into. *July.* Carpenters No. 1227 amalgamated with Carpenters No. 540. — Report received that Bakers No. 202 had gone out of existence. *September.* Building Laborers No. 8 affiliated with C. L. U.

Industrial Changes. In October, Ellis Mfg. Co., hose and garment supporters, moved to Fall River. *December.* The Waltham Bleachery and Dye Works reduced capital from \$480,000 to \$400,000. — United States Watch Co. purchased by The E. Howard Clock Co.; later, leased to Keystone Watch Case Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.; plant will be utilized in manufacture of Howard watches. *January.* Judson L. Thomson Mfg. Co., hardware specialties, purchased 20,000 feet of land in rear of factory. *July.* H. H. Tilton & Co. incorporated as H. Tilton Fireworks Co. *September.* Waltham Development Co., motors, consolidated with American Motor Co., of Brockton; will manufacture at Brockton.

Workingmen's Benefits. The welfare work at the American Waltham Watch Co. is reported to have met with much success. A lunch room is run on an economical basis, the food being supplied to employees at cost.

Ware.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In February, Business Men's Association voted to grant clerks a half-holiday each week during July and August.

Industrial Changes. In October, Otis Co., cotton goods, resumed full time in cloth department; had been running four days a week since May 1; 800 employees affected; in February, ran on half time for two weeks on account of scarcity of water; in May, began erection of three-story brick cotton storehouse, 125 x 80. *November.* The Ware Hosiery Co. installed several knitting machines and dyeing apparatus. *December.* George H. Gilbert Mfg. Co., woolen goods, installed new system of carbonizing; in July, began addition of one story to wool-sorting plant. — Charles A. Stevens & Co., woolen goods, installed water wheel; in February, ran on half time on account of scarcity of water. *April.* West Ware Paper Co. shut down — mill totally destroyed by fire; 32 employees affected; will rebuild in 1906. *August.* The Dumas Mfg. Co. organized for manufacture of toys; leased three-story building.

Warren.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, clerks petitioned for Tuesday half-holiday during July and August; granted.

Industrial Changes. In October, F. W. Dunnell Composite Leather Co. shut down indefinitely. — Warren Cotton Mills resumed 58-hour schedule; had been running 42 hours a week since April. *January.*

Warren — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

Atlas Fibre Co., leather board, purchased machinery of F. W. Dunnell Composite Leather Co.; in February, incorporated and leased factory. *August.* Perkins Machine Co. erected 25-foot addition to foundry.

Watertown.

Industrial Changes. In January, Aetna Mills, woolen goods, increased capital from \$250,000 to \$375,000; in April, began erection of one-story brick addition to dyehouse, 112 x 27; two-story addition to finishing mill, 75 x 26; in July, completed three-story addition to weaving mill, 99 x 53, and ordered 60 looms. *February.* Warren Soap Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000. *March.* Hood Rubber Co. erected five-story addition, 64 x 64. *June.* Union Bag & Paper Co. issued \$5,000,000 bonds. *July.* The Waterproof Paint Co. remodeled factory. — Walker & Pratt Mfg. Co., stoves, erected one-story brick and steel foundry, 80 x 120; core shop, 30 x 70; machine shop, 40 x 170; cleaning room and pattern storehouse, 60 x 120.

Wayland.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, employees of Cochituate shops asked for Saturday half-holiday, time to be made up by beginning work afternoons during the week at 12.45 instead of one o'clock.

Webster.

Strikes and Lockouts. In August, by order of Carpenters No. 823, about 25 carpenters employed by local contractors struck for eight-hour day with nine hours' pay; firms wanted men to finish work on hand, but this proposition was rejected; strike was settled in four days under compromise, men to work the eight-hour day for four weeks with eight hours' pay and then to receive the eight-hour day without reduction in wages.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, Carpenters No. 823 voted to make demand of contractors for an eight-hour day to take effect on Aug. 1. On said date contractors asked that the present contracts be worked out on the nine-hour day basis, and that the eight-hour day would be subsequently considered. This being unsatisfactory to union strike ensued, which resulted in a compromise settlement of an eight-hour day with eight hours' pay for four weeks and then the eight-hour day at former wages.

Trade Unions. In July, Carpenters No. 823 presented demands for eight-hour day with pay for nine hours, change to take effect Aug. 1.

Industrial Changes. In October, Chase Mills (American Woolen Co.) awarded contract for installation of electric lighting plant; installed new carding, spinning, and finishing machinery. — A. J. Bates & Co., shoes, shut down two weeks during installation of new boiler. *November.* Stevens Linen Works completed brick and granite storehouse; in December, shut down for repairs; in June, shut down three weeks; in August, installed machines in hacking room enabling one operative to do work formerly done by 11. *January.* J. S. Drake, of Worcester, leased plant of Webster Optical Works; in February, Continental Optical Co. organized

Webster — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

and began operations; in August, shut down for six weeks. *February.* Sidney K. Bartlett purchased land for erection of three-story brick building for a 10-set woolen mill. *June.* B. A. Corbin & Son Co., shoes, began installation of electric power plant. *July.* S. Slater & Sons (Inc.), cotton goods, began erection of two-story addition, 330 x 35, to cambric mill at East Webster; installed 4,800 spindles in Mill at North Webster. *September.* John D. Putnam & Son, boxes, shut down — factory damaged by fire.

Westborough.

Industrial Changes. In November, M. J. Comisky and C. H. Keany began manufacture of soles and top lifts in machine shop of George Putnam. *December.* Westboro Carpet Co. began operations; erected bleach house, 250 x 46, and one-story dyehouse, 182 x 108; plant contains 40,000 feet of floor space; in July, discontinued drum printing and setting department; 15 employees affected; in August, shut down for four weeks; in September, resumed operations for three weeks, then shut down indefinitely. *January.* Hassal & Co., curtains, of Boston, moved here. *February.* Neil Claffin began manufacture of cedar shingles. *August.* Joseph S. Mason leased factory space for manufacture of narrow fabrics; in September, installed machinery.

West Boylston.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, 150 Italian laborers employed by contractor on reservoir struck, objecting to plan of firm to establish commissary; on the following day men returned to work, plan being abandoned.

West Brookfield.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, employees of Olmstead, Quaboag Corset Co. were granted Saturday half-holiday during June, July, and August.

Trade Unions. In January, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 252 (Mixed) voted donation of \$25 in aid of striking textile workers of Fall River.

Westfield.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 40 tobacco packers employed by J. C. Buschmann struck for increase of 25 cents a day; men were receiving \$1.50 a day and 59-hour week; men returned to work the following day at old rates. *July.* About 20 plating-room girls employed at Crane Bros. paper mill struck for increase in wages; on the following day returned to work without concessions.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, employers agreed to pay Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 290, \$2.50 for an eight-hour day; agreement to be in force until March 31, 1906. *June.* Pay of permanent firemen increased — call men petitioned for increase from \$50 to \$100.

Westfield — Concluded.

Trade Unions. In January, Valley Lodge of Paper Makers disbanded, alleged cause being that satisfactory conditions of employment had been obtained. *August.* Received report that Horseshoers No. 181, Laundry Workers, and Steam Engineers No. 61 had gone out of existence. — Core-makers No. 57 amalgamated with Iron Molders No. 95.

Industrial Changes. In October, Columbian Photo Paper Co., Inc., shut down indefinitely; 55 employees affected; in March, removed to Binghamton, N. Y. — N. E. Whip Co. purchased Searle Whip Co. — A. C. Barnes, whips, shut down indefinitely and stored machinery; later, succeeded by A. C. Barnes & Co.; began operations in Boston. *January.* Pope Mfg. Co., bicycles, added acetylene lamps to product; in June, transferred entire bicycle business from Hartford, Conn., and installed machinery. — Textile Mfg. Co., casket trimmings, awarded contract for addition of another story to two-story ell. — Cargill, Cook, & Co., whips, succeeded by Cargill, Cleveland, & Co. *March.* A. J. Cook Whip Co. organized; leased A. E. Ensign Box Co's. factory. *April.* J. S. Lane & Son, Inc., purchased Cowles, Childs, & Dayton's quarry at Amherst. *May.* Westfield Brick Co. increased capital from \$70,000 to \$80,000. *June.* Ely Bros. began manufacture of hammer handles, hockey sticks, and baseball bats. — The H. B. Smith Co., steamheating, began erection of two-story brick addition to foundry. *July.* United States Whip Co. installed generator for operating factory by electricity. *August.* Planet Mfg. Co., canvas goods, out of business. *September.* The Planet Co., canvas goods, began operations.

Westford.

Industrial Changes. In December, C. G. Sargent's Sons, wool and cotton machinery, succeeded by C. G. Sargent's Sons Corporation. *February.* George C. Moore, worsted yarns, succeeded by Brookside Worsted Mills. *July.* Abbott Worsted Co., worsted and camels' hair yarns, added another story to mill.

Westhampton.

Industrial Changes. In October, E. F. Page, paper, added leather board for heels and soles to product.

West Newbury.

Industrial Changes. In October, S. N. Noyes, comb manufacturer, deceased; business closed.

Weston.

Industrial Changes. In May, Kenney Bros. & Wolkins, school furniture, shut down — factory destroyed by fire.

West Springfield.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Mittineague Paper Co. introduced piece work in place of day work.

Industrial Changes. In December, American Writing Paper Co. (Agawam Paper Co. Division) began erection of iron bridge to connect main building with warehouse, for trucking purposes, 150 feet long and

West Springfield — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

six feet wide; installed new rag-grinding machine. *July.* Mittineague Paper Co. increased capital from \$150,000 to \$275,000; installed large dynamo in Mill No. 1 to take place of two smaller ones; shut down during extensive repairs; in August, installed new pulp crusher; in September, began erection of five-story building, 40 x 100. *August.* The United Drop Forging Co., incorporated, purchased land and began erection of one-story shop, 60 x 100; will pay special attention to automobile, gun, and machinery work. *September.* Rhode Island Worsted Co. leased Beach Bros.' woolen mill, at Monson, and will begin operations at once.

Weymouth.

Industrial Changes. In October, Alden, Walker, & Wilde, shoes, of Middleborough, began operations in factory formerly occupied by Torrey, Curtis, & Tirrell. *April.* Howe & French Isinglass Co. reduced capital from \$50,000 to \$25,000. — Stetson Shoe Co. began erection of one-story wooden addition, with 3,000 feet of floor space for office and storehouse; in July, erected four-story addition, 45 x 30. *May.* Eastern Souvenir Co., novelties, increased capital from \$5,000 to \$7,500. *June.* Lewis Shoe Co. incorporated; leased M. Sheehy & Co.'s shoe factory and began operations. *July.* M. C. Dizer & Co., shoes, added manufacture of calfskins to product.

Whitman.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, 12 shipping-department employees of the Regal Shoe Co., Inc., struck for increase in wages of 25 cents a day and time and one-half for overtime; 15 were thrown out of work. On the following day men returned to work pending adjustment, \$1 a week increase being given to nine employees pending negotiations; Boot and Shoe Workers No. 31 (Mixed) involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co. granted edgemakers an increase in wages as requested by union.

Trade Unions. In November, Woodworkers No. 195 reviewed strike situation at boxmaking establishment of Atwood Bros., the dispute pending since December, 1903; in June, special committee appointed by C. L. U. to interview the firm reported that conferences, at which terms of settlement were offered, proved unsuccessful. *April.* Carpenters No. 1018 voted \$20 to fund for relief of victims of recent boiler explosion in Brockton. *June.* Carpenters No. 1046 affiliated with C. L. U. of Brockton.

Industrial Changes. In November, Regal Shoe Co., Inc., leased the Dunbar, Hobart, & Whidden's factory; in December, began shipping shoes direct from factory. — Walker Last Co. installed machinery and began operations. — Edward Fiske & Co., shoe findings, whose factory was burned in September, completed new two-story factory, 30 x 80. — D. B. Gurney installed 27 tack machines. — The Benjamin Hobart Co., tacks, installed electric lighting plant. *January.* United States Shoe Co., Edward F. Murphy, owner, shut down; in June, succeeded by E. F. Murphy Shoe Co., moved to larger quarters, installed additional machinery, and began operations.

Williamstown.

Trade Unions. In February, Carpenters No. 979 presented request to contractors for wage of \$2.75 for eight-hour day.

Winchendon.

Industrial Changes. In January, Winchendon Ice Co. dissolved partnership; Mr. Giles will continue the business. — Nelson D. White & Sons, denims, installed new engine. *July.* Hill & Bostley, iron foundry, erected foundry, 48 x 120; will vacate present quarters. *August.* Goodspeed Machine Co. leased new shop. — Campbell & Carter, rattan furniture, completed addition giving double former floor space; installed new boiler. — B. D. Whitney & Son, woodworking machinery, erected one-story addition, 75 x 150.

Winchester.

Industrial Changes. In January, Beggs & Cobb, leather, completed new japanning shop. *May.* United Shoe Machinery Co. removed awl department to Beverly.

Winthrop.

Industrial Changes. In June, Charles M. Kimball, metal polish, began erection of one-story factory, 35 x 66.

WOBURN.

Industrial Changes. In January, Hopkinson Leather Co. began manufacture of patent leather; in September, awarded contract for erection of two-story factory, 120 x 40. *February.* George A. Simonds & Co. sold business to C. Walter Marion & Co. *April.* Harry W. Clark, enamel leather, shut down — factory destroyed by fire. — James Robertson, patent leather, erected addition; added Goodyear innersoling and wetting to product. *August.* Lawrence & Sullivan, patent leather, erected frame addition, 98 x 88. — W. P. Fox & Son, leather, erected five-story addition, 75 x 50.

WORCESTER.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, A. G. Hildreth had 65 stitchers strike for better working conditions and because of fines imposed for imperfect work; in one week strikers returned under old conditions.

February. Worcester Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union ordered a general strike against the Webb Granite & Construction Co., affecting 43 granite cutters and blacksmiths directly, and 55 indirectly. In eight days, after due explanations, it was claimed that there had been a misunderstanding, and employees returned to work on same terms as before the strike.

March. About 175 granite cutters struck against four local firms for increase in wages; in eight weeks men returned to work upon an increase of 2½ cents an hour; Worcester Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union involved. — One hundred comb makers employed at the Globe Mfg. Co. struck because several fellow-employees were discharged, the

WORCESTER — STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — Concluded.

alleged cause being on account of their joining Comb Workers No. 11847; strikers gradually returned to work until eight weeks later when last of the employees had been reinstated.

May. About 20 lathers employed by local contractor struck for \$2.25 a thousand instead of \$2; Lathers No. 79 involved. — Twelve electrical workers, employed on the new building for Holy Cross College, struck against the employment of a non-union electrician; in two days non-union man was taken off and strikers returned to work; Electrical Workers No. 96 involved.

June. A general strike of molders, helpers, and coremakers, to the number of about 30, employed by five local foundry companies, struck against reduction of wages; 50 were thrown out of employment on account of the dispute; the strike is pending, although three of the firms are running open shops; Coremakers No. 434 and Iron Molders No. 5 involved.

September. Twelve garment workers, employed by the Boston Suit and Skirt Co., struck to enforce piece-work basis; in three days men returned to work, being granted their demands. — Ten shovelers employed by G. H. Cutting & Co. struck for increase in wages of 25 cents a day; on the following day men were paid off and discharged. — Skirt makers (22) employed by the Queen Skirt Co. struck for reinstatement of discharged union employee; in eight days man was reinstated.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, liquor dealers agreed to grant shorter hours to bartenders.

January. Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 22 reported gain in wages since organization: Before organizing, men worked from 14 to 18 hours a day, at 18 cents an hour; after organization, nine-hour workday; hourly wages for first year, 20 cents; second year, 21 cents; third to fourth year, 22 cents; fourth to seventh year, 23 cents; seventh to tenth year, 24 cents; after 10 years' service, 25 cents.

February. Business Men's Association granted clerks a half-holiday each week during July and August.

April. American Steel & Wire Co. readjusted wages, increasing weekly pay-roll several thousand dollars; over 25 per cent of employees benefited. — Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 642 demanded increase of 30 cents a day over the \$2.50 minimum wage scale; agreed to continue at former wages with promise of 25 cents a day increase after Jan. 1, 1906. — Worcester Loom Co. reported premium plan of wage payment satisfactory.

May. The Mayor vetoed the order for Saturday half-holiday for sewer, water, and street department employees.

June. Perkins & Butler, F. O. Davis, and Henry B. Stone & Co., paper dealers, agreed to close Saturdays at 1 P.M. during June, July, and August. — Employees of grain wholesale houses petitioned for week's vacation for each man instead of weekly half-holiday. — Merchants' Association recommended Friday half-holiday for stores during July and August; in July, grain dealers began closing their stores Friday noons.

Trade Unions. In October, Iron Molders No. 5 purchased 300 tons of coal, 250 tons being distributed free in two-ton lots to members on strike,

WORCESTER — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

and the remaining 50 tons sold at market price to other members. — Committees were appointed by the various unions to consider the project of building a labor temple; delegates from the unions met and appointed committee to present plans and form a building association. — Bakers No. 72 contributed \$300 to striking bakers in Boston. — Request of Bartenders No. 95 for increase in wages and shorter hours refused by Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 184, Bootblacks No. 10115, and Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 22 disbanded.

November. Bartenders No. 95 appointed committee of 10 to confer with retail dealers for the benefit of the business in general. — Cooks and Waiters Union voted to contribute \$4 a week to the Fall River strikers. — Newsboys formed temporary organization. — Granite Cutters Union made request for increase in daily wages from \$3 to \$3.25, to go into effect March 1. — Temporary injunction granted Whitcomb Foundry Co., J. A. Colvin, Reed Foundry Co., and Wheeler Foundry Co. against Iron Molders No. 5 and Coremakers No. 434; unions filed exceptions against making injunction permanent; in June, by consent of both parties, injunction was dissolved. In March, Wheeler Foundry Co. reorganized, new management entering into agreement to employ only union molders and coremakers.

February. Joint committee was appointed by Horseshoers No. 31 and Master Horseshoers' Association to take measures to prevent introduction into Worcester of a new method of sharpening horseshoes, alleged to be detrimental to the business.

March. Central Labor Union, in accordance with instructions from A. F. of L., ordered members of affiliated unions not to attend Worcester musical festival under penalty of fine; action was taken as protest against engagement of Boston Symphony Orchestra for the festival. — Combmakers Union organized; charter from A. F. of L. applied for; as result of formation of union, it is alleged that 35 men were discharged from a comb manufacturing firm. — Painters No. 48 presented demand for increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.80 a day, to take effect April 1; mass meeting to discuss the proposition was attended by 250 painters; 30 non-union men applied for membership in the union.

April. Horseshoers No. 31 received report that 18 employers had agreed to use union label. — Movement was begun to organize colored waiters employed in restaurants and clubs for purpose of establishing satisfactory price list.

May. Through efforts of Structural Building Trades Alliance strike of building trades workmen at the "White City" was settled, manager of the resort signing union agreement. — Typographical No. 165 appropriated \$10 for Hoar Memorial Fund. — Bottlers and Drivers No. 180 voted to investigate 11 applications made by men who had recently entered the business as employees of newly licensed dealers. — City Laborers No. 11002 made request for Saturday half-holiday, but not that time be made up on other days of the week. — International Association of Machinists organized a local as Bay State Lodge No. 759.

June. Plumbers No. 4 voted \$10 to Hoar Memorial Fund. — Horseshoers No. 31 have refused label to any shop employing men not affiliated

WORCESTER — TRADE UNIONS — Concluded.

with union. — Bricklayers and Plasterers No. 6 voted \$25 to the Hoar Memorial Fund. — Donations of \$10 were made by Bottlers and Drivers No. 180 to Hoar Memorial Fund and teamsters of Chicago. — Mattress Makers No. 72 reported that all shops have union label on mattress, and that a local concern had signed agreement with union.

July. Movement is pending toward demand for higher wages by Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 57; committees appointed to act with C. L. U. committee concerning structural branch to be formed and to instruct carpenters to do no more iron work on buildings as previously. — Bottlers and Drivers No. 180 voted to fine each member \$5 who failed to participate in Labor Day parade. — Central Labor Union issued general invitation to organized labor to co-operate in Labor Day celebration.

August. Meat Cutters No. 331, Meat Cutters No. 337, and Retail Clerks No. 108 were reported to have gone out of existence, the purpose of organization in each case having been accomplished; Culinary Workers reported out of existence; Cracker Packers No. 333 reported disbanded, the firm that had used union label having gone out of business. — Building Laborers No. 136 declared the contracts on new dormitory at Holy Cross College unfair. — Central Labor Union voted financial aid to striking starch workers in Troy, N. Y. — Brewery Workers No. 136 voted to participate in Labor Day parade and to fine all members who failed to appear; Teamsters No. 196, Painters No. 48, Horseshoers No. 31, and Machinists No. 339 also voted to join parade. — Horseshoers No. 31 voted to give financial aid to starch workers in Troy, N. Y.

September. Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 27 voted to continue strike against Queen Skirt Co. and to pay the 21 members involved a strike benefit of \$5 a week. — Iron Molders No. 5 and Coremakers No. 434 were involved in labor dispute at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute's foundry, six machinery molders and coremakers leaving work on account of employment of non-union molders; strikers' places were filled with non-union men, open shop being maintained.

Industrial Changes. In October, United States Envelope Co. installed 16 envelope-making machines at W. H. Hill Envelope Co.'s factory. — M. J. Whittall, carpets, resumed full-time schedule; had been running 40 hours a week for four weeks; in June, awarded contract for six-story brick building for storage and wool sorting, 105 x 62; in September, awarded contract for brick addition, 184 x 58. — Eddy Mfg. Co., razors and razor straps, re-organized; in November, moved to larger quarters; in March, leased two additional rooms adjoining present quarters. — The Peter Wood Dyeing Co. erected storehouse, 40 x 75.

November. Hill Dryer Co., clothes dryers, erected concrete boiler room; 150-ton coal pocket under construction. — The Cartwright-Borden Co., biscuits, out of business. — Troy White Granite Co. began erection of cutting shed, 100 x 40. — Green & Green Co., muslin underwear, leased another floor in factory building; in January, installed new machinery.

December. Wright Wire Co. increased capital from \$250,000 to \$350,000. — Norton Emery Wheel Co. began erection of two-story brick and wood addition, 120 x 80; in April, began erection of plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

WORCESTER — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Continued.

where the grinding department will be moved; in September, erected new kilns; added about 50 per cent to floor space and installed new boilers and pumps. — The S. W. Waist Co., women's waists, organized. — Worcester Instantaneous Water Heater Co. increased capital from \$50,000 to \$300,000. — Aetna Knitting Co., heavy woolen and merino socks, shut down; in May, succeeded by Aetna Hosiery Co.; leased plant owned by old company; in June, plant began operations; will make woolen, merino, and worsted half hose, operating four sets woolen cards and 95 knitting machines. — Crompton-Thayer Loom Co. erected new setting-up room, 200 x 50; in January had forge shop under construction; in February, leased portion of foundry of L. W. Pond Machine & Foundry Co.; in June, completed new factory.

January. Linehan Corset Co. began operations; 30 employees. — Star Waist Co. dissolved partnership; business will be continued by S. and J. Seder. — Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola Co., of New York, leased Estabrook building, and will move plant here. — Parker Wire Goods Co. added automatic blind hinges to product, formerly made by Hale & Benjamin of Greenfield; in June, increased capital from \$15,000 to \$20,000. — Corset H. Co. began operations. — Hale Bros., jack chains, incorporated as Hale Bros. Co.

February. The Standard Gas Heater Co., recently incorporated, leased building and installed machinery for manufacture of gas machines for lighting and heating. — Foster and Freidman, combs, dissolved partnership. — Benjamin H. Baff, combs, succeeded by Globe Mfg. Co. — American Card Clothing Co. reorganized; new company under same name formed and acquired the factory, materials, patent rights, and good will of old concern; in March, Charles F. Kent Branch closed; new company will consolidate and centralize all its branches and will conduct business in old T. K. Earle's factory. — R. L. Golbert & Co. succeeded by Golbert Last Co.

March. George A. Judson Co., textile machinery, of Rochester, N. H., leased 5,000 feet of floor space in Merrifield's Buildings; in April, moved here, installed machinery, and began operations. — Wheeler Foundry Co. succeeded by Wheeler Foundry Co., Inc.; began operations. — Wyman & Gordon, drop forgings, began operations in its branch at Cleveland, O. — Worcester Electric Light Co. placed order for 12 tubular boilers. — Simplex Piano Player Co. purchased land and four-story brick building for manufacture of cases formerly made by others; in April, awarded contract for power house and dry house. — New England Biscuit Co. organized; purchased stock and machinery of The Cartwright-Borden Co. — Cream of Chocolate Co. of America changed ownership; in April, moved to Danvers.

April. George L. Brownell, twisting machinery, awarded contract for brick dry house. — Worcester Brewing Corp. awarded contract for underground concrete cooling tank, 12 x 46. — Sherman Envelope Co. purchased land for erection of new factory; in September, increased capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000; awarded contract for brick factory, 57 x 210. — Globe Corset Co. reduced capital from \$250,000 to \$5,000; succeeded by

WORCESTER — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Continued.

United States Corset Co. — William Allen Sons Co., boilers, reorganized; increased capital from \$20,000 to \$25,000. — Ima Mfg. Co., wooden goods, increased capital from \$3,500 to \$6,000. — A. J. Ross established shop for manufacture of ornamental iron work. — American Steel & Wire Co. awarded contract for one-story storehouse at South Works, 145 x 34; in June, installed pumping engine. — P. E. Somers Tack Co. awarded contract for three-story brick factory, 36 x 140. — National Mfg. Co., wire goods, added number of new articles to product.

May. E. K. Lombard, wool-carding machinery, succeeded by Lombard Machine Co.; leased buildings owned by former. — L. W. Pond Machine and Foundry Co. awarded contract for addition to foundry, 40 x 60. — Worcester Pressed Steel Co. awarded contract for erection of three-story brick and frame building, 90 x 200; boiler house, 40 x 40; and 90-foot chimney. — The Greendale Gas Engine Co. erected two-story factory; moved machinery from old shop to new factory and installed several new machines. — Raymond & Cahill iron foundry leased South Framingham Industrial Association iron foundry property and installed machinery. — Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., leather belting, increased capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,300,000. — Norton Grinding Co. began erection of two-story addition, 120 x 80; will make all grinding machinery and grinders now made at plant of Norton Emery Wheel Co.

June. Gray Envelope Co. organized. — Daniels' Worsted Mill installed six looms, engine, boiler, washer, and dyeing machine. — Whitcomb Foundry Co. completed new foundry building. — Whitcomb Mfg. Co., P. B. Blaisdell & Co., and Whitcomb Foundry Co., machines, consolidated under name of Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co.; metal planers and engine lathes will be features of new company's product in addition to castings; purchased about 136,000 square feet of land. — Isaac & George, wrappers, purchased land and buildings for occupancy.

July. Universal Home Treatment Co., drugs and medicines, succeeded by Menthol Products Co. — Vellumoid Paper Co. moved here from Pepperell; in August, began erection of one-story frame factory, 304 x 30, with ell, 24 x 64, also brick boiler and engine house. — Edward W. Coffin, store fixtures, purchased land for erection of factory. — Morgan Spring Co. purchased plant of Youngstown Bolt Co. at Youngstown, O., consisting of five large modern mill buildings and one partially constructed wire rod rolling mill; object of purchase being to secure cheaper raw material and enlarge business; in August, increased capital from \$100,000 to \$700,000. — W. F. Collier Co. sold machine shop and business to Hector Morneau, of Marlborough. — James Hilton, shoddy, of Auburn, leased part of water privilege of Worcester Rendering Co. — The Wire Goods Co. awarded contract for four-story brick storehouse and packing and shipping room, 54 x 100. — Wilson & Smith, metal punchers, erected new shop, 50 x 100. — Crompton & Knowles Loom Works shut down five weeks for repairs; installed new steam plant; in September, purchased George W. Stafford Mfg. Co., of Rhode Island. — Bay State Metal Wheel Co. increased capital from \$45,000 to \$55,000. — Worcester Electric Light Co. began erection of one-story brick addition, 25 x 44.

WORCESTER — INDUSTRIAL CHANGES — Concluded.

August. Worcester Machine Screw Co. placed order for 25 additional automatic screw-making machines. — Reversible Tube Cleaner Co. purchased Criss-Cross Tube Cleaner Co., of Clinton. — John L. Parker & Co., ferrules, incorporated as John L. Parker Co. — John J. Adams, dies, awarded contract for erection of brick factory, 24 x 23. — Factory formerly occupied by McCloud, Crane, & Minter Co., machine screws, sold to James P. and George S. Paine. — Hopeville Mfg. Co., woolens, shut down indefinitely. — J. C. Green, warps, awarded contract for erection of two-story brick and wood addition, 64 x 30. — Gilman & Kenney, carriages and wagons, dissolved partnership; succeeded by C. G. Gilman Wagon Co.; latter company began operations. — Pike Mfg. Co., liquid shoe polish, shut down; company reorganized.

September. Worcester Wood Fibre Wall Plaster Co. began operations. — The Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co. succeeded by Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co. — Hobbs Mfg. Co., box-making machinery, purchased factory and business of American Wire Washer Co., of Unionville, Conn., and moved business here; added wire washers to product. — Star Counter Co. began operations. — Heywood Boot & Shoe Co. proposed erection of five-story addition, 73 x 23. — Abraham Israel, women's underwear, awarded contract for erection of addition, 24 x 88. — Thurston Mfg. Co., pipe wrenches, began operations.

Workingmen's Benefits. Woodbury-Carleton Co. gave a Christmas dinner to its employees.

August. The Legal Protective Association of Wage Earners was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts for the purpose of furnishing legal advice to those wage earners, laborers, mechanics, and industrial bodies and their officers who desired to become subscribers or members.

September. The factory of the Royal Worcester Corset Co. is built on the best lines possible, looking to the health and welfare of the employees. Every precaution has been taken to protect the employees against danger by fire, the fire escapes being located at convenient places, and each section of the factory being provided with automatic sliding fire doors.

A hospital room is maintained by the company where sick employees are taken and every necessity provided. The employees' dining-room accommodates 800 people, and is reported as meeting with much success. Reading tables are located in the dining-room, the company subscribing for from 40 to 50 magazines each year for the use of the employees.

Some of the older help at the factory are allowed shorter hours of labor by reason of their age or infirmity, which special concession is allowed employees who have been in the employ of the company a number of years.

A pension fund is also at the disposition of the company, which enables it to pension old and faithful employees after life-long service.

The number of pensioners on the rolls of the American Steel & Wire Co. in 1905 was about 104, an average of \$13.33 to each man, or an aggregate of about \$1,387. The annual cost to the American Steel & Wire Co. of maintaining this pension system, as far as the Massachusetts plant is concerned, is just the amount paid the men. There is no system of profit-sharing divi-

WORCESTER — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Concluded.

dends at this company, but welfare work is extended to the employees in various ways, one of them being financial assistance in time of sickness. The pension system was inaugurated in January, 1902. It requires that all employees who have attained the age of 65 years shall be retired, and such of them as have served 10 years either with the present company or its predecessors shall be pensioned. An employee, however, 65 years of age may obtain permission, through recommendation of the manager, to continue for a longer period in the service of the company. Persons more than 55 years of age who have been in the employ of the company for 10 years may make application for retirement.

Worthington.

Industrial Changes. In November, Kilbourn Bros., gun tubes, erected factory.

Wrentham.

Industrial Changes. In November, Daniel Brown, straw goods, succeeded by C. E. Brown.

In General.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, B. & M. R.R. signed agreement with the Order of Railway Telegraphers granting telegraphers about 25 cents a day increase in wages; minimum daily wage of \$1.75 for 12 hours work with one hour for meals, and overtime pay not less than 17½ cents an hour.

December. In order to comply with Chap. 397, Acts of 1904, restricting weekly hours of employment of women and children to 58 during the Christmas season as at any other time, many mercantile establishments were obliged to readjust hours of clerks for Christmas week.

January. After conferences with the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. granted telegraphers an increase in wages, shorter hours, and pay for overtime work; about 1,200 affected.

March. Boston & Maine boilermakers requested nine-hour day. — Boston & Albany trainmen requested 10-hour day at minimum wage of \$2.50 instead of 11 hours at \$2.58.

May. Working time of employees in B. & M. R.R. repair shops at Concord and Somerville was cut from 10 hours to nine and a half; Saturdays during July and August from eight hours to five; wages to remain the same.

June. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General issued scale of penalties for carriers exceeding scheduled eight-hour day: For overtime of four minutes or less, no penalty, first offence; reprimand, second; half-day suspension, third offence. Overtime from five to 15 minutes, half-day suspension without pay; from 15 to 30 minutes, suspension without pay for full day; over 30 minutes, facts must be submitted to department; persistent offence, facts to be reported to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General with recommendation for removal from service; carriers not to be disciplined for overtime due to accident, but facts must be reported. — International Association of Machinists centralized efforts to secure nine-hour workday, six days a week, rather than Saturday half-holiday with time made up during week.

In General — WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR — Concluded.

July. Machinists employed on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. were granted a slight increase in wages, amounting in some cases to one cent an hour.

September. Motormen and conductors employed by the Consolidated Railway System of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. received increase in wages, the prescribed wages being 19 cents for men during the first year of service and 20 cents thereafter.

The following statement gives the wages, hours of labor, etc., of the employees of the Boston & Albany Railroad, aside from those under regular salaries :

Passenger Service. Long run enginemen, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents a mile; long run firemen, 2 cents a mile; local enginemen, 3.84 cents a mile; local firemen, 2.1 cents a mile. On basis of 100 miles or less. Overtime after 12 hours on basis of 10 miles an hour.

Freight Service. Enginemen, 3.84, 4, and 4.1 cents a mile; firemen, 2.1, 2.3, and 2.5 cents a mile. Overtime will be allowed after 11 hours on basis of 10 miles an hour.

Switch Service. Enginemen, \$3.84 a day; firemen, \$2 a day. Overtime will be allowed after 10 hours continuous service at rate of 38.4 cents an hour for enginemen and 20 cents an hour for firemen.

Hostlers. Nineteen cents an hour at all main points; $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour at all other points.

Passenger Trainmen. Long run passenger conductors, 2 cents a mile; long run passenger baggagemen, 1.1 cents a mile; long run passenger brakemen, 1.05 cents a mile; local passenger conductors, \$3.84 a day; local assistant passenger conductors, \$3 a day.

Freight Trainmen. Long run freight conductors, \$3 a day; long run freight brakemen, \$2 a day; local freight conductors, \$3.20 a day; local freight brakemen, \$2.20 a day.

Yard Service. Conductors (days), $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour; conductors (nights), $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour; brakemen (days), $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour; brakemen (nights), $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour. Twelve hours to constitute a day's work at all principal yards. Other yards pay from \$2 to \$2.25 a day on the basis of 10 hours' work.

Trade Unions. In October, plan on foot for reorganization of Painters District Council No. 25 of Eastern Massachusetts, whereby council will have more authority and receive more money for organization and label agitation work, was approved by local unions; in November, decided to have a district card; in March, establishment of trade schools opposed. — Agitation was begun by some trade unions in favor of having labor member of State Board chosen by referendum vote instead of by appointment, as under existing law. — National Executive Board of B. and S. W., in session at Haverhill, voted \$500 to Fall River strikers. — National Cotton Spinners' Association in convention passed resolutions condemning the Governor for his action in vetoing the overtime bill; the per capita tax was increased $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent; recommended that dues be not less than 50 cents a week in any district; reported every spinner in New England a member of the Association. — Connecticut Valley Association of Painters and Decorators voted to ask national organization to appoint an organizer

In General — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

for the Valley district; indorsed strike of Holyoke painters against open shop. — Journeymen Barbers International Union in convention at Louisville, Ky.; voted that the death benefit be graded from \$50 to \$500, the latter sum applicable only to those who have been members 15 consecutive years; sick benefit period was extended from 16 to 20 weeks; decided that union shop card may be displayed in window or in shop at discretion of proprietor. — State Branch, American Federation of Labor, in convention reported membership of 248 unions, 219 locals and 29 central bodies, a gain of 23 unions over last year; reported receipts \$4,390, expenses \$2,969, amount on hand \$1,421; sum of \$200 appropriated for benefit of Fall River strikers; adopted resolutions condemning the Governor for his action in vetoing the overtime bill, condemning corporations which fix an age limit for their employees, calling for the preparation and distribution of circulars showing the fallacy of the claim that the closed shop is un-American, and requesting President Gompers and Executive Council to take steps to render assistance, financial and otherwise, to striking textile operatives of Fall River; appointed committee to draft and urge the passage of a bill, by the Legislature, providing an eight-hour day for street railway employees; voted against the adoption of a universal union label. — United Textile Workers of America, in convention at Lowell, reported number of unions in good standing as 130, a loss of 27 during the past year; loss due to increase in per capita tax; passed resolutions denouncing the action of the Governor in vetoing the overtime bill, favoring the restriction of immigration from Europe, asking the A. F. of L. to appoint permanent organizer to work among the textile workers, and to levy an assessment upon the members of the A. F. of L. in aid of the Fall River strikers; sustained action of Executive Council in refusing to indorse strike of New Bedford Weavers Union at the Dartmouth Mill, and appointed committee to urge New Bedford Union to rejoin national organization. — The International Die Makers Union was chartered by A. F. of L.; unions of Boston, Brockton, Lynn, Marlborough, and Worcester on charter list. — At quarterly convention of State Branch of Retail Clerks International Protective Association, labels of United Hatters and International Tobacco Workers Unions were indorsed; 36 unions were reported affiliated with State Branch.

November. Granite Cutters National Union presented request for a standard minimum daily wage of \$3, an increase of about 20 cents, and seven per cent increase on piece work, to go into effect March 1, 1905. — Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America levied an assessment of \$5 on every member, to be paid in monthly instalments of \$1. — The sum of \$1,000 was forwarded to Fall River strikers by B. and S. W. U. — State Branch of International Union of Steam Engineers adopted resolution that a proposition for a \$300 death benefit fund be submitted to a referendum vote. — Second District Council, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reported that membership of unions within its jurisdiction amounted to 5,000. — Executive Boards Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America and United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters decided that the bronzing of all

In General — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

pipes, radiators, and other inside iron work came under the jurisdiction of the former. — About 90 per cent of the B. & M. R.R. telegraphers belong to the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. — The Bureau of Statistics created by the 1904 Convention of the B. and S. W. U. organized; purpose to provide reliable statistics regarding prices and conditions in all shoe concerns. — Carpenters unions of Adams, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, North Adams, Pittsfield, and Williamstown organized an advisory board with delegates from each union.

December. Legislative committee and Executive Council of State Branch, A. F. of L., in joint session in Boston, voted to renew efforts for passage of laws to regulate overtime for women and minors in factories and to establish eight-hour day for all State labor; also voted to present bill providing eight-hour day for street railway employees, bill to compel Boston Transit Commission to incorporate eight-hour and union wage clauses in contracts for new subway, and bill requiring all goods made by prison labor to be so labeled; voted to ask National Executive Board to continue assessments levied for assistance of striking textile workers in Fall River; voted that no official of State Branch should use the name of the organization in any political issue without the consent of the Executive Council; appointed committee to present protest to Mayor of Malden against reappointment of city official who, it is alleged, compelled employees to work more than eight hours a day in violation of law; later, received report that Mayor had agreed to have law enforced.

January. State Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America appointed committee to consider preparation of a uniform union card. — State Executive Board of Steam Engineers voted to work for amendment to make State law relative to engineers' licenses more practical. — State convention of machinists, held in Boston, voted to conduct vigorous organizing campaign in Eastern part of State; appointed legislative committee to work for legislation indorsed by machinists and trade unionists in general. — New England Branch of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, in annual convention in Boston, voted to urge railway officials to adopt yearly agreements with employees. — Executive Council, State Branch, A. F. of L., and legislative committee of same body in joint session voted to urge passage of a law similar to the "public opinion law" of Illinois; issued request to each local union throughout the State to urge senators and representatives from its district to support bills indorsed by State Branch; voted to ask that legislative hearings on picketing and other labor bills be held evenings to allow workingmen to participate; indorsed petition of fire departments of several cities for passage of bill to allow city and town governments to regulate hours of labor for fire department employees; indorsed barbers' license bill, and bill to amend stationary firemen's license law; voted to support shoe workers' unions in their opposition to establishment of shoe trade schools, and in their efforts to have law governing State Board so amended as to allow expert investigation for the Board to be chosen by the persons involved in the difficulty; indorsed proposed amendment of law governing seamen. — New England Council of Boiler Makers, in session in Boston, voted to petition management of B. & M. R.R. to adjust griev-

In General — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

ances; voted also to investigate grievances of employees on N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. — Secretary of United Textile Workers of America reported that Fall River textile unions had received \$29,000 strike benefits from A. F. of L. since beginning of the strike. — Painters District Council No. 25 of Eastern Massachusetts reported that 12 affiliated unions favored proposition to have all building trade unions of the district join Boston B. T. C. instead of local councils; three unions were reported as opposed. — First quarterly conference of union musicians was held with Musicians No. 9 of Boston, representatives from unions in Brockton, Fall River, Lynn, Marlborough, New Bedford, Woburn, and Providence being present; conference planned to promote better understanding among the general public of the position of organized musicians and to improve certain business conditions in the profession. — At mass meeting of brush makers it was voted to organize the craft. — Annual convention of barbers' unions of the State was attended by 53 delegates representing 35 unions; convention reindorsed bill for examining and licensing barbers, bill having been defeated in 1904; adopted resolutions urging barbers' unions throughout the State to affiliate with State Branch, A. F. of L. — Quarterly convention of State Branch of Retail Clerks International Protective Association was attended by 28 delegates representing 10 unions; convention appointed legislative committee to attend hearings on labor bills pending before Legislature; voted to urge all local unions to co-operate more closely with central labor unions. — North Shore Carpenters District Council voted to increase per capita tax for all affiliated unions, except those of Lynn and Saugus, which support their own business agent; voted to withdraw from State Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

February. Granite Cutters National Union submitted to local branches several proposed amendments to constitution: (1) That name be changed from National to International and the jurisdiction extended to Canada, Panama, and Great Britain, but no branch can be admitted unless the eight-hour day and \$3 minimum wage rate are in force; (2) that yearly dues be increased; (3) that a new system of accounting be adopted; (4) that salary of general secretary-treasurer be increased; that all financial officers of national and branches provide bonds; (5) that death benefit be increased to a maximum of \$200, and a provision that a man can draw part of it while living; (6) that members over 60 years of age be exempted from dues; (7) that reinstatement fees be increased; (8) that permanent national headquarters be established.

March. New England Council of Electrical Workers, in session at Lawrence, voted to begin thorough organizing campaign to cover New England. — Executive Board, State Branch, A. F. of L., adopted resolutions urging adoption of a more thorough system of boiler inspection; voted to oppose proposed repeal of 58-hour law for women and minors; voted to assist electrical workers in general organizing campaign; voted to notify State police of insanitary condition of certain factories in Western part of the State; sent letter to every union in the State, belonging to national or international of the craft, urging their affiliation with the State Branch and stating the per capita tax to be but one cent a month; about 500

In General — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

of the 1,500 unions, representing 60 per cent of the organized workmen of the State, are at present affiliated. — In convention at Boston, New England Lodge No. 7 of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders voted to petition that a law be passed providing for extension of State inspection service to cover constructive inspection of boilers, inspectors to be practical boiler makers of at least 10 years' experience. — Grand Council of Carpenters of Eastern Massachusetts was formed by carpenters district councils of Boston, Middlesex County, Norfolk County, North Shore, and South Shore, purpose being to make wages, working cards, and initiation fees for all unions uniform. — State Convention of Bricklayers and Masons held at New Bedford; voted to abolish the method of raising revenue by publishing a souvenir book, and to substitute a per capita tax of 12 cents a year; adopted resolutions opposing trade school for bricklayers and masons, and favoring Saturday half-holiday movement; reported four unions not working under eight-hour day. — Carpenters North Shore District Council voted to levy a per capita assessment on all members of 12½ cents a week for eight weeks.

April. At request of A. F. of L. charters of all rubber workers' unions in the vicinity of Boston were withdrawn by international organization of rubber workers and thorough reorganization of the trade planned. — Convention of New England Conference of Iron Molders at Worcester condemned employment of women as coremakers in foundries. — Semi-annual convention of National Spinners' Association, held in Boston, was attended by 35 delegates representing 25 districts; received report that funds raised from all sources for striking textile workers in Fall River had amounted to over \$40,000; voted to appeal to Legislature for third reading of overtime bill; indorsed cigar makers union label, and instructed delegates to urge members of their local unions to use only union-made cigars and tobacco; began agitation for establishment of strong defense fund to relieve locals of levying special assessments for strike benefits; indorsed proposed appointment of paid commission to investigate advisability of establishing more trade schools in the State. — Agreement for Massachusetts was entered into by Operative Plasterers' Association of the United States and Canada and Bricklayers and Masons International Union providing for full recognition of each union by the other, and for adoption of uniform hours, wages, and working rules. — In accordance with vote taken in January by Executive Board, State Branch, A. F. of L., a letter was sent to each member of the Legislature urging the passage of the overtime and eight-hour bills; received report that about 12 new unions had been formed in Western part of the State through officers of State Branch; voted to support Brockton C. L. U. in effort to call convention of central bodies throughout the State to devise means of obtaining passage of legislation favored by workingmen; directed legislative committee to notify every labor organization in the State of the vote of each representative and senator on bills indorsed by organized labor. — Book and job branches of International Typographical Union began agitation for eight-hour day to be established Jan. 1, 1906, this being part of national movement. — All organizations affiliated with A. F. of L. were notified that

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United Metal Workers International Union had withdrawn from the former body. — Massachusetts District Council of Machinists extended jurisdiction to cover locals of New Hampshire and Rhode Island, increasing number of lodges affiliated with the council to 40. — Carpenters South Shore District Council and Eastern Park Construction Co. entered into agreement that after May 1 only union carpenters should be employed in construction of Paragon Park at Nantasket and that union wages and working rules should be observed. — General report for 1904 of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America shows that New England Branch had contributed \$17,487 to the support of locals during the year, and that the Amalgamated held jurisdiction over 15 unions in Eastern Massachusetts. — Quarterly State convention of retail clerks' unions adopted resolutions condemning members of Legislature who opposed bill, indorsed by retail clerks, relative to hours of labor during the Christmas holiday season; removed unfair from grocery dealer having stores in a number of cities and towns in the State, and asked State Branch, A. F. of L., to take similar action. — Carpenters North Shore District Council notified all affiliated unions that, after May 1, output of certain lumber mills in Salem would be considered unfair, manufacturers having insisted on running open shops.

May. Fourth annual convention of International Brotherhood of Paper Makers was held at Holyoke; adopted resolutions favoring establishment of strong defence fund; indorsed agitation for shorter week for book and writing paper mills and eight-hour day for newspaper mills. — Report of general officers of B. and S. W. U. showed that sick and death benefits paid during 1904 amounted to more than \$90,000, while the amount for the first four months of 1905 exceeded \$32,600. — Fifteen central labor unions of the State met at a conference held for discussion as to best method of increasing influence of organized labor in legislative bills, and decided that no assembly or convention for political action be recommended and that State Branch attend to all matters regarding legislation. — American Federation of Labor sent out appeal for moral and financial aid for the striking Chicago teamsters. — Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners reported the following expenditures during the past year: For unemployed or out of work, \$451,090; sick benefits, \$212,035; superannuated benefits or pensions to aged members, \$160,075; funeral benefits, \$36,790; benevolent grants, \$20,415; accidents, \$19,375; tool benefit, \$18,755; traveling advances, \$2,975; total expenditure, \$921,510. — National Joint Arbitration Board of International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of United States and Canada and Master Horseshoers National Protective Association failed to agree: Journeymen wanted masters to employ none but members of union, and masters were willing to agree to this if journeymen would in return work for none but members of masters' association; journeymen would not consent, and conference came to a close. — Musicians No. 9 voted to enforce rule forbidding members playing in any parade with United States Army or Navy bands, under penalty of a \$50 fine for each member so participating; action arose over decision of Knights Templar not to break contract already made with Seventh Band, U. S. Artillery Corps

In General — TRADE UNIONS — Continued.

of Fort Adams, R. I.; as a result only two union bands affiliated with the A. F. of L. participated, and one union band affiliated with the K. of L.; 43 non-union bands and drum corps took part; estimated loss to union musicians \$6,000.

June. Boot and Shoe Workers Union sent out notice that after June 1 secretaries will not be allowed to receive money for dues on ninth week when members have failed to pay during eight previous weeks, but members must pay reinstatement fee. — Representatives of building laborers unions of Boston, Cambridge, Newton, Northampton, and Springfield at conference formed a State Branch of International Building Laborers Union. — Semi-annual convention of State Branch of International Union Steam Engineers, held in Lynn, adopted resolutions in favor of establishment of death and accident benefit system; indorsed action of Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131 of Lynn in trouble with department food store. — International Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers held eighth convention in Boston; all but one of 52 unions represented; announcement of three new unions; movement to re-establish death benefit of \$300; recommendation heard to raise per capita tax 5 cents, making it 60 cents; voted that 50 cents a year be added to yearly tax as payment for official journal, payable 25 cents in advance as semi-annual subscription; decided to abolish differential fee; amendment to laws of international was adopted providing that every tile layer sent out of town on work must employ a helper. — New England Convention of Electrical Workers held in Boston; declaration made that State inspection of all electrical installation should be made, and committees were appointed for purpose of interesting legislatures in the matter. — New England Allied Printing Trades held eleventh annual convention in Fall River; resolutions adopted: (1) in favor of eight-hour day for book and job printers after Jan. 1, 1906; (2) in favor and support of striking teamsters of Chicago; (3) urging Royal Arcanum to place Allied Printing Trades label on printing; (4) opposing misrepresentation of aims of Parry associations, etc.; convention favored public ownership and control of telegraph and telephone systems by federal government; decided to send representative, if possible, to International Typographical convention to secure assistance for district unions in organizing work and to ask for an organizer for Salem; adoption of universal label at expense of trade label opposed; movement in favor of union label on text-books; interest of trade-unions members in politics approved. — Thirteenth annual convention of International Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union held convention in Boston; no labor troubles reported in craft; work of convention consisted in perfecting constitution; every local union directed to affiliate with C. L. U. of city where located; trade-union outlook declared better than ever before; donation voted to Troy starchers. — New England Conference of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders Unions held in Boston; decided to aid Quincy in organizing union, and to have helpers organized at once wherever journeymen's unions exist; report of settlement of strike of boiler makers in Concord received.

July. State convention of machinists was held in Boston; organization of automobile chauffeurs was advocated; two new lodges were reported;

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appropriation made of \$75 for organizing purposes in Worcester. — Convention of carpenters unions of Southeastern Massachusetts was held in Mansfield; it was voted to hold monthly district conventions; reports stated that general conditions were good, case at Attleborough the only exception to satisfactory relations between employer and employee. — Quarterly convention of District Assembly No. 30, K. of L. (Incorporated), was held in Boston; meeting referred matter of separate parade for incorporated assemblies to referendum vote; one new assembly was represented. — District Assembly No. 30, K. of L. (Original), held convention in Charlestown; opposed admittance of members of Park Department Assembly who had asked for charter; parade question referred to referendum vote; two new assemblies reported; indorsed plan for new transportation lines. — State Executive Board of Engineers Unions held session in Boston; considered matter of insurance and benefit feature, and deferred matter until after international association convention in September, when some action on this question will probably be taken. — State Association of Barbers held semi-annual convention in Lynn and discussed bill for licensing barbers which was defeated in last Legislature; general sentiment was shown favorable to renewal of effort in next Legislature. — State Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners held semi-annual convention in Fall River; recommendation offered by president that district organizer be appointed as part of movement toward organization of wood-working mill employees; committee appointed for adoption of universal working card; reports received on Attleborough strike state that strikers seem to be succeeding, as four firms have signed agreement. — State convention of Retail Clerks Union was held at Rockland, 25 delegates attending; indorsed unfair declared by Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131 of Lynn against Lynn grocery company and unfair declared by Retail Clerks No. 559 of Hyde Park; indorsed action of Rockland C. L. U. in refusing to participate in Fourth of July parade because non-union band was engaged for the occasion. — Executive Board of State Branch, A. F. of L., voted to petition State Police for an investigation of complaint made by electric railway employees' unions that men employed by Boston & Northern and Old Colony Street Railway companies were obliged to work 16 or 18 hours a day in violation of law which limits such employment to 10 hours in 12; indorsed demand of union printers for eight-hour day to take effect Jan. 1, 1906, and voted to request every union affiliated with State Branch to assist printers in obtaining same; reaffirmed opposition to establishment of trade schools under State supervision. — At semi-annual convention of journeymen plumbers' unions, held at Lynn, trade conditions were reported the best in 10 years; resolution providing that all local unions should affiliate with A. F. of L. caused much discussion, but was not adopted. — The International Executive Board of Boot and Shoe Workers decided to carry the case of *Berry v. Donovan** to the United States Supreme Court of Appeals; in October, it was reported that the case was withdrawn from the Supreme Court at Washington, the defendant

* See Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 36, page 146, for decision.

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agreeing to pay the judgment awarded by the Massachusetts court, together with costs. The case involved the principle of the closed shop, said Berry being discharged by firm per order of Boot and Shoe Workers Union because he was not a member of said union.

August. National Association of Heat, Frost, and General Insulators and Asbestos Workers in annual convention at Boston reported that membership had been more than doubled during past year; indorsed cigar makers' union label. — State Association of Steam Engineers, in session in Boston, voted to send circulars to engineers' unions throughout the country asking support for the proposition to organize State associations in all States, and to establish sick benefit funds; these propositions to be presented at the international convention to be held in Toronto, Can.

September. Painters District Council No. 25 of Boston and Vicinity issued uniform working cards for entire metropolitan district. — International Association of Machinists held eleventh biennial convention, in Boston, which lasted about two weeks; there were about 450 delegates present, representing over 100,000 machinists. Among the important recommendations made at the convention was one urging strict adherence to the principles governing strikes in order that all unnecessary strikes might be avoided. The report covered a period of 27 months, during which time it was reported that many agreements with railroads had been signed (which was a comparatively new feature of the international); 24 new districts had been organized, making 800 lodges; 13 apprentice lodges had been formed, the value and need of organizing apprentice boys in the craft being strongly emphasized. It was also reported that the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics had amalgamated with International Association of Machinists, thereby giving the latter organization complete jurisdiction over the machinists' trade and enlarging its scope by the addition of 65 lodges and 3,071 members. It was recommended that an increase in dues be made to meet the very heavy expenses, and this met with unanimous consent when put to a vote; the change in dues included an increase from 75 cents to \$1 a month for members; an increase from 40 cents to 55 cents in per capita tax, and an increase in the apprentices' per capita tax from 25 cents to 30 cents a month. The proposition that each member of the international contribute one day's pay each year to the Grand Lodge for a defense fund was voted down on account of increase in dues. The adoption of the use of the union label and acceptance of same by several firms in Massachusetts and Rhode Island were reported. The number of lodges organized from April 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905, was 33, with a charter membership of 843. A list of firms was given as being declared unfair by the international, and the members were urged to become more active and energetic in working against them. The financial report showed that during the year ending June 30, 1905, \$275,202 had been paid in strike benefits; the amount paid from April 1, 1903, to June 30, 1905, was \$463,845; the aggregate amount paid from April 1, 1891, to June 30, 1905, was \$875,618. The amount paid for death benefits from April 1, 1901, to June 30, 1905, was \$26,775, while the amount paid from April 1, 1898, when the death benefit went into effect, up to June 30, 1905, was \$81,601. The returns from less

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than 200 lodges show that these individual unions, on account of strikes, lockouts, etc., paid \$107,389, while \$26,617 was paid for sick benefits. The amount paid for business agents from April 1, 1903, to June 30, 1905, was \$48,398.

Industrial Changes. In November, New England Brick Co. reorganized; two new companies formed, New England Brickyards Co. to own a second new company, the New England Brick Co.; the company operates yards in Belmont, Brookfield, Cambridge, East Bridgewater, Greenfield, Harvard, Medford, Middleborough, Montague, and Taunton; also yards in Maine, New Hampshire, and New York.

Workingmen's Benefits. In January, it was announced by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. that the Brown system of railroad discipline was to be put in use on the road instead of the discipline system in force. The system was adopted upon the request of many employees of the road. The system is considered a much better method of discipline than that ordinarily used, the advantages for the men being that where it is necessary for a railroad to apply discipline, instead of suspending an employee without pay for a certain period or discharging him, he is continued at work and disciplined by having certain marks go on record against him.

Workingmen's tickets were issued on the Boston & Northern Street Railway to patrons of the cars living in West Newbury and working in Haverhill.

As was the usual custom of the company, the New York Central contributed \$200 to the library maintained for its employees on the Boston & Albany division. The employees are given the privilege of using this library, which contains more than 3,000 volumes, free of expense.

May. The employees of the Connecticut Valley St. Ry. Co. formed an employees' relief association with a membership of 75. The association is open to conductors, motormen, and trackmen, as well as those employed at the barn. The initiation fee is \$1 and the dues 40 cents a month.

September. **SALVATION ARMY.** — A short resumé of the new lines of work undertaken by the Salvation Army during the year shows great activity not alone in Boston, but in various parts of the State. The Army is erecting a building on Hanover St., Boston, at a cost of \$60,000, this institution being intended for work among the Scandinavian population of Boston; also for a sailors' home, more particularly among the Swedish-speaking sailors. A bakery has been opened on Pine St. with a view of supplying bread at the lowest possible price to the poor, and to render supplies for the different local institutions operated by the Army. — An arrangement has been made with one of the local coal companies by which upon presentation of a coupon, issued by an officer of the Army, coal is supplied to those who are without fuel. This has been of great help to large numbers of people. — A new mission was opened at Dudley St., Roxbury. — The Army has purchased land with a two and one-half story house in Cambridge, at a cost of \$7,000, for the purpose of erecting a building for carrying on the work of the Army. — In Lowell an in-

In General — WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS — Concluded.

dustrial institution for men who are out of work has been opened. — A large farm has been opened at Medway, where it is proposed to raise the vegetables necessary for the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. — The property acquired by the Salvation Army at West Newton and fitted up at a cost of about \$6,000 has been utilized during the summer as a Fresh Air Camp for poor women and their children. Some of the mothers with their children have been allowed to stay 10 days, about 30 being at the camp at one time, while about 75 were accommodated as day visitors. — The Salvation Army reports that the work of relief has been larger and more practical during the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, than ever before.

ANALYSIS.**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.**

During the year ending September 30, 1905, Massachusetts was particularly free from industrial disputes. There were fewer strikes recorded than during any year since the Bureau started the investigation and reported upon strikes and lockouts in the Commonwealth. There were but 158 labor disputes, 153 being strikes, two being lockouts, and three partaking of the nature both of a strike and a lockout. This number as compared with the disputes in 1903-04 shows a decrease of 40. The period was marked by no large or general strike, and, on the whole, the disputes were of minor importance and the number of disputants was less than in any preceding year.

More dissension occurred in the textile industry than in any other, the industrial stoppages numbering 45 or about 29 per cent of the entire number. The inharmonious state of affairs in the textile industry was occasioned largely by the introduction of new machinery, the electric warp-stop motion together with the operation of the 10-loom system being the primary causes (which eventually resulted in a question of wages) of the greater number of strikes.

The decreasing number of trade disputes is accounted for, in a large measure, by the joint industrial agreement and the more conservative attitude on the part of trade union leaders in discouraging the resort to strike, unless found to be absolutely unavoidable. The sympathetic strike in Massachusetts is becoming apparently a weapon of the past. There were but

four sympathetic movements during the year under consideration, and they were of little consequence and unauthorized by trade unions. Public opinion has always been against the sympathetic strike, and during the past few years we find the trade unionists being more in accord with public sentiment in this regard.

The Bureau appreciates the willingness and prompt attention that have been accorded our requests for information regarding strikes and lockouts. The value of the statistics is greatly enhanced by such co-operation on the part of employers and trade unions.

The following statement shows the number of labor disputes occurring in each city or town: Boston, 23; Lynn, 17; Fall River, 15; Worcester, 10; Lowell, nine; New Bedford, seven; Lawrence, six; Peabody, Quincy, and Springfield, four each; Chicopee, Pittsfield, and Waltham, three each; Beverly, Clinton, Dalton, Gloucester, Malden, Maynard, Milford, Newton, Northampton, Shrewsbury, and Westfield, two each. The following had one dispute each: Adams, Attleborough, Brockton, Brookfield, Cambridge, Everett, Great Barrington, Haverhill, Hudson, Medford, Melrose, Nahant, Natick, North Adams, North Andover, Northborough, Northbridge, Oxford, Rockport, Salem, South Hadley, Spencer, Taunton, Uxbridge, Walpole, Webster, West Boylston, and Whitman.

The number of strikes and lockouts follows by months: In 1904—October, five; November, seven; December, three; in 1905—January, 10; February, nine; March, 23; April, 14; May, 22; June, 21; July, 17; August, 16; and September, 11.

The strike of textile operatives in Fall River, inaugurated July 25, 1904, received extended consideration in the Labor and Industrial Chronology for 1904 and in Labor Bulletin No. 36, and so has not been included in this year's presentation.

The first table shows the causes and results of the disputes by occupations, followed by a recapitulation:

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts: By Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES.	RESULTS					Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Suc- ceeded	Com- promised	Failed— Strikers Re- instated	Failed— Places Filled	Not Stated	
BAKERS.	-	-	1	-	1	2
For eight-hour day,	-	-	1	-	-	1
For recognition of union,	-	-	-	-	1	1
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.	4	4	3	6	4*	21
Against discharge of workman,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Against objectionable workman,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Against piece-work system,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages,	-	1	-	1	-	2
For increase in wages,	2	3	1	2	4*	12
For piece-work system,	1	-	-	-	-	1
For recognition of union,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sympathy,	-	-	1	1	-	2
BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.	2	1	-	-	1	4
Against working conditions,	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	-	-	-	1	1
For increase in wages and eight-hour day,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Trade jurisdiction,	1	-	-	-	-	1
BUILDING TRADES WORKMEN (NOT SPECIFIED).	2	1	-	1	2	6
Against non-union workmen,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Against violation of union agreement,	1	-	-	1	-	2
For increase in wages,	-	1	-	-	2	3
CARPENTERS.	3	1	1	1	1	7
Against non-union workmen,	1	-	1	1	1	4
For eight-hour day,	1	1	-	-	-	2
For increase in wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
CLOTHING WORKERS.	3	2	1	1	-	7
Against discharge of workmen,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Against working conditions,	-	-	1	1	-	2
For increase in wages,	-	1	-	-	-	1
For piece work system,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Union agitation,	-	1	-	-	-	1
GRANITE CUTTERS.	4	1	1	1	-	7
Against non-union workmen,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Against reduction in wages,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Against working conditions,	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	2	-	-	-	-	2
For increase in wages and shorter workday,	-	1	-	-	-	1
For shorter workday,	1	-	-	-	-	1
LABORERS.	1	-	2	9	-	12
Against discharge of foreman,	-	-	-	2	-	2
Against commissary,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Against objectionable workman,	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	-	1	2	-	3
For eight-hour day,	-	-	-	2	-	2
For nine-hour day,	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sympathy,	-	-	-	1	-	1
METAL WORKERS.	3	2	3	3	-	11
Against discharge of workmen,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Against non-union workmen,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Against reduction in wages,	-	-	2	1	-	3
For increase in wages,	1	1	-	1	-	3
For nine-hour day,	-	-	1	-	-	1
For recognition of union,	-	-	-	1	-	1
PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.	1	-	1	1	-	3
For acceptance of union agreement,	-	-	-	1	-	1
For eight-hour day and uniform wages,	-	-	1	-	-	1
Open shop,	1	-	-	-	-	1

* Including two strikes pending.

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts: By Occupations — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES.	RESULTS					Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Suc- ceeded	Com- promised	Failed— Strikers Re- instated	Failed— Places Filled	Not Stated	
TEAMSTERS AND HANDLERS.	5	2	2	3	5*	17
Against discharge of workmen, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against non-union workmen, . . .	-	-	-	2	1	3
Against objectionable workmen, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
For acceptance of union agreement, . . .	-	-	-	-	1†	1
For increase in wages, . . .	1	-	1	-	2†	4
For increase in wages and shorter work- day, . . .	1	1	-	-	1	3
For shorter workday, . . .	3	1	-	-	-	4
TEXTILE OPERATIVES.	9	14	13	8	1	45
Against discharge of workmen, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	2
Against fines for imperfect work, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Against piece-work system, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Against reduction in wages, . . .	2	2	2	-	-	6
Against 10-loom system and electric warp-stop motion, . . .	3	3	4	2	-	12
Against working conditions, . . .	-	1	2	-	-	3
For increase in wages, . . .	3	5	3	2	-	13
For increase in wages and better working conditions, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	3
For recognition of union, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
For Saturday half-holiday, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
For shorter workday, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sympathy, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
MISCELLANEOUS.	-	2	4	7	3	16
Against discharge of workmen, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against non-union workmen, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	2
Against paying for breakage, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Against reduction in wages, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Against violation of union agreement, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Against working conditions, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
For increase in wages, . . .	-	-	1	1	1	3
For increase in wages and shorter work- day, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
For recognition of union and eight-hour day, . . .	-	1	-	2	1	4
Union principles, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1

* Including two strikes pending.

† Including one strike pending.

Recapitulation.

CAUSES.	RESULTS					Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Suc- ceeded	Com- promised	Failed— Strikers Re- instated	Failed— Places Filled	Not Stated	
Against discharge of workmen, . . .	2	1	3	4	-	10
Against non-union workmen, . . .	4	-	2	5	2	13
Against objectionable workmen, . . .	-	-	1	2	-	3
Against reduction in wages, . . .	3	3	4	2	1	13
Against 10-loom system and electric warp-stop motion, . . .	3	3	4	2	-	12
Against violation of union agreement, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	3
Against working conditions, . . .	1	1	4	2	-	8
For increase in wages, . . .	10	11	7	8	10†	46
For increase in wages and better work- ing conditions, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	3
For increase in wages and shorter work- day, . . .	1	3	2	-	1	7
For recognition of union and eight-hour day, . . .	1	1	-	3	3	8
For shorter workday, . . .	5	2	3	4	-	14
Sympathy, . . .	-	-	1	3	-	4
Miscellaneous, . . .	6	1	1	5	1	14
TOTALS, . . .	37	30	32	41	18	158

† Including four strikes pending.

The textile operatives with 45 disputes rank first, numerically, followed by boot and shoe workers with 21 disputes, the teamsters and handlers (including largely coal teamsters and coal handlers) 17, followed by laborers with 12 disputes, and metal workers with 11. These five branches comprise 106 of the disputes, or over 67 per cent of the total number.

As to causes, there were 46 disputes waged for increase in wages, besides 10 for increase in wages and other concessions; 13 strikes were caused by reduction in wages. Thus it will be seen that the question of remuneration entered into 69 disputes, or about 45 per cent of the total number occurring.

Considering the disputes by results we find that 37 succeeded, 30 were compromised, and 73 failed (in 32 instances strikers being reinstated and in 41 their places being filled).

The duration of the labor controversies together with the number of such, the number of strikers, and the total working-days lost are given in the next table, by occupations. Only those strikes were considered in this presentation where the entire line of facts was complete, which, of course, accounts for the shortage of disputes under some of the occupations. This showing is followed by a recapitulation.

Duration of Disputes.

OCCUPATIONS, AND DURATION OF DISPUTES.	Number of Strikes	Number of Strikers	Total Working- days Lost	OCCUPATIONS, AND DURATION OF DISPUTES.	Number of Strikes	Number of Strikers	Total Working- days Lost
Bakers, . . .	1	135	7,290	Garment workers, .	5	139	1,102
9 weeks, . . .	1	135	7,290	3 days, . . .	1	12	36
Boots and shoes, .	14	430	3,296	6 days, . . .	1	25	150
1 day, . . .	2	77	77	7 days, . . .	1	65	455
2 days, . . .	5	82	164	8 days, . . .	1	22	176
4 days, . . .	2	100	400	19 days, . . .	1	15	285
5 days, . . .	1	50	250	Granite cutters, .	7	1,375	34,414
7 days, . . .	1	25	175	6 days, . . .	1	10	60
10 days, . . .	1	25	250	8 days, . . .	1	43	344
4 weeks, . . .	1	25	600	14 days, . . .	1	100	1,400
5 weeks, . . .	1	46	1,380	3 weeks, . . .	1	900	16,200
Bricklayers and				5 weeks, . . .	1	117	3,510
masons, . . .	4	434	2,322	8 weeks, . . .	1	175	8,400
3 days, . . .	2	94	282	25 weeks, . . .	1	30	4,500
6 days, . . .	2	340	2,040	Laborers, . . .	7	555	4,125
Building trades (not				1 day, . . .	1	50	50
specified), . . .	4	102	3,596	2 days, . . .	4	320	640
1 day, . . .	1	20	20	3 days, . . .	1	25	75
3 days, . . .	1	12	36	21 days, . . .	1	160	3,360
6 days, . . .	1	30	180	Metal workers, .	11	582	5,209
14 weeks, . . .	1	40	3,360	1 day, . . .	2	134	134
Carpenters, . . .	5	259	2,552	3 days, . . .	1	30	90
4 days, . . .	1	100	400	4 days, . . .	2	48	192
6 days, . . .	1	70	420	7 days, . . .	1	100	700
2 weeks, . . .	1	25	300	11 days, . . .	1	7	77
3 weeks, . . .	1	50	900	2 weeks, . . .	3	173	2,076
33 days, . . .	1	14	532	3 weeks, . . .	1	90	1,620

Duration of Disputes — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS, AND DURATION OF DISPUTES.	Number of Strikes	Number of Strikers	Total Working- days Lost	OCCUPATIONS, AND DURATION OF DISPUTES.	Number of Strikes	Number of Strikers	Total Working- days Lost
Teamsters and handlers, . . .	6	528	9,712	Textile operatives — Con.			
3 days, . . .	1	150	450	7 days, . . .	4	495	3,465
5 days, . . .	1	25	125	10 days, . . .	1	108	1,080
7 days, . . .	1	50	350	14 days, . . .	2	55	770
9 days, . . .	1	135	1,215	16 days, . . .	1	15	240
1 month, . . .	1	60	1,200	20 days, . . .	1	25	500
9 weeks, . . .	1	118	6,372	1 month, . . .	1	8	192
Textile operatives,	39	2,421	10,547	Miscellaneous,	7	395	6,571
1 day, . . .	5	307	307	1 day, . . .	2	43	43
2 days, . . .	8	500	1,000	2 days, . . .	1	40	80
3 days, . . .	8	745	2,235	4 days, . . .	2	112	448
4 days, . . .	4	102	408	12 days, . . .	1	100	1,200
5 days, . . .	1	8	40	8 weeks, . . .	1	100	4,800
6 days, . . .	3	55	330				

Recapitulation.

DURATION OF DIS- PUTES.	Number of Strikes	Number of Strikers	Total Working- days Lost	DURATION OF DIS- PUTES.	Number of Strikes	Number of Strikers	Total Working- days Lost
1 day, . . .	13	631	631	3 weeks, . . .	3	1,040	18,720
2 days, . . .	18	942	1,884	19 days, . . .	1	15	285
3 days, . . .	16	1,068	3,204	20 days, . . .	1	25	500
4 days, . . .	11	492	1,848	21 days, . . .	1	160	3,360
5 days, . . .	3	83	415	4 weeks, . . .	3	83	1,992
1 week, . . .	9	530	3,180	5 weeks, . . .	2	163	4,890
7 days, . . .	8	735	5,145	38 days, . . .	1	14	532
8 days, . . .	2	65	520	8 weeks, . . .	2	275	18,200
9 days, . . .	1	135	1,215	9 weeks, . . .	2	253	13,662
10 days, . . .	2	181	1,810	14 weeks, . . .	1	40	3,360
11 days, . . .	1	7	77	25 weeks, . . .	1	30	4,500
2 weeks, . . .	5	298	3,576	TOTALS, . . .	110	7,355	90,416
14 days, . . .	3	155	2,170				
16 days, . . .	1	15	240				

It will be seen from the above table that in 110 strikes there were 7,355 persons directly involved and 90,416 working-days lost. The similar lines of information for the preceding year show that in 119 strikes (only nine more than this year) 19,998 strikers were involved, the total working-days lost being 552,755. From this statement a deduction may at once be made as to the comparative importance of the controversies during the years 1903-04 and 1904-05.

As was to be expected the textile operatives outranked all other classes with 2,421 strikers and 10,547 working-days lost. The fact that so small a number was directly involved and so comparatively few working-days were lost in 39 textile disputes shows that the difficulties must largely have been temporary; 29 of them lasted one week or less. Seven

strikes involving directly 1,375 granite cutters caused a stoppage of work for 34,414 days, this being by far the largest stoppage in any one occupation.

As to method of settlements of the disputes during the year we find they were largely settled by conferences between the employers and the men, or representatives of the employers and the trade unions when the strike had received trade union authorization. In certain cases individual settlement was made, the employers refusing to treat with the men except as individuals. In four cases local arbitration boards adjusted the difficulties, while in 10 disputes the services of the State Board are recorded. "Open shop" was the result of nine of the strikes, while in 41 cases, involving 2,200 strikers, places were filled. This last classification, although rightly considered as a result, may also be included in the method of settlement, inasmuch as but few of said cases admitted of conference or adjustment.

Wages and Hours of Labor.

This section does not present the changes that have taken place after strikes and lockouts occurred to enforce demands for higher wages or shorter hours, or results of controversies waged to resist reduction in wages or the lengthening of the workday. These facts are detailed under the section entitled "Strikes and Lockouts." The data here recorded show changes giving increased wages and the shorter workday that were voluntarily made by employers, and the accession to requests of the employees, as well as, on the other hand, the submission of the workpeople to conditions when adverse changes were made.

The changes in wages and hours of labor affecting persons in industrial and mercantile pursuits in the Commonwealth during the year ending September 30, 1905, as reported to the Bureau, were comparatively few when considered with previous years. This may be an indication of a more settled and contented status of employment in this regard, for many of the industrial agreements submitted to employers by trade unions and accepted by them in 1905 were merely renewals of last year's agreements, no changes being asked for in wages or hours. However, many instances are shown, particularly

in the building trades and the granite industry, of the adoption by employers of the eight-hour day in addition to an increase in the daily wage. The teamsters, in some localities, were granted an increase in wages, and in certain other occupations we find that the employees benefited by either an increase in wages or shorter working hours, or both; but, as was said before, there were few general changes whereby a large number of persons in any one industry was affected.

The granting of the Saturday half-holiday during the summer months, and in some occupations during the entire year, is becoming more general each year. The early-closing movement on the part of retailers has greatly advanced and has met with the commendation of all classes. It has been a boon to the employees of the retail stores, and, where uniformity exists and working rules and closing hours are strictly adhered to in the same locality among one craft, it can not be said to have proved disadvantageous to the employers.

Trade Unions.

A recapitulation of the data contained in our extended presentation of Trade Unions shows that the scope of trade unionism in the Commonwealth is being enlarged and that the majority of the organized bodies are on a fair and prosperous basis. Such encouraging reports of thorough organization and prosperity in employment can largely be accounted for by the great activity among trade unionists. In some parts of the State it was a frequent, and not an unusual, occurrence to have certain unions report all members at work under satisfactory conditions so that employment offered by out-of-State parties was refused. This was particularly noticeable in the case of the building trades workmen, marble cutters, carriage and wagon workers, and waiters.

The realization on the part of trade union promoters that the adverse labor decisions that have been given by the courts may check the progress and lessen the confidence and stability of the trade unions, if not work greater detriment to the cause, was the means of renewed activity and campaign work among the organizations. The continued declaration of the "open shop" and the speedy recourse by employers to secure

injunctions from the courts in time of labor controversies also had the effect of undermining the strength of the trade unions. The growth of the "open shop" in 1904-05 has not been as great, however, as that of the union shop. It has been averred that only the vigorous trade-union work that has been done during the period under consideration saved organized labor in the Commonwealth from the setback that would naturally follow such opposing forces. Under present conditions, therefore, the effect is not appreciable.

The organizing campaigns started by some 35 unions throughout the State did much to stimulate and strengthen the trade-union movement, and are responsible, in a measure, for the large influx of members. As a result of the energy and effort given to this organizing movement, five unions in Boston and one in Brockton, representing entirely different crafts, reported that all workmen of the crafts in said localities were members of the respective unions. The effort to increase the membership was further evidenced by temporary reductions in initiation fees and in reinstatement fees.

Numerically, the trade unions have decreased rather than increased, as we have record of nearly 175 unions going out of existence during the year, while less than 100 new unions have been recorded. This would not necessarily mean a proportional decrease in trade-union membership in the period under consideration, for several of the unions were practically defunct, not having held meetings for some six months before surrendering their charters. There was more amalgamation of unions of allied crafts during the year than has taken place for some time. Greater inclination is found to affiliate with the central bodies and the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, while the withdrawals from the internationals and central bodies were fewer in number. It is stated that about 250 locals and 37 central bodies are now affiliated with the State Branch.

The class of subjects that were given attention by the trade unions at their meetings and in convention was more diversified than formerly. Great consideration was given to labor legislation, nearly all the large unions appointing legislative committees which work in conjunction with a similar com-

mittee of the State Branch. Among these legislative measures may be mentioned the legalization of picketing, the licensing of barbers, old-age pensions, eight-hour day for street railway employees, while amendments were favored to the laws pertaining to engineers' licenses, stationary firemen's licenses, the law governing seamen, the law providing for boiler inspection, and others. Legislative hearings on labor questions to be held evenings were strongly urged by several locals. On some subjects that were given attention by the unions the opinions expressed were widely different. Taking for instance the trade schools; opposition for the establishment of trade schools in Massachusetts was expressed by a large number, while, on the other hand, we also find trade schools favorably looked upon.

Although the unions continued generous in voting financial assistance to members of trade unions on strike, it is a noticeable fact that the moral assistance in the way of ordering sympathetic strikes is certainly on the wane.

Industrial Changes.

An aggregation of the data presented by cities and towns showing the industrial changes in the manufacturing establishments of the Commonwealth evidence greater activity and progress than during the preceding year—that ending September 30, 1904. This progress and development are evidenced by an increase along almost all industrial lines recorded, *i.e.*, new corporations, new firms starting operations, erection of new factory buildings, enlargements of established plants, installation of new machinery, increase in authorized capital, additions to product, etc. Despite the scarcity of skilled labor in so many branches of industry and the general depression that has prevailed in the textile industry, as well as the conditions now attendant upon the industry, the report shows a most satisfactory state of affairs.

The following table gives the names of the different establishments incorporated during the year, including, in addition to the new establishments or industries, those private firms that had become incorporated, as well as reorganizations. The changes from private firms to corporations have been designated in the table by an asterisk (*), while the reorganizations

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are indicated by a dagger (†), the double dagger (‡) indicating those companies which, although incorporated, had not started operations according to latest returns. The presentation is by cities and towns, the month of incorporation in each case, together with the name of the industry, the amount of authorized capital stock, and the State where incorporated.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1905.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
ABINGTON. 1904.				
<i>November,</i> C. H. Alden Co.,* . . .	Boots and shoes,	\$125,000	\$80,000	Me.
ADAMS. 1905.				
<i>August,</i> Adams Woolen Co.,† . . .	Woolens and worsteds,	50,000	300	Mass.
AMESBURY. 1905.				
<i>September,</i> Atwood Mfg. Co.,* . . .	Automobile lamps,	40,000	40,000	Me.
AMHERST. 1904.				
<i>November,</i> The National Spiral Fire Escape Co.,	Fire escapes,	500,000	460,000	Mass.
ANDOVER. 1905.				
<i>February,</i> Ballard Vale Mills Co.,* . .	Flannels,	225,000	225,000	Mass.
ARLINGTON. 1905.				
<i>February,</i> Gifford-Wood Co.,* . . .	Ice tools,	200,000	200,000	N. Y.
ATHOL. 1905.				
<i>February,</i> Arthur F. Tyler Co.,* . . .	Doors, sashes, and blinds, . . .	25,000	25,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> Union Twist Drill Co.,† . .	Milling tools,	300,000	-	Me.
ATTLEBOROUGH. 1905.				
<i>January,</i> The W. H. Saart Co.,* . . .	Jewelry novelties,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Simms and Co., Inc.,* . . .	Jewelry,	50,000	50,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
AUBURN.				
1901.				
<i>November,</i> Ettrick Mills,† . . .	Carpets,	\$250,000	\$250,000	Me.
AYER.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Chandler Planer Co., .	Metal planers,	300,000	150,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Chandler Machine Co., .	Machinery,	75,000	75,000	Mass.
BEVERLY.				
1904.				
<i>December,</i> Garden City Shoe Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>March,</i> J. W. Carter Shoe Co.,*	Women's shoes,	20,000	20,000	Me.
BOSTON.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> Duchesse Salted Nut Co.,*	Salted nut meats,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
S. H. Couch Co., Inc.,*	Telephones,	25,000	7,500	Mass.
Standard Commercial Co.,	Wooden goods,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
Continental Wood Screw Co.,	Screws, nuts, etc.,	150,000	78,000	Mass.
Curtis & Moore Co.,*	Confectionery,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
F. M. Keith Co.,*	Refrigerators,	1,000	1,000	Mass.
Phoenix Leather Goods Co.,	Leather novelties,	30,000	30,000	Mass.
Buff & Buff Mfg. Co.,*	Scientific instruments,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
F. A. Barnes Hat Co.,	Ladies' straw and felt hats,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
George A. Sutherland Co.,*	Wire florists' forms,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
Boston Coin Machines Co.,†	Automatic machinery,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., .	Drugs and medicines,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> Mason Cigar Co.,* . . .	Cigars,	7,500	7,500	Mass.
A. Ziegler & Sons Co.,* .	Narrow fabrics,	180,000	180,000	Mass.
Electric Cigar Co.,* . . .	Cigars,	25,000	10,000	Mass.
Marshall Electric Mfg. Co.,†	Electrical apparatus,	150,000	50,800	Mass.
Coolidge Refrigerator and Car Co.,††	Refrigerators, etc.,	1,000,000	1,000,000	Mass.
Waterfall Mfg. Co., . . .	Bundle handles,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
Arms Novelty Co.,† . . .	Novelties,	25,000	20,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> King Chemical Corp., . .	Toilet supplies,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
The E. K. Baston Co.,* . .	Metallic novelties,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
General Screw Machine Co.,†	Screws,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
American Carpet Beater Co.,	Carpet beaters,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
Blake Electric Co.,* . . .	Electrical apparatus,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
J. B. Cook Piano Co.,† . .	Pianos,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
E. & F. King & Co., Inc.,†	Paints,	150,000	500	Mass.
Burbank Mfg. Co.,* . . .	Shoe polishes,	75,000	62,750	Me.
United Printing Machin- ery Co.,†	Printing machinery,	500,000	500,000	Me.
Elastic Pulp Plaster Mfg. Co.,	Wall plaster,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
Union Brick and Machine Co.,†	Brick-making machinery,	50,000	300	Mass.
Draper Publishing Co.,† . .	Printing and publishing,	25,000	8,050	Mass.
F. H. Young Co.,	Polishes and dressing,	40,000	40,000	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
BOSTON — Con.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i>				
National Lead Co., of Massachusetts,†	Sheet and pipe lead, . . .	\$5,000	\$5,000	Mass.
Automatic Bottle Black- ing Co., . . .	Shoe polishes, . . .	50,000	50,000	Mass.
Lyfe's One-der Medicine Co., . . .	Drugs and medicines, . . .	100,000	530	Mass.
New England Maple Syrup Co.,* . . .	Syrups, . . .	15,000	15,000	Mass.
Ensign Mfg. Co.,† . . .	Calculating machines, . . .	250,000	250,000	Mass.
Tenney Mfg. Co., . . .	Confectionery, . . .	1,500	1,500	Mass.
Egyptian Spray Mfg. Co.,†	Disinfectants, . . .	10,000	7,000	Mass.
Davis & Dudley Ice Cream Co.,* . . .	Ice cream, . . .	4,000	4,000	Mass.
Cleveland-Cheever Co.,* .	Neckwear, . . .	20,000	20,000	Mass.
Anderson Mfg. Co. . . .	Women's underwear, . . .	5,000	3,000	Mass.
The J. W. Colgan Co.,* . .	Harness hardware, . . .	24,000	24,000	Mass.
Superior Mfg. Co.,* . . .	Silk petticoats, . . .	5,000	2,000	Mass.
A. B. Robbins Iron Co.,* . .	Ornamental iron-work, . . .	20,000	20,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i>				
Bay State Packing Co.,* . .	Pork and beef products, . . .	10,000	10,000	Mass.
"Anchor Knitting Co.,". .	Hosiery, . . .	25,000	550	Mass.
Elmore Chemical Co.,* . .	Patent medicines, . . .	100,000	300	Mass.
Elmer Chickering Co.,* . .	Photographs, . . .	100,000	100,000	Mass.
Meisel Press and Mfg. Co.,* . . .	Printing presses, . . .	60,000	60,000	Mass.
Massachusetts Woven Barrel Co.,† . . .	Woven barrels, . . .	150,000	150,000	Mass.
The Peerless Machinery Co.,†	Shoe machinery, . . .	300,000	300,000	Mass.
American Textile Appli- ances Co., . . .	Electric warp-stop motions, . .	100,000	600	Me.
Cummings Machine Works,* . . .	Machinery, . . .	25,000	25,000	Mass.
United States Automatic Scale Co.,*† . . .	Automatic scales, . . .	250,000	250	Mass.
Johnson Voting Machine Co., . . .	Voting machines, . . .	500,000	400	Mass.
<i>March,</i>				
Bigelow Butter Co.,* . . .	Renovated butter, . . .	50,000	29,100	Mass.
Templeton Mfg. Co.,† . . .	Hydraulic compressing machines,	100,000	-	Me.
The William T. Bonner Co.,* . . .	Gages, valves, etc., . . .	50,000	35,000	Mass.
Mt. Cardigan Lumber Co.,†	Lumber, . . .	100,000	100,000	Mass.
Veerac Motor Car Co.,† . .	Automobiles, . . .	650,000	500	Mass.
Boston Envelope Co., . . .	Envelopes, . . .	5,000	5,000	Mass.
Eastern Butter Co.,† . . .	Butter, . . .	20,000	20,000	Mass.
Hoyt Elevator Co.,* . . .	Elevators, . . .	30,000	30,000	Mass.
The Clark Insulation Co., .	Insulating materials, . . .	100,000	400	Mass.
American Shoe Tap Mfg. Co., . . .	Machinery, leather goods, etc., .	9,000	9,000	Mass.
Peters Mfg. Co., . . .	Women's neckwear, . . .	6,000	6,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i>				
International Railway Appliance Co.,† . . .	Railway appliances, . . .	50,000	20	Mass.
The Climax Lubricator Co., . . .	Lubricating machines, . . .	40,000	40,000	Mass.
Electric Textile Machin- ery Co.,†† . . .	Textile machinery, . . .	1,000,000	1,000,000	Mass.
Oriental Ruby Co., . . .	Jewels, . . .	500,000	500,000	Mass.
New York Hide & Leather Co.,† . . .	Leather, . . .	100,000	100,000	Mass.
E. A. King Co.,† . . .	Lace curtains, . . .	30,000	30,000	Mass.
Rapid Spinning Co.,† . . .	Not yet determined, . . .	5,000,000	-	Me.
Dalton-Ingersoll Mfg. Co.,†	Plumbers' supplies, . . .	80,000	80,000	Mass.
John A. Lowell Bank Note Co.,* . . .	Engraving and printing, . . .	30,000	20,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
BOSTON — Con.				
1905 — Con.				
<i>April — Con.</i>				
H. C. Greenwood Co.,*	Druggists' supplies,	\$25,000	\$300	Mass.
H. & G. W. Lord Co.,†	Netting,	300,000	300,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i>				
X-Zalla Corp.,†	Patent medicines,	300,000	150,000	Me.
Figaret Chemical Co.,	Patent medicines,	250,000	100	Mass.
The Phillips Co.,*	Brass goods,	20,000	10,000	Mass.
E. C. Powers Co.,*	Drugs and medicines,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
Union Tool Co.,	Tools,	20,000	15	Mass.
Direct Spinning Co.,	- - - - -	100,000	100,000	Me.
International Printing Press Co.,†	Printing presses,	500,000	500,000	Mass.
The Daggett Remedy Co.,	Drugs and medicines,	40,000	20,000	Mass.
Constant Pressure Gas Engine Co.,†	Gas and steam engines,	75,000	75,000	Mass.
Dunklee Co.,*	Heating apparatus,	40,000	40,000	Mass.
Tilton, Fuller, & Milton, Inc.,*	Neckwear,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
The Elite Thread Works, Harrington Ring and Traveller Co.,†	Cotton threads,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
The Malteaux Co.,*	Textile machinery,	1,000,000	300	Mass.
Jordan Photographic Co.,*	Temperance beverages,	50,000	25	Mass.
Revolution Laundry Ma- chine Co.,†	Photographs,	2,000	1,000	Mass.
Karnak Chemical Co.,	Laundry machines,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
The Borelli Silk Co.,†	Embalming preparations,	200,000	200,000	Mass.
Red Cross Chloride Co.,†	Bleaching and dyeing,	90,000	90,000	Mass.
Federal Metallic Packing Co.,†	Disinfectants,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i>				
Andrew J. Morse & Son, Inc.,*	Metallic packing,	100,000	51,000	Mass.
The P. B. Sanford Co.,*	Brass goods,	10,000	300	Mass.
Eagle Overall Co.,	Bookbinding,	2,400	2,400	Mass.
Lubron Mfg. Co., Inc.,†	Overalls,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
Hanson Mfg. Co.,†	Lubricants,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
Rivett Lathe Mfg. Co.,†	- - - - -	5,000	5,000	Mass.
Morandi-Proctor Co.,	Machinery,	100,000	100,000	Me.
Musicians Supply Co.,	Cooking apparatus,	50,000	21,500	Mass.
Tyler-Chapman Co.,†	Musical instruments and materials,	15,000	3,000	Mass.
Soule Art Publishing Co.,†	Interior woodwork,	30,000	-	Me.
<i>July,</i>				
Liquid Wall Paper Co.,	Photographs,	50,000	10,000	Mass.
Commonwealth Chemi- cal Co.,	Liquid wall paper,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
A. P. Nardini Co.,†	Patent medicines,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
Publishers Binding & Mailing Co.,	Statuary,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
Boston Electrotype Co.,	Bookbinding,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
The Auro Co.,*	Electrotypes,	10,000	5,100	Mass.
Munkley and Co., Inc.,*	Photographic supplies,	50,000	40	Mass.
Parker and Whiting Co.,*	Drugs and medicines,	10,000	5,050	Mass.
M. H. Brigham Co.,	School supplies,	1,000	1,000	Mass.
Confection Food Co.,	Gasolene engines,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
K. J. Quinn & Co. (Inc.),*	Confectionery,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
Shannon Bros. Co.,	Shoe polishes,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i>				
J. W. Strieder Co.,*	Millinery supplies,	10,000	6,500	Mass.
Anglo-Egyptian Tobacco Co.,	Cigar boxes,	180,000	180,000	Mass.
Ehrman Mfg. Co.,†	Cigars and cigarettes,	10,000	4,500	Mass.
Crystal Sweet Co.,*	Badges, buttons, etc.,	85,000	70,000	Mass.
Boyleston Mfg. Co.,†	Sugar substitutes,	60,000	60,000	Mass.
Brigham Lace Co.,*	Shoe machinery,	400,000	88,000	N. J.
The Avon Art Press Co.,†	Lace,	2,000	30	Mass.
Nielsen Glove Co.,*	Printing, publishing, etc.,	30,000	30,000	Mass.
	Gloves,	15,000	15,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
BOSTON — Con.				
1905 — Con.				
<i>August — Con.</i>				
Boston Coal-Briquette Co.,†	Fuel,	\$100,000	\$100,000	Mass.
Frank J. Pierson Drug Co.,	Drugs and medicines,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
Mayor's Steam Clothes Washer Co.,†	Clothes washers,	30,000	30,000	Mass.
Slayter Paper Co., . . .	Paper,	30,000	30,000	Mass.
<i>September.</i>				
The United Cotton Co.,†	- - - - -	100,000	15	Mass.
The Colonial Co., Printers,*	Printing and bookbinding, . .	10,000	10,000	Mass.
Reliable Drug Co.,†	Drugs and medicines,	40,000	40,000	Mass.
C. M. Ward Co.,* . . .	Jewels,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
Ajax Electric Mfg. Co.,	Electrical apparatus,	5,000	1,500	Mass.
James H. Brown Co.,*	Food preparations,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
The Page-Taylor Mfg. Co.,	Soaps, oils, and grease, . . .	50,000	50,000	Mass.
French Remedies Co.,*	Veterinary medicines,	30,000	6,000	Mass.
The Chambers Wood Stain and Polish Co., Inc.,*	Wood, metal, and shoe polishes, .	30,000	30,000	Mass.
S. G. Parker Co.,† . . .	Carbonated beverages,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
The Swendeman Water Cooling Tower Co.,† . .	Cooling apparatus,	10,000	30	Mass.
BRAINTREE.				
1905.				
<i>April,</i>				
The Ambler & Hobart Co.,	Grain and cereals,	50,000	150	Mass.
The Monatiquot Mills Co.,*	Wool scouring,	1,000	1,000	Mass.
BROCKTON.				
1904.				
<i>November,</i>				
The Howard Leather Process Co.,*	Leather,	50,000	50,000	Me.
<i>December,</i>				
G. W. Bailey Co.,* . . .	Shoe findings,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
C. & H. Arch Shank Co.,	Steel shanks,	100,000	71,000	Me.
1905.				
<i>February,</i>				
Dean Fenney Co.,† . . .	Woodworking,	14,000	14,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>				
Independent Die Co.,* . .	Steel cutting dies,	8,500	8,500	Mass.
<i>August,</i>				
Field Lumbert Co.,† . . .	Boots and shoes,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
CAMBRIDGE.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i>				
Gilbert Leavitt Co.,* . .	Furniture polish,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>January,</i>				
The Mores & Whyte Co.,*	Wire goods,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i>				
The Monitor Electrical Speed Recorder Co., . . .	Electrical instruments,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>				
Cambridge Brass Co., . .	Gas and electric fixtures, . . .	20,000	20,000	Mass.
The Prince Medicine Co.,	Drugs and medicines,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
The Powell Press Co.,† . .	Printing and bookbinding, . . .	10,000	10,000	Mass.
Sylvester Tower Co.,* . .	Piano and organ parts,	200,000	200,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid In	State in which Incor- porated
CAMBRIDGE — Con.				
1905 — Con.				
<i>April.</i> John M. French Flexible Bit Co.,†	Bits,	\$100,000	-	Me.
<i>May,</i> Lamb & Ritchie Co.,* . Howe Spring Mattress Co.,*	Pipes and tubes, Spring beds, etc.,	200,000 30,000	\$200,000 16,000	Mass. Mass.
<i>July,</i> Mass. Builders Finish Co.,* Smith Brothers' Mfg. Co., The Musola Co., . . .	Woodworking, Horseshoes, Automatic piano players, . .	10,000 50,000 50,000	10,000 75 50,000	Mass. Mass. Mass.
CANTON.				
1905.				
<i>June,</i> The Eureka Silk Mfg. Co.,†	Silk thread,	400,000	300,000	Me.
CHARLEMONT.				
1905.				
<i>April.</i> The Pyrites Co., . . .	Pyrites,	25,000	1,000	Mass.
CHELMSFORD.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i> North Chelmsford Machine and Supply Co.,* Geo. C. Moore Wool Scouring Mills,* . . . Alsatian Combing Co., .	Textile machinery, Wool scouring, Wool tops,	50,000 125,000 50,000	50,000 125,000 40,300	Mass. Mass. Mass.
CHELSEA.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> Travis, Coburn Co.,† .	Building materials,	10,000	5,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Walker Extract Co.,† .	Chemicals, extracts, etc., . .	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Boston Wood Etching Co.,	Burnt wood novelties,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> L. B. Warner Co.,* . .	Paper boxes,	50,000	35,400	Mass.
CHESTER.				
1905.				
<i>April,</i> Button Lumber Co., . .	Lumber,	10,000	30	Mass.
CHICOPEE.				
1905.				
<i>April,</i> A. G. Spalding & Bros. Mfg. Co.,†	Athletic goods,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> Gihon Brothers' Mfg. Co.,†	Automobiles,	60,000	60,000	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
CONCORD. 1905.				
March, Concord Mills, . . .	Worsted cloth,	\$150,000	\$90,100	Mass.
CONWAY. 1905.				
April, Darby Mfg. Co., . . .	Druggists' specialties,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
DANVERS. 1905.				
January, Boston Incandescent Lamp Co.,	Incandescent lamps,	3,000	3,000	Mass.
July, Martin-Kelley Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
August, Anti-Itis, Inc., . . .	Patent medicines,	70,000	44,350	Mass.
DEDHAM. 1905.				
May, Acme Clothes Pin & Line Co.,	Clothes pins and lines,	100,000	-	Me.
September, Norfolk Yarn Co., . . .	Yarn,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
DIGHTON. 1905.				
July, Anchor Color & Gum Works,†	Dyes,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
ERVING. 1905.				
March, Washburn & Heywood Chair Co.,*	Chairs,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
EVERETT. 1904.				
December, Everett Milling Co., . .	Building materials,	3,000	3,000	Mass.
1905.				
January, Bay State Varnish Co., .	Varnishes,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
April, Boston Varnish Co.,† . .	Varnishes,	150,000	130,000	Me.
FALL RIVER. 1905.				
March, Fall River Bleachery,† .	Bleaching, dyeing, and printing, .	600,000	1,000	Mass.
May, The Linen Fabric Co., .	Linen fabrics,	25,000	20	Mass.
August, Kates Mill,†	Cordage and twine,	250,000	250,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
FITCHBURG.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Fitchburg Duck Mills,†	Cotton duck,	\$100,000	\$100,000	Mass.
The Fitchburg Horn Goods Co.,*	Horn hair pins,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i> North Star Printing Co.,*	Printing and bookbinding,	20,000	10,000	Mass.
Bennett Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	30,000	30,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Louis Dejonge Co.,*	Surface-coated paper,	120,000	120,000	Mass.
The Novelty Engineering Association,‡	Tools and machinery,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
FOXBOROUGH.				
1904.				
<i>November,</i> Massachusetts Fuel Sav- ing Radiator Co.,	Heating apparatus,	15,000	10,500	Mass.
1905.				
<i>January,</i> J. M. Dix Co.,*	Boxes (paper and wooden),	25,000	25,000	Mass.
FRAMINGHAM.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> American Roller Bearing Co.,*	Roller bearings,	325,000	325,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>August,</i> Lakeview Press,*	Printing and bookbinding,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Framingham Chair Co.,‡	Chairs,	20,000	300	Mass.
FRANKLIN.				
1905.				
<i>August,</i> Franklin Mills Corp.,	Huck towels,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
GLOUCESTER.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> The Frost Oil Clothing Co.,*	Oil clothing,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> N. Richardson Sons Mfg. Co.,*	Gasoline engines, etc.,	20,000	11,050	Mass.
1905.				
<i>February,</i> James H. Tarr Co., Ltd.,*	Marine paints,	26,000	23,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Holden-Graves Co.,	Women's clothing,	12,000	12,000	Mass.
GREAT BARRINGTON.				
1905.				
<i>March,</i> The Great Barrington Co- operative Canning Co.,	Canned fruit and vegetables,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
GREENFIELD.				
1905.				
<i>March,</i> Conant and Donelson Co.,	Artisans' tools,	25,000	19,000	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
HANOVER.				
1904.				
<i>November,</i> Lot Phillips & Co., Corp.,†	Boxes (wooden),	\$100,000	\$100,000	Mass.
HANSON.				
1904.				
<i>November,</i> John Foster Co.,* . . .	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	50,000	50,000	Mass.
HAVERHILL.				
1905.				
<i>February,</i> Single Thread Lock Stitch Co.,†	Shoe machinery,	200,000	200,000	Me.
<i>March,</i> The G. A. Hawkes Co.,* .	Slippers,	50,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Fine Needle Co.,† . . .	Machinery,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Haverhill Furniture Co.,†	Furniture,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
HINGHAM.				
1905.				
<i>September,</i> The Griswold Mfg. Co.,* .	Gasolene engines, motors, etc., .	25,000	19,500	Mass.
HOLYOKE.				
1905.				
<i>September,</i> American Brazing & Mfg. Co.,	Brazing,	40,000	40,000	Mass.
HYDE PARK.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> John T. Robinson Co.,* .	Paper box machinery,	65,000	300	Mass.
<i>November,</i> The Healey Sewer Ma- chine and Construction Co.,*	Sewer-cleaning machines, . . .	125,000	77,900	Mass.
Puritan Construction Co.,	Sewer-cleaning machines, . . .	40,000	40,000	Mass.
KINGSTON.				
1905.				
<i>May,</i> Pilgrim Foundry Co.,* . .	Stoves and ranges,	40,000	21,500	Mass.
LAWRENCE.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> Lawrence Pump and En- gine Co.,†	Pumps and textile machinery, .	24,000	24,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Globe Mills Rubber Co.,†	Rubber footwear,	200,000	-	Me.
Australian Mfg. Co.,† . .	Textiles,	25,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> India Mica Co.,†	Mica, graphite, etc.,	50,000	35	Mass.
<i>May,</i> The Stanley Co.,†	Machinery,	100,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> Wood Worsted Mill,† . .	Worsted,	1,000,000	500	Me.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
LEE.				
1905.				
<i>May,</i> Berkshire Canning Co., .	Canned fruit and vegetables, . .	\$15,000	\$15,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> The White Marble and Terrazzo Co.,	Marble,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Mountain Mill Paper Co.,	Paper,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
LEICESTER.				
1905.				
<i>July,</i> Leicester Card Clothing Co.,	Card clothing,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
LEOMINSTER.				
1905.				
<i>February,</i> Tilton & Cook Co.,*	Combs,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
LOWELL.				
1904.				
<i>December,</i> John J. Cluin Co., . .	Badges, medals, etc.,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>February,</i> Boott Mills,† Lowell Paper Tube Corp.,	Cotton goods, Paper tubes, caps, cones, etc., .	600,000 10,000	600,000 10,000	Mass. Mass.
<i>April,</i> United States Cartridge Co.,*	Ammunition,	400,000	400,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Merrimac Piano Stool Co.,*	Piano stools, etc.,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> Kitson Machine Shops,† Standard Paper Tube Works,*	Cotton machinery, Paper tubes, caps, cones, etc., .	150,000 150,000	150,000 150,000	Mass. Mass.
<i>July,</i> Shaw Machine Co., . .	Textile machinery,	300,000	300,000	Me.
<i>August,</i> Tucke & Parker Co.,† Lowell Hat Co., Middlesex Knitting Mills,†	Electrical devices, Hats, Hosiery,	5,000 10,000 40,000	5,000 2,010 20,000	Mass. Mass. Mass.
<i>September,</i> Barber Mfg. Co.,* . .	Tapes,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
LYNN.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> E. T. Ricker Shoe Co., .	Boots and shoes,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
The George G. London Mfg. Co.,†	Grain counters,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> Martin Shoe Machinery Co.,*	Shoe machinery,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Robinson-Brockway Co.,* Coolidge Ice Co.,* . . .	Harness, Ice,	10,000 20,000	10,000 20,000	Mass. Mass.
Cook-Milligan Co., ¹ . .	Boots and shoes,	30,000	30,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i> Baker Shoe Co., . . .	Boots and shoes,	35,000	35,000	Mass.
French Automobile Co., .	Automobiles,	100,000	100,000	Me.
Lynn Re-Toe Last Co.,† .	Lasts and patterns,	100,000	81,000	Mass.

¹ In July, succeeded by J. A. Cook.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
LYNN — Con.				
1905 — Con.				
<i>May,</i> Warner-Robertson Co.,	Counters and box toes,	\$50,000	\$11,000	Me.
Jacobson and Jacobs Inc.,*	Leather findings,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> A. E. Gloyd Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
The Lynn Specialty Co.,†	Shoe findings,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
P. J. Harney Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Lynn Grease Extracting Co.,	Extracting grease from leather,	10,000	300	Mass.
Peptett Dyspepsia Cure Co.,	Medicines,	5,000	3,200	Mass.
Spinney Wise Co.,*	Rubber goods,	40,000	25,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Cotter Shoe Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	50,000	20,000	Mass.
Donohue Brothers Leather Co.,*	Upper leather,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Seymour & Jackson Corp.,*	Boots and shoes,	100,000	100,000	Me.
Derrin Ice Cream Co.,*	Confectionery and ice cream,	3,500	3,500	Mass.
MALDEN.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i> The Bloodline Co.,*	Drugs and medicines,	100,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i> T. F. Tuttle Silver Co.,*	Silverware,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> J. V. Kimball Co.,*	Wooden molding,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
MARLBOROUGH.				
1905.				
<i>May,</i> Howe Lumber Co.,†	Building materials and boxes,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> J. B. Holtz Co., Inc.,	Shoe trimmings,	10,000	3,600	Mass.
MEDFIELD.				
1905.				
<i>May,</i> Medfield Mfg. Co.,	Hat frame wires,	5,000	300	Mass.
MEDFORD.				
1904.				
<i>November,</i> Scott & Sons Co.,†	Machine tools,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>August,</i> United Copper Foundry Co.,	Copper and brass castings,	60,000	60,000	Mass.
MELROSE.				
1905.				
<i>June,</i> Smith Countershaft Co.,†	Countershafts,	90,000	50	Mass.
METHUEN.				
1904.				
<i>November,</i> The Jersey Cloth Co.,	Knit goods,	40,000	300	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905—Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
MIDDLEBOROUGH. 1905.				
<i>June,</i> Parlor Pride Mfg. Co., Inc.,*	Stove polishes,	\$25,000	-	Me.
MIDDLETON. 1905.				
<i>July,</i> Eagle Lamp Co.,* . .	Incandescent lamps,	25,000	\$20,000	Mass.
MILFORD. 1905.				
<i>March,</i> Milford Pink Granite Quarries,†	Granite,	2,500,000	2,250,800	N. J.
MILBURY. 1905.				
<i>February,</i> Arkonia Fabric Mfg. Co.,	Men's wear goods,	25,000	-	Mich.
<i>May,</i> John P. Crane Co., . .	Cotton yarns,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Worcester Steel Foundry Co.,*	Steel and brass castings, . . .	300,000	225,000	Mass.
MILTON. 1905.				
<i>September,</i> The Homer Emerson Co.,†	Brushes,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
MONSON. 1905.				
<i>May,</i> Somerset Woolen Co.,† .	Men's suitings,	50,000	10,500	Me.
MONTAGUE. 1905.				
<i>June,</i> The New Marshall En- gine Co.,	Paper-mill machinery,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
NEW BEDFORD. 1904.				
<i>October,</i> The F. W. Francis Cigar and Tobacco Co.,† . .	Cigars,	50,000	7,400	Mass.
1905.				
<i>February,</i> New Bedford Granite Co.,*	Granite,	20,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> L. A. Littlefield Silver Co.,*	Silverware,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> New Bedford Gas En- gine Co., Inc.,* . . .	Gasolene motors,	20,000	8,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Everlasting Garter Co., .	Garters,	10,000	4,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Dr. Brown Medical Co.,†	Drugs and medicines,	250,000	250,000	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
NEWBURYPORT.				
1905.				
<i>March,</i> H. P. Wheatley Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	\$40,000	\$40,000	Mass.
NORTH ADAMS.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> Blackinton Mfg. Co.,	Woolen goods,	125,000	56,000	N. Y.
<i>November,</i> Hamer Improved Washer Co.,*	Washing machines and axle nuts, .	25,000	24,900	Mass.
1905.				
<i>April,</i> Weber Bros. Shoe Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	500,000	300,000	Me.
NORTHAMPTON.				
1905.				
<i>August,</i> Northampton Printing and Binding Co.,†	Printing, publishing, and book- binding,	18,000	18,000	Mass.
NO. ATTLEBOROUGH.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Spencer Yarn Co., .	Cotton yarn,	50,000	28,500	R. I.
<i>April,</i> Royal Textile Co.,*	Shoe-lace tips,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> A. H. Bliss Co.,*	Jewelry,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
NORTHBOROUGH.				
1905.				
<i>May,</i> Blair Light Co.,†	Gasolene street lamps,	75,000	60,000	Mass.
NORTHBRIDGE.				
1905.				
<i>March,</i> H. F. Hall Co., .	Boots and shoes,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
NORTON.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Barrowsville Bleachery, .	Bleaching and dyeing,	75,000	75,000	Mass.
OXFORD.				
1905.				
<i>March,</i> Pierrepont Mills Corp.,	Woolen yarn,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Comins & Co., Inc.,†	Cotton warp dress goods, . .	50,000	50,000	Mass.
PEABODY.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> Peabody Candy Co.,*	Confectionery,	100,000	150	Mass.
1905.				
<i>May,</i> Thomas F. Travers Shoe Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Diamond Leather Co.,*	Fancy leathers,	40,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> O'Keefe Tanning Co.,*	Tanning,	100,000	100,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
PITTSFIELD.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> Berkshire Automobile Co.,	Automobiles,	\$15,000	\$12,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>February,</i> The Teleelectric Co., .	Electric piano players, . . .	400,000	325,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> A. H. Rice Co.,* . .	Sewing silk and braids, . . .	90,000	90,000	Mass.
QUINCY.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i> The United States Trans- lucent Co.,	Substitute for glass,	20,000	300	Mass.
Kavanagh Brothers Co.,*	Granite monuments,	25,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> J. R. Qualey Granite Co.,*	Granite monuments,	5,000	5,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Wire Fabric Co.,† . .	Substitute for glass,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
RANDOLPH.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> Rubberhide Co.,† . .	Leather-bottomed rubber boots, .	25,000	24,500	Mass.
1905.				
<i>August,</i> Royal Shoe Co., . . .	Boots and shoes,	20,000	10,000	Mass.
READING.				
1905.				
<i>April,</i> Talbot Chemical Co.,† .	Cleaning fluids,	40,000	40,000	Mass.
REVERE.				
1905.				
<i>February,</i> Photo Fabric Co. of America,*	Sensitized cloth,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
RICHMOND.				
1905.				
<i>April,</i> Richmond Iron Works,†	Pig iron,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
ROCKLAND.				
1904.				
<i>November,</i> I. G. Studley Box & Lum- ber Co.,*	Boxes (wooden),	30,000	30,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>June,</i> Rice and Hutchins, Inc.,†	Boots and shoes,	3,000,000	3,000,000	Me.
<i>July,</i> Emerson Shoe Co.,† . .	Boots and shoes,	125,000	70,000	Mass.
ROCKPORT.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Rockport Isinglass Co., .	Isinglass,	20,000	900	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
ROWE. 1905. <i>April,</i> Massachusetts Talc Co., .	Talc powder,	\$100,000	\$100,000	Mass.
RUSSELL. 1905. <i>January,</i> Russell Lumber Co.,* . <i>May,</i> Otis Fibre Board Co.,† .	Telegraph poles and railroad ties, Fibre board, leather board, etc., .	25,000 100,000	5,100 51,000	Mass. Mass.
SALEM. 1904. <i>October,</i> Chase Co., <i>November,</i> P. Creedon Co.,* . . .	Food preparations, Shoe stock,	50,000 40,000	50,000 32,000	Mass. Mass.
1905. <i>June,</i> Luther G. Straw Shoe Co.,* <i>July,</i> The Salem Machine Knives Co.,*	Boots and shoes, Knives,	50,000 25,000	50,000 25,000	Me. Mass.
SAUGUS. 1904. <i>October,</i> Melrose Ice Co., . . .	Ice,	50,000	4,000	Mass.
SHEFFIELD. 1904. <i>October,</i> The Berkshire Pressed Brick Co.,†	Pressed brick,	150,000	150,000	N. Y.
SOMERVILLE. 1904. <i>December,</i> H. C. Fuller Co., . . .	Drugs and medicines,	4,000	4,000	Mass.
1905. <i>April,</i> Paralok Binder Co., . .	Loose leaf binders,	40,000	25,000	Mass.
SOUTHBRIDGE. 1904. <i>November,</i> The Ide Lumber Co., . . Southbridge Spectacle Mfg. Co.,	Packing cases, etc., Optical goods,	12,000 15,000	12,000 150	Mass. Mass.
SPRINGFIELD. 1904. <i>October,</i> The Morse Motor-Vehi- cle Co.,† <i>November,</i> Buckland Mfg. Co.,† . . Knox Motor Truck Co., . Barney & Berry, Inc,* .	Motor cars, Tools, Motor trucks, Ice skates,	250,000 6,000 100,000 75,000	155,000 4,100 100,000 75,000	Mass. Mass. Mass. Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
SPRINGFIELD — Con.				
1904 — Con.				
<i>December,</i> Newell-Putnam Mfg. Co.,	Buttons,	\$50,000	\$32,000	Mass.
The George R. Taylor Co.,*	Toys and games,	10,000	5,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Springfield Metal Body Co.,	Automobile supplies,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
The Skalon Whip Co.,†	Whips,	12,000	12,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i> Standard Emery & Pol- ishing Wheel Co.,*	Polishing wheels,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i> Frette Electric Switch Co.,†	Electric switches,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> Roll Stationery Co.,†	Paper making machinery,	60,000	35,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> National Paper Goods Co.,†	Envelopes,	50,000	300	Mass.
The Protected Metal Co.,	Metal roofing,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
International Shade Co.,	Glass lamp shades,	25,000	7,600	Mass.
<i>June,</i> The American Oriental Rug Co.,*	Rugs from old carpets,	10,000	3,500	Mass.
The McCaffrey Co.,†	Boxes,	10,000	3,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> The Bay State Leather Composition Co.,†	Leather goods,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
United Button Co.,†	Buttons,	700,000	-	N. Y.
Confectioners' Machinery and Mfg. Co.,†	Confectionery machinery,	400,000	400,000	Mass.
Columbian Novelty Printing Co.,	Advertising novelties,	10,000	30	Mass.
<i>September,</i> The Economy Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	1,000	1,000	Mass.
Lynn Tube Trolley Track Co.,††	Overhead railways,	40,000	40,000	Mass.
STONEHAM.				
1905.				
<i>September,</i> Courier Motor Co.,*	Automobiles,	150,000	400	Mass.
SWAMPSCOTT.				
1904.				
<i>November,</i> Thomas Stone Boat Building Co.,*	Boats,	20,000	5,850	Mass.
TAUNTON.				
1904.				
<i>December,</i> Etna Co.,	Twist drills,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Union Stove Lining Co.,†	Stove linings,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i> Eagle Pearl Co.,	Pearl jewelry,	10,000	2,300	Mass.
<i>June,</i> Old Colony Mills,†	Cotton goods (woven),	150,000	700	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Taunton Planing Mill Co.,†	Building materials,	40,000	2,700	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Taunton Knitting Co.,†	Cotton yarn,	50,000	50,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
TEMPLETON. 1905.				
<i>August,</i> Bourn-Hadley Co.,* .	Furniture,	\$15,000	\$15,000	Mass.
TEWKSBURY. 1905.				
<i>March,</i> Taylor and Barker Co.,* .	Chemicals,	20,000	4,100	Mass.
UXBRIDGE. 1905.				
<i>May,</i> Stanley Woolen Co., .	Woolens and worsteds,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
The C. A. Root Co.,† .	Worsted goods,	100,000	500	Mass.
WAKEFIELD. 1905.				
<i>April,</i> Wakefield Mfg. Co.,* .	Furniture,	150,000	150,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> L. B. Evans' Son Co.,* .	Shoes and slippers,	100,000	300	Mass.
WALES. 1905.				
<i>January,</i> Golden Rod Woolen Co, .	Cassimeres,	30,000	1,400	Mass.
WALTHAM. 1904.				
<i>October,</i> The Scandia Corp, † .	Drugs and medicines,	10,000	30	Mass.
1905.				
<i>July,</i> H. H. Tilton Fireworks Co.,*	Fireworks,	20,000	10,000	Mass.
WARE. 1905.				
<i>July,</i> The Dumas Mfg. Co.,† .	Toys,	10,000	25	Mass.
<i>August,</i> The Ware Hosiery Co.,* .	Hosiery,	10,000	4,000	Mass.
WARREN. 1905.				
<i>February,</i> Atlas Fiber Co., . . .	Leather board, etc.,	50,000	10,000	Mass.
WATERTOWN. 1904.				
<i>November,</i> J. C. Palmer Lozenge Machine Mfg. Co.,* .	Confectioners' machinery, . .	20,000	20,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>May,</i> Watertown Worsted Co.,	Cotton yarn and cloth,	50,000	28,800	Mass.
WEBSTER. 1905.				
<i>March,</i> Point Breeze Co.,† . .	Boats and canoes,	15,000	7,810	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
WESTFIELD.				
1905.				
<i>August,</i> The Planet Co., . . .	Canvas goods,	\$75,000	\$35,500	Mass.
WESTFORD.				
1904.				
<i>November,</i> The Lowell Model Co.,*	Gasolene motors,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.,*	Textile machinery,	30,000	30,000	Mass.
1905.				
<i>January,</i> Brookside Worsted Mills,*	Worsted yarn,	100,000	100,000	Mass.
WEST SPRINGFIELD.				
1905.				
<i>May,</i> The United Drop For- ging Co.,	Drop forgings,	60,000	60,000	Mass.
WEYMOUTH.				
1905.				
<i>March,</i> South Weymouth Ice Co.,*	Ice,	25,000	14,500	Mass.
Old Colony Seam-Face Granite Co.,	Stone (quarried),	1,000	1,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> Edwin Clapp & Son, Inc.,*	Boots and shoes,	200,000	200,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> The Surgical Linen Co., .	Absorbent linens,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> Lewis Shoe Co., . . .	Boots and shoes,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> John S. Fogg Co., . . .	Leather,	250,000	250,000	Mass.
WHITMAN.				
1905.				
<i>May,</i> Jenkins Box Toe Co., .	Shoe findings,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
WINCHESTER.				
1905.				
<i>April,</i> Winchester Rock & Brick Co.,†	Stone and bricks,	500,000	500,000	Me.
WORCESTER.				
1904.				
<i>October,</i> Pike Mfg. Co.,† . . .	Leather polishes and dressing, .	30,000	12,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> The Regal Shirt Waist Co.,	Women's clothing,	2,000	2,000	Mass.
Massachusetts Oilless Bearings Co.,	Wooden bearings,	400,000	900	Mass.
Corset H. Co.,	Corsets,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
The Harris-Fitch Co., .	Drugs and medicines,	10,000	5,025	Mass.
Stokes Damper Co.,† .	Fireplace fittings,	10,500	5,500	Mass.
Thurston Mfg Co., . . .	Pipe wrenches,	40,000	40,000	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1905 — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount Paid in	State in which Incor- porated
WORCESTER — Con.				
1905.				
<i>January,</i>				
New England Biscuit Co.,	Biscuits,	\$100,000	\$200	Mass.
The Standard Gas & Heater Co.,	Gas machines,	475,000	—	D. C.
Hale Bros. Co., *	Jack and ladder chain,	5,000	30	Mass.
American Card Clothing Co., †	Card clothing,	105,000	105,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i>				
The Factory Power Co., †	Power,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
Golbert Last Co., *	Lasts and patterns,	50,000	50,000	Mass.
Howe Paint & Color Works, †	Paints and colors,	130,000	80,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>				
Richard French Iron Works, *	Buildings' iron work,	3,000	3,000	Mass.
Wheeler Foundry Co., Inc., *	Castings,	50,000	12,100	Mass.
<i>April,</i>				
Hyland Mattress Co., Inc., *	Mattresses, bedding, etc., . . .	5,000	5,000	Mass.
Woodman-Davis Co., *	Dental preparations,	100,000	52,000	Mass.
William Allen Son & Co., †	Boilers,	20,000	20,000	Mass.
Worcester Pattern & Novelty Co., *	Tools,	2,000	2,000	Mass.
The Blood Wine Co., †	Drugs and medicines,	10,000	10,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i>				
The Knickerbocker Friction Drive Automobile Co., †	Automobiles,	50,000	18,400	Mass.
Kinsman Drug Co., . . .	Drugs and medicines,	10,000	30	Mass.
Lombard Machine Co., *	Woolen machinery,	25,000	15,000	Mass.
Pentecost Gravity Elevator Co.,	Elevators,	30,000	30,000	Mass.
Aetna Hosiery Co., † . .	Hosiery,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i>				
Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co., †	Machines and machinery, . . .	200,000	200,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i>				
Menthol Products Co., *	Drugs and medicines,	50,000	30,110	Mass.
Worcester Wood Fibre Wall Plaster Co., . . .	Wall plaster,	15,000	15,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i>				
National Cement Brick Co., †	Cement brick,	25,000	25,000	Mass.
John L. Parker Co., *	Pressed metal wares,	22,000	20,000	Mass.
C. G. Gilman Wagon Co.,	Carriages and wagons,	4,000	4,000	Mass.
The Harrison Pneumatic Bust Form Co., . . .	Women's dress goods,	15,000	10,500	Mass.
<i>September,</i>				
Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., *	Woven cartridge belts,	500,000	500,000	Mass.
The Greendale Gas En- gine Co., *	Gas engines,	15,000	9,100	Mass.

The industrial classification which follows shows the number of new firms or establishments incorporated, changes from private firms to corporations, and reorganizations, as well as the authorized capital stock, the amount paid in, and the amount of preferred stock. There were 402 industrial establishments incorporated under Massachusetts laws, 33 under Maine laws, four under New York laws, two under New Jersey laws, and one each under the laws of Michigan, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia.

	INDUSTRIES.	NEW CORPORATIONS			
		Number	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount of Author- ized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
1	Ammunition,	-	-	-	-
2	Artisans' tools,	5	\$106,000	\$78,115	-
3	Automobiles and supplies,	8	1,245,000	466,900	\$45,000
4	Boats, canoes, etc.,	1	15,000	7,810	-
5	Boots and shoes,	14	380,000	304,600	82,500
6	Boots and shoes (factory product),	10	271,000	261,000	75,000
7	Boot and shoe findings,	3	39,000	32,600	7,500
8	Soles, heels, and cut stock,	1	50,000	11,000	-
9	Boxes (paper and wooden, barrels, and kegs),	1	10,000	3,000	-
10	Brick, tile, and sewer pipe,	2	525,000	525,000	15,000
11	Brooms and brushes,	1	10,000	10,000	-
12	Building materials,	1	3,000	3,000	-
13	Buttons,	2	135,000	102,000	35,000
14	Canvas goods,	1	75,000	35,500	25,000
15	Carpetings,	-	-	-	-
16	Carriages and wagons,	1	4,000	4,000	-
17	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	2	115,000	115,000	-
18	Chemical preparations (compounded),	-	-	-	-
19	Cigars and cigarettes,	1	10,000	4,500	-
20	Clothing,	11	110,000	88,010	4,000
21	Confectionery,	2	21,500	21,500	-
22	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	6	123,500	68,100	5,000
23	Cordage and twine,	-	-	-	-
24	Cotton goods,	6	385,000	213,815	141,000
25	Cotton goods (woven),	2	250,000	150,015	125,000
26	Cotton yarn,	4	135,000	63,800	16,000
27	Drugs and medicines,	14	864,000	452,235	105,000
28	Dyestuffs,	-	-	-	-
29	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	2	10,000	6,500	-
30	Emery wheels,	-	-	-	-
31	Fancy articles, etc.,	1	25,000	20,000	-
32	Fine arts,	1	10,000	10,000	-
33	Fireworks,	-	-	-	-
34	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	3	85,000	60,020	20,000
35	Food preparations,	7	330,000	113,450	100,000
36	Furniture,	4	175,000	155,300	60,000
37	Horn goods,	-	-	-	-
38	Hosiery and knit goods,	2	65,000	850	-
39	Isinglass,	1	20,000	900	-
40	Jewelry,	3	515,000	507,300	250,000
41	Leather,	2	350,000	350,000	150,000
42	Leather goods,	3	130,000	90,000	15,000
43	Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	1	25,000	25,000	-
44	Lumber,	3	122,000	112,030	50,000
45	Machines and machinery,	28	9,771,000	1,977,530	345,000
46	Metals and metallic goods,	11	1,110,000	870,675	338,000
47	Mining,	1	50,000	35	-
48	Models, lasts, and patterns,	1	100,000	81,000	20,000
49	Musical instruments and materials,	3	465,000	378,000	200,000
50	Oils and illuminating fluids,	1	50,000	50,000	-
51	Optical goods,	1	15,000	150	-
52	Paints, colors, etc.,	-	-	-	-
53	Paper,	2	55,000	55,000	-
54	Paper goods,	5	205,000	91,300	2,000
55	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	120,000	120,000	-
56	Photographs and photographic supplies,	-	-	-	-
57	Polishes and dressing,	2	90,000	90,000	45,000
58	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	4	65,000	50,130	22,900
59	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	2	165,000	165,000	-
60	Railroad construction and equipment,	2	100,000	50,020	-
61	Rubber and elastic goods,	1	100,000	400	-
62	Saddlery and harness,	1	100,000	-	-
63	School supplies,	-	-	-	-
64	Scientific instruments and appliances,	1	5,000	5,000	-
65	Silk and silk goods,	-	-	-	-
66	Sporting and athletic goods,	-	-	-	-
67	Stone (quarried),	2	16,000	16,000	-
68	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	2	60,000	50,300	-
69	Toys and games,	1	10,000	25	10,000
70	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	-	-	-	-
71	Wooden goods,	3	160,000	60,000	-
72	Woolen goods,	9	600,000	457,700	40,000
73	Worsted goods,	2	1,150,000	90,600	-
74	Miscellaneous,	4	135,000	135,000	45,000
75	TOTALS,	203	\$20,676,000	\$8,745,300	\$2,168,400

No. 15.] LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY. 583

CHANGES FROM PRIVATE FIRMS TO CORPORATIONS				REORGANIZATIONS			
Number	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount of Author- ized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock	Number	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount of Author- ized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
1	\$400,000	\$400,000	-	-	-	-	-
4	235,500	235,500	-	2	\$350,000	\$50,000	\$300,000
1	150,000	400	-	-	-	-	-
1	20,000	5,850	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,305,000	837,300	-	5	3,185,000	3,130,000	549,900
12	1,245,000	835,300	-	3	3,150,000	3,095,000	549,900
2	20,000	20,000	-	1	25,000	25,000	-
1	40,000	32,000	-	1	10,000	10,000	-
5	335,000	320,400	\$25,000	1	50,000	50,000	-
-	-	-	-	2	160,000	160,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	35,000	35,000	-	4	94,000	21,700	-
-	-	-	-	1	700,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	10,000	3,500	-	1	250,000	250,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	70,000	54,100	15,000	3	60,000	57,000	-
2	32,500	17,500	-	1	50,000	7,400	-
6	85,000	82,000	-	-	-	-	-
3	210,000	110,150	10,000	-	-	-	-
4	145,000	81,500	15,000	1	75,000	60,000	-
-	-	-	-	2	550,000	550,000	-
2	7,000	5,030	-	5	950,000	800,700	30,000
2	7,000	5,030	-	4	900,000	750,700	30,000
-	-	-	-	1	50,000	50,000	-
8	400,000	153,460	50,000	4	570,000	410,080	50,000
-	-	-	-	1	25,000	25,000	-
2	35,000	17,500	-	1	150,000	50,800	100,000
1	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	20,000	10,000	10,000	1	5,000	5,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	142,500	132,000	20,000	1	20,000	20,000	-
7	261,000	247,000	-	2	1,030,000	1,030,000	-
2	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	-
1	10,000	4,000	-	2	55,000	35,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	180,000	180,000	-	-	-	-	-
4	205,000	175,000	-	-	-	-	-
1	50,000	25	-	-	-	-	-
1	25,000	5,100	-	1	100,000	100,000	58,000
18	1,170,000	751,000	250,000	14	3,399,000	2,897,050	200,000
16	804,000	649,430	165,000	6	385,000	335,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
1	200,000	200,000	-	1	25,000	25,000	-
-	-	-	-	2	175,000	155,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	306,000	103,500	40,000	-	-	-	-
1	120,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-
2	175,000	150,300	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	252,000	201,040	-	1	50,000	10,000	15,000
5	240,000	202,750	10,000	1	30,000	12,000	-
5	77,400	57,400	-	3	53,000	38,050	8,000
2	126,000	126,000	-	1	600,000	1,000	200,000
-	-	-	-	1	40,000	40,000	20,000
1	40,000	25,000	15,000	2	225,000	24,500	-
1	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
1	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1	90,000	90,000	-	1	400,000	300,000	-
2	575,000	575,000	-	1	100,000	100,000	-
3	50,000	35,000	10,000	1	2,500,000	2,250,500	1,000,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	10,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	12,000	12,000	-
1	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1	225,000	225,000	100,000	2	100,000	10,500	-
1	100,000	100,000	-	1	100,000	500	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	\$9,094,900	\$6,914,735	\$735,000	80	\$16,623,000	\$13,022,030	\$2,580,900

From the above table we find that there were 203 entirely new firms or establishments incorporated during the year, the aggregate authorized capital being \$20,676,000, the amount paid in \$8,745,300, the amount of preferred stock \$2,168,400. The largest number of new establishments incorporated was in Machines and Machinery, there being 28 such incorporations. The amount of authorized capital stock was also greater in this industry than in any other, being \$9,771,000. Next follows in numerical order Boots and Shoes with 14, the authorized capital stock being \$360,000. Under Drugs and Medicines there were 14 firms or establishments incorporated; under Clothing, 11; under Metals and Metallic Goods, 11; and Woolen Goods, nine. Considering the changes from private firms to corporations we find 161 such incorporated, the total authorized capital stock being \$9,094,900, of which sum \$6,914,735 was paid in, the amount of preferred stock being \$735,000. There were 80 incorporations where the already incorporated firms or establishments underwent a reorganization. The amount of authorized capital stock in these cases aggregated \$16,623,000, the amount paid in \$13,022,030, while the amount of preferred stock was \$2,530,900.

The following table is a recapitulation of the preceding presentation showing the same line of facts for all the manufacturing establishments incorporated:

INDUSTRIES.	TOTAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS INCORPORATED			
	Number	Author- ized Capital Stock	Amount of Author- ized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Ammunition,	1	\$400,000	\$400,000	-
Artisans' tools,	11	691,500	363,615	\$300,000
Automobiles and supplies,	9	1,395,000	466,300	45,000
Boats, canoes, etc.,	2	35,000	13,660	-
Boots and shoes,	34	4,850,000	4,321,900	632,400
Boots and shoes (factory product),	25	4,666,000	4,191,300	624,900
Boot and shoe findings,	6	84,000	77,600	7,500
Soles, heels, and cut stock,	3	100,000	53,000	-
Boxes (paper and wooden, barrels and kegs),	7	395,000	373,400	25,000
Brick, tile, and sewer pipe,	4	685,000	685,000	15,000
Brooms and brushes,	1	10,000	10,000	-
Building materials,	7	132,000	59,700	-
Buttons,	3	835,000	102,000	35,000
Canvas goods,	1	75,000	35,500	25,000
Carpetings,	2	260,000	253,500	-
Carriages and wagons,	1	4,000	4,000	-
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	2	115,000	115,000	-
Chemical preparations (compounded),	5	130,000	111,100	15,000
Cigars and cigarettes,	4	92,500	29,400	-
Clothing,	17	195,000	168,010	4,000

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INDUSTRIES.	TOTAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS INCORPORATED			
	Number	Author-ized Capital Stock	Amount of Author-ized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Confectionery,	5	\$231,500	\$131,650	\$10,000
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	11	343,500	209,600	20,000
Cordage and twine,	2	550,000	550,000	-
Cotton goods,	13	1,342,000	1,019,545	171,000
Cotton goods (woven),	8	1,157,000	905,745	155,000
Cotton yarn,	5	185,000	113,800	16,000
Drugs and medicines,	26	1,834,000	1,015,725	205,000
Dyestuffs,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	195,000	74,800	100,000
Emery wheels,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Fancy articles, etc.,	1	25,000	20,000	-
Fine arts,	2	15,000	15,000	-
Fireworks,	1	20,000	10,000	10,000
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	3	85,000	60,020	20,000
Food preparations,	16	492,500	265,450	120,000
Furniture,	13	1,466,000	1,432,300	60,000
Horn goods,	2	35,000	35,000	-
Hosiery and knit goods,	5	130,000	39,850	-
Isinglass,	1	20,000	900	-
Jewelry,	7	695,000	687,300	250,000
Leather,	6	555,000	525,000	150,000
Leather goods,	3	130,000	90,000	15,000
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	2	75,000	25,025	-
Lumber,	5	247,000	217,130	108,000
Machines and machinery,	60	14,340,000	5,625,580	795,000
Metals and metallic goods,	33	2,299,000	1,855,105	501,000
Mining,	1	50,000	35	-
Models, lasts, and patterns,	2	150,000	131,000	20,000
Musical instruments and materials,	5	690,000	603,000	200,000
Oils and illuminating fluids,	3	225,000	205,000	-
Optical goods,	1	15,000	150	-
Paints, colors, etc.,	3	305,000	103,500	40,000
Paper,	3	175,000	175,000	-
Paper goods,	7	380,000	241,600	2,000
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	120,000	120,000	-
Photographs and photographic supplies,	5	302,000	211,040	15,000
Polishes and dressing,	8	360,000	304,750	55,000
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	12	195,400	143,580	30,900
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	5	891,000	292,000	200,000
Railroad construction and equipment,	3	140,000	90,020	20,000
Rubber and elastic goods,	4	365,000	49,900	15,000
Saddlery and harness,	2	110,000	10,000	-
School supplies,	1	1,000	1,000	-
Scientific instruments and appliances,	2	15,000	15,000	-
Silk and silk goods,	2	490,000	390,000	-
Sporting and athletic goods,	3	675,000	675,000	-
Stone (quarried),	6	2,568,000	2,301,800	1,010,000
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	2	60,000	50,300	-
Toys and games,	2	20,000	5,025	10,000
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	1	12,000	12,000	-
Wooden goods,	4	170,000	70,000	-
Woolen goods,	12	925,000	693,200	140,000
Worsted goods,	4	1,350,000	191,100	-
Miscellaneous,	4	135,000	135,000	45,000
TOTALS,	444	\$46,393,900	\$28,712,065	\$5,434,300

In the aggregate there were 444 new incorporations during the year, the authorized capital stock being \$46,393,900, of which sum \$28,712,065 was paid in, the preferred stock amounting to \$5,434,300. By industries, Machines and Machinery exceed all the other industries, there being 60 under this classification with a total authorized capital of \$14,340,000. Boots and Shoes follow with 34 firms or establish-

ments incorporated, the authorized capital being \$4,850,000. Metals and Metallic Goods with 33 establishments and authorized capital of \$2,299,000 follow. Next ranks, in numerical importance, Drugs and Medicines, there being 26 with an aggregate authorized capital of \$1,834,000.

The next table shows the amount of increase or decrease in authorized capital stock during the year, by industries.

INDUSTRIES.	Increases in Capital	Reductions in Capital	INDUSTRIES.	Increases in Capital	Reductions in Capital
Artisans' tools, . . .	\$140,000	-	Leather goods, . . .	\$320,000	\$17,200
Automobiles, . . .	35,000	-	Lumber, . . .	-	3,400
Boats and canoes, . . .	40,000	-	Machines and machinery, . . .	780,500	-
Boots and shoes, . . .	186,000	\$5,000	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	787,500	40,000
Boxes (paper), . . .	15,000	-	Paints and colors, . . .	15,000	-
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	55,000	-	Paper, . . .	831,333	-
Building materials, . . .	6,075	-	Paper goods, . . .	1,025,000	-
Carpets, . . .	75,000	-	Polishes and dressing, . . .	30,000	-
Cigars, . . .	18,500	-	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . .	-	80,000
Clothing, . . .	-	245,000	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, . . .	19,890	-
Confectionery, . . .	10,000	-	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, . . .	25,000	-
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, . . .	140,000	-	Wooden goods, . . .	2,500	-
Cordage and twine, . . .	500,000	150,800	Woolen goods, . . .	2,290,000	-
Cotton goods, . . .	1,110,000	1,070,000	Indefinite, . . .	5,000	-
Fancy articles, etc., . . .	2,500	-			
Food preparations, . . .	21,000	-			
Gas and electric light and power, . . .	165,000	-			
Glue and isinglass, . . .	-	25,000	TOTALS, . . .	\$8,650,798	\$1,636,400

The next table which follows shows, by industries, the firms or establishments coming into Massachusetts from other States, those leaving Massachusetts for other States, the removals in Massachusetts from one city or town to another in the State, and Massachusetts firms establishing branches in some other city or town in the State.

INDUSTRIES.	Firms or Establishments Coming into Massachusetts from other States	Firms or Establishments Leaving Massachusetts for other States	Removals from One City or Town to Another in Massachusetts	Massachusetts Firms Establishing Branches in the State
Arms and ammunition, . . .	-	1	-	-
Artisans' tools, . . .	-	-	1	-
Automobiles and supplies, . . .	-	-	1	-
Boots and shoes, . . .	1	3	11	3
Carriages and wagons, . . .	1	-	-	-
Cement, lime, and plaster, . . .	-	-	-	1
Chemicals, . . .	-	-	1	-
Clothing, . . .	2	-	1	-
Confectionery, . . .	-	-	1	-
Cordage and twine, . . .	1	-	-	-
Cotton goods, . . .	-	1	-	-
Drugs and medicines, . . .	-	-	1	-

INDUSTRIES.	Firms or Establish- ments Coming into Massachusetts from other States	Firms or Establish- ments Leaving Massachusetts for other States	Removals from One City or Town to Another in Massachu- setts	Massachusetts Firms Establishing Branches in the State
Dyes,	-	-	1	-
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	-	-	1	-
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	-	-	1	-
Food preparations,	-	-	1	-
Furniture,	1	1	2	-
Hosiery and knit goods,	-	-	2	-
Leather,	1	-	3	3
Machines and machinery,	2	1	6	1
Metals and metallic goods,	1	1	-	-
Musical instruments and materials,	2	-	-	-
Paper,	-	-	1	-
Photographs and photographic ma- terials,	1	1	-	-
Polishes and dressing,	1	-	1	-
Printing, publishing, and bookbind- ing,	-	-	-	1
Railroad construction and equip- ment,	-	-	1	-
Shipbuilding,	1	-	-	-
Silk and silk goods,	2	-	-	-
Spectacle cases,	-	-	1	-
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	-	-	1	-
Wooden goods,	1	-	-	-
Woolen goods,	1	1	1	-
Worsted goods,	-	-	2	-
TOTALS,	20	10	42	9

Our chronological record of other industrial points follows: There were 282 new firms which began operations in Massachusetts during the year, of which number 206 were incorporated; 45 firms went out of business; there were 435 changes in firms; there were 59 changes in or additions to product; the temporary shut-downs of known length numbered 85, the duration of such shut-downs being 482 weeks; there were 10 indefinite shut-downs, as well as 29 of unknown length.

The building operations, industrial, in Massachusetts during the year under consideration show a great increase over the previous year, the Bureau having received report of the erection of 217 new factories and 172 additions or improvements to already established plants, besides 27 cases of factories or additions in process of construction. We have received report of four new cotton mills erected in Massachusetts during the year, nine new woolen mills, two silk mills and two knitting mills, making an aggregate of 17 new mills erected in the textile industry.

LABOR LEGISLATION—1905.

ACTS.

[CHAP. 150.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE RANK AND COMPENSATION OF VETERANS EMPLOYED IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-three of chapter nineteen of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "abolished", in the fifth line, the words:—nor shall he be lowered in rank or compensation,—by inserting after the word "transfer", in the seventh line, the words:—lowering in rank or compensation,—and by inserting after the word "transfer", in the twelfth line, the words:—lowering in rank or compensation,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 23.* No veteran who holds an office or employment in the public service of the Commonwealth, or of any city or town therein, shall be removed or suspended, or shall, without his consent, be transferred from such office or employment, nor shall his office be abolished, nor shall he be lowered in rank or compensation, except after a full hearing of which he shall have at least seventy-two hours' written notice, with a statement of the reasons for the contemplated removal, suspension, transfer, lowering in rank or compensation, or abolition. The hearing shall be before the state board of conciliation and arbitration, if the veteran is a state employee, or before the mayor of the city or selectmen of the town of which he is an employee, and the veteran shall have the right to be present and to be represented by counsel. Such removal, suspension or transfer, lowering in rank or compensation, or such abolition of an office, shall be made only upon a written order stating fully and specifically the cause or causes therefor, and signed by said board, mayor or selectmen, after a hearing as aforesaid.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 9, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 204.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING OF PEDLERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section nineteen of chapter sixty-five of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the words "not be required to pay any fee for his license for said city or town", in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth lines, and inserting in place thereof the words:—pay as a fee to the treasurer of said city or town the amount, if any, by which the said license fee

exceeds the amount paid by him to said city or town as taxes on his stock in trade assessed on the first of May previous to the date of said license, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 19.* The secretary of the Commonwealth may grant a license to go about exposing for sale and selling any goods, wares or merchandise, except jewelry, wines, spirituous liquors and playing cards, to any person who files in his office a certificate signed by the mayor of a city or by a majority of the selectmen of a town, stating that to the best of his or their knowledge and belief the applicant therein named is of good repute for morals and integrity, and is, or has declared his intention to become, a citizen of the United States. The mayor or selectmen, before granting such certificate, shall require the applicant to make oath that he is the person named therein, and that he is, or has declared his intention to become, a citizen of the United States. Such oath shall be certified by a justice of the peace and shall accompany the certificate. The secretary shall cause the names of such cities and towns as the applicant designates, with the amounts to be paid to the respective treasurers thereof, as herein provided to be inserted in every such license, and shall receive from the applicant one dollar for each city and town so inserted. The licensee may sell in any city and town mentioned in his license any goods, wares or merchandise, not prohibited in section fourteen, upon payment to the treasurer thereof of the following fees: for each town containing not more than one thousand inhabitants, according to the then latest census, state or national, three dollars; for each town containing more than one thousand and not more than two thousand inhabitants, six dollars; for each town containing more than two thousand and not more than three thousand inhabitants, eight dollars; for each town containing more than three thousand and not more than four thousand inhabitants, ten dollars; and for each city and for all other towns, ten dollars and one dollar for every one thousand inhabitants thereof over four thousand; but the fee shall in no case exceed twenty-five dollars, and the amount paid shall be certified by the city or town treasurer on the face of the license. A licensee resident in a city or town, in which he pays taxes upon his stock in trade and is qualified to vote, shall pay as a fee to the treasurer of said city or town the amount, if any, by which the said license fee exceeds the amount paid by him to said city or town as taxes on his stock in trade assessed on the first of May previous to the date of said license. The secretary may grant as aforesaid special state licenses upon payment by the applicant of fifty dollars for each license; and the licensee may expose for sale in any city or town in the Commonwealth any goods, wares or merchandise, the sale of which is not prohibited.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 23, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 213.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE APPROVAL OF AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATES OF MINORS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, as amended by section one of chapter four hundred and thirty-two of the acts

of the year nineteen hundred and four, is hereby further amended by striking out section thirty-one and inserting in place thereof the following:—
Section 31. An age or schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by a certificate of birth or baptism of such minor, or by the register of birth of such minor with a city or town clerk, that such minor is of the age stated in the certificate, except that other evidence, under oath, may be accepted in case the superintendent or person authorized by the school committee, as provided in the preceding section, decides that neither the certificate of birth or baptism, nor the register of birth is available for the purpose.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and five. [*Approved March 24, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 216.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION OF TWO ADDITIONAL TRUSTEES
OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL BY THE GRADUATES THEREOF.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Graduates of the Lowell textile school who hold the diploma of the trustees and faculty thereof may, at the annual meeting of the alumni of the school, or at a special meeting duly called for the purpose, with notice thereof to each graduate entitled to vote, choose by ballot one trustee for the term of one year from the first day of July next succeeding such election, and one trustee for the term of two years from said date, and thereafter annually may elect one trustee for the term of two years. Said trustees shall be in addition to those provided for by chapter four hundred and seventy-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and by acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto. No trustee, officer, instructor or other employee of said corporation or school, and no person graduated at the school in the year in which the election is held, shall be eligible for election as such trustee.

SECTION 2. The trustees of the Lowell textile school shall prescribe the method of voting and of certifying the vote. Duly certified proxies of graduates entitled to vote, but who are not present, shall be recognized. [*Approved March 24, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 231.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE THAT CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF JAILS AND HOUSES OF
CORRECTION SHALL BE ALLOWED TWO DAYS OFF IN EVERY MONTH.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Every employee of a house of correction or county jail whose duties require his presence at such house of correction or county jail seven days a week shall be given at least two days of vacation in each month, which shall be in addition to any annual vacation now or hereafter allowed to said employees, and shall be without loss of pay.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and five. [*Approved March 28, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 238.]

AN ACT MORE EFFECTUALLY TO PREVENT THE EXISTENCE OF SWEAT SHOPS

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section fifty-six of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the words:— Every person, firm or corporation hiring, employing or contracting with a member of a family holding a license under this section for the making, altering, repairing or finishing of garments or wearing apparel to be done outside the premises of such person, firm or corporation, shall keep a register of the names and addresses plainly written in English of the persons so hired, employed or contracted with, and shall forward a copy of such register once a month to the chief of the district police. [*Approved March 30, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 243.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO REMOVALS AND SUSPENSIONS FROM OFFICE AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter three hundred and fourteen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:— *provided, however*, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent temporary suspension for a period not exceeding thirty days, made without compliance with the provisions of this act and pending further action under this act,— so as to read as follows:— *Section 2.* The person sought to be removed, suspended, lowered or transferred shall be notified of the proposed action and shall be furnished with a copy of the reasons required to be given by section one, and shall, if he so requests in writing, be given a public hearing, and be allowed to answer the charges preferred against him either personally or by counsel. A copy of such reasons, notice and answer and of the order of removal, suspension or transfer shall be made a matter of public record: *provided, however*, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent temporary suspension for a period not exceeding thirty days, made without compliance with the provisions of this act and pending further action under this act.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 30, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 244.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section twenty-nine and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 29.* Prisoners in the state prison, the Massachusetts reformatory, the reformatory prison for women, the state farm, the temporary industrial camp for prisoners, or in any jail or house of correction, may be employed in the custody of an officer in caring for public lands and buildings, but no prisoner shall be employed outside the

precincts of the place of his imprisonment in doing work of any kind for private persons.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 30, 1905.]

[CHAP. 267.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF MINORS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-eight of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "years", in the first line, the words:— and no child who is over fourteen and under sixteen years of age who does not have a certificate as required by the following four sections certifying to the child's ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language,— by striking out the word "such", in the third line,— by inserting after the word "child", in the third line, the words:— under the age of fourteen years,— and by striking out the word "nor", in the sixth line, and inserting in place thereof the word:— or,— so as to read as follows:— *Section 28.* No child under the age of fourteen years and no child who is over fourteen and under sixteen years of age who does not have a certificate as required by the following four sections certifying to the child's ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed at work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session, or be employed at work before six o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

SECTION 2. No certificate as provided for by sections twenty-nine to thirty-two inclusive of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws shall be approved by any person for a minor under the age of sixteen years who intends to be employed in a factory, workshop or mercantile establishment, unless such person is satisfied that such minor is able to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and six. [Approved April 6, 1905.]

[CHAP. 304.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PAYMENT OF OPERATIVES IN TEXTILE FACTORIES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section sixty-five of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the word "seven", in the fifteenth line, and inserting in place thereof the word:— three,— so as to read as follows:— *Section 65.* The occupier or manager of every cotton factory shall supply to each person who is engaged as a weaver in said factory and is paid by the piece, cut or yard, a printed or written ticket with each warp which shall contain the following specifications as to the

work to be done and wages paid : the number of cuts, the number of yards per cut or piece, the price per yard, cut or piece, the number of picks per inch and the number of reeds to the inch. Said occupier or manager shall also supply to each person who is engaged as a frame tender a specification of the number of roving and price per hank or hanks ; and to each person engaged as a warper or web drawer a specification of the number of threads in the warp and the rate of compensation ; and to each operative who is paid by the pound a specification of the price to be paid per pound or pounds ; said specification to be furnished in each case on a printed or written ticket within three days after the time when said operative begins work.

SECTION 2. Section sixty-six of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the word "or", before the word "maximum", in the seventh line, and inserting in place thereof the word :—and,— by striking out the words "or weight", in the same line, by striking out the word "five", in the fifteenth line, and inserting in place thereof the word :—three,— and by adding at the end of said section the words :—*provided, however*, that if it appears that a variation in excess of the amount hereinbefore set forth has been caused in whole or in part by any weaver in the employ of any person charged with the violation of this act, this shall be deemed a sufficient defence to a prosecution,— so as to read as follows :— *Section 66.* The occupier or manager of every textile factory shall post in every room where any employees work by the job, in legible writing or printing, and in sufficient numbers to be easily accessible to such employees, specifications of the character of each kind of work to be done by them, and the rate of compensation. Such specifications in the case of weaving rooms shall state the intended and maximum length of a cut or piece, the count per inch of reed, and the number of picks per inch and the price per cut or piece, or per pound ; or, if payment is made per pick or per yard, the price per pick or per yard ; and each warp shall bear a designating ticket or mark of identification. In roving or spinning rooms the number of roving or yarn and the price per hank for each size of machine shall be stated ; and each machine shall bear a ticket stating the number of the roving or yarn made upon it. The maximum length of a cut or piece shall not exceed three per cent of the intended length of the same : *provided, however*, that if it appears that a variation in excess of the amount hereinbefore set forth has been caused in whole or in part by any weaver in the employ of any person charged with the violation of this act, this shall be deemed a sufficient defence to a prosecution.

SECTION 3. Any occupier or manager of a cotton factory who fails to comply with the provisions of the preceding sections shall, for the first offence, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 4. The members of the inspection department of the district police shall enforce the provisions of this act.

SECTION 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and five. [*Approved April 17, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 308.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

No assignment of future earnings, whether made by the assignor in person or by attorney, shall be valid unless executed in writing, for a period not exceeding two years from the date of said assignment and of any power of attorney under which said assignment is made, nor unless said assignment and power of attorney bear the date of the execution thereof, nor unless made to secure a debt of an amount stated in the assignment with lawful interest, nor unless made to secure a debt contracted prior to or simultaneously with the execution of the assignment, and of any power of attorney under which said assignment is made, or a debt for necessities thereafter to be furnished to the debtor to an amount stated in the assignment, nor shall such assignment be valid against a trustee process unless before the service of the writ upon the alleged trustee it is recorded in the office of the clerk of the city or town where the assignor resides. [Approved April 20, 1905.]

[CHAP. 310.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING OF ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section eighty-one of chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "his", in the fifth line, the word : — total, — and by striking out all after the word "experience", in the same line, down to and including the word "service", in the sixth line, and inserting in place thereof the words : — Wilful falsification in the matter of statements contained in the application shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of said license at any time, — so as to read as follows : — *Section 81.* Whoever desires to act as engineer or fireman shall apply for a license therefor to the examiner of engineers for the city or town in which he resides or is employed, upon blanks to be furnished by the examiner. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar and shall show his total experience. Wilful falsification in the matter of statements contained in the application shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of said license at any time. The applicant shall be given a practical examination and, if found competent and trustworthy, he shall receive, within six days after the examination, a license graded according to the merits of his examination, irrespective of the grade of license for which he applies. The applicant shall have the privilege of having one person present during his examination, who shall take no part in the same, but who may take notes if he so desires. No person shall be entitled to receive more than one examination within ninety days, except in the case of an appeal as hereinafter provided. A license shall continue in force for three years, or until it is revoked for the incompetence or untrustworthiness of the licensee ; and a license shall remain revoked until a new license is granted. A license, unless revoked, shall be renewed by an examiner of engineers upon application and without examination, if the application for renewal is made within six months after its expiration. If

a new license of a different grade is issued, the old license shall be destroyed in the presence of the examiner. If a license is lost by fire or other means, a new license shall be issued in its place, without re-examination of the licensee, upon satisfactory proof of such loss to an examiner.

SECTION 2. Said chapter one hundred and two is hereby further amended by striking out section eighty-two and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 82.* Licenses shall be granted according to the competence of the applicant and shall be distributed in the following classes: — Engineer's licenses: — First class, to have charge of and operate any steam plant. Second class, to have charge of and operate a boiler or boilers, and to have charge of and operate engines, no one of which shall exceed one hundred and fifty horse power, or to operate a first class plant under the engineer in direct charge of the plant. Third class, to have charge of and operate a boiler or boilers not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and fifty horse power, and an engine not exceeding fifty horse power, or to operate a second class plant under the engineer in direct charge of the plant. Fourth class, to have charge of and operate hoisting and portable engines and boilers. Firemen's licenses: — Extra First class, to have charge of and operate any boiler or boilers. First class, to operate any boiler or boilers. Second class, to have charge of and operate any boiler or boilers where the pressure carried does not exceed twenty-five pounds to the square inch, or to operate high pressure boilers under the engineer or fireman in direct charge thereof. A person holding an extra first or first class fireman's license may operate a third class plant under the engineer in direct charge of the plant. A person who desires to have charge of or to operate a particular steam plant or type of plant may, if he files with his application a written request signed by the owner or user of said plant for such examination, be examined as to his competence for such service and no other, and if found competent and trustworthy shall be granted a license for such service and no other.

SECTION 3. Section eighty-six of said chapter one hundred and two is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the words: — All members of the boiler inspection department of the district police shall have authority in the pursuance of their duty to enter any premises on which a boiler or engine is situated, and any person who hinders or prevents or attempts to prevent any state boiler inspector from so entering shall be liable to the penalty as specified in this section, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 86.* The boiler inspection department of the district police shall act as examiners and enforce the provisions of the eight preceding sections and whoever violates any of the provisions of said sections shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than three hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three months. A trial justice shall have jurisdiction of complaints for violations of the provisions of the eight preceding sections, and in such cases, may impose a fine of not more than fifty dollars. All members of the boiler inspection department of the district police shall have authority in the pursuance of their duty to enter any premises on which a boiler or engine is situated, and any person who hinders or prevents or attempts to prevent any state boiler inspector from so entering shall be liable to the penalty as specified in this section.

SECTION 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed: *provided, however*, that this act shall not apply to the exemptions specified in section seventy-eight of chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Laws or that such repeal shall not invalidate any license granted under the acts repealed; and licensees holding licenses so granted shall have the powers given to licensees of the same class by section two of this act.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and five. [Approved April 20, 1905.]

[CHAP. 320.]

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE AGE FOR COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE IN THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter forty-four of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "age", in the second line, the words:— and every child under sixteen years of age who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, — so as to read as follows:— *Section 1.* Every child between seven and fourteen years of age, and every child under sixteen years of age who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, shall attend some public day school in the city or town in which he resides during the entire time the public day schools are in session, subject to such exceptions as to children, places of attendance and schools as are provided for in section three of chapter forty-two and sections three, five and six of this chapter. The superintendent of schools or, if there is no superintendent of schools, the school committee, or teachers acting under authority of said superintendent or committee, may excuse cases of necessary absence. The attendance of a child upon a public day school shall not be required if he has attended for a like period of time a private day school approved by the school committee of such city or town in accordance with the provisions of the following section, or if he has been otherwise instructed for a like period of time in the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or if he has already acquired such branches of learning, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable. Every person having under his control a child as described in this section shall cause him to attend school as herein required; and if he fails for five day sessions or ten half day sessions within any period of six months while under such control to cause such child, whose physical or mental condition is not such as to render his attendance at school harmful or impracticable, so to attend school, he shall, upon complaint by a truant officer and conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars. Whoever induces or attempts to induce a child to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs or harbors a child who, while school is in session, is absent unlawfully from school shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and six. [Approved April 21, 1905.]

[CHAP. 324.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO TRUSTEE PROCESS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

When a common carrier, summoned as trustee in an action at law, has in his or its possession goods shipped by or consigned to a defendant in such action, such carrier, in the absence of collusion or fraud on his or its part, shall not be held liable to the owner or consignee by reason of his or its failure to transport and to deliver said goods until the attachment is dissolved or the carrier is discharged as trustee. [Approved April 21, 1905.]

[CHAP. 377.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO HAWKERS AND PEDLERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Section fifteen of chapter sixty-five of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the word "fruits", in the second line, by striking out the words "agricultural products of the United States", in the fourth line, by inserting after the word "families", in the fifth line, the words:— or servants, including among such products fruits and agricultural products of the United States,— and by adding at the end of said section the words:— *provided, however,* that a person principally engaged in the pursuit of agriculture who peddles domestic fruits shall not be deemed a hawker or pedler under the provisions of this chapter,— so as to read as follows:—
Section 15. Hawkers and pedlers may sell without a license books, newspapers, pamphlets, fuel, provisions, ice, live animals, brooms, agricultural implements, hand tools used in making boots and shoes, and the products of their own labor or of the labor of their families or servants, including among such products fruits and agricultural products of the United States, if such sale is not in violation of any ordinance or by-laws of a city or town. Cities and towns may, by ordinance or by-law not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, regulate the sale and exposing for sale by hawkers and pedlers of said articles, and may affix penalties for the violation thereof: *provided, however,* that a person principally engaged in the pursuit of agriculture who peddles domestic fruits shall not be deemed a hawker or pedler under the provisions of this chapter. [Approved May 5, 1905.]

[CHAP. 401.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY COMPANIES TO INSURE AGAINST DAMAGE BY STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Any insurance company now or hereafter authorized to do business in this Commonwealth under the fifth clause of section twenty-nine of chapter one hundred and eighteen of the Revised Laws may, in connection therewith, engage in the business authorized under the fourth clause of said section: *provided,* that it possesses a capital equal to the aggregate capital required of separate companies doing business under said fifth clause and under said fourth clause, respectively.

SECTION 2. A foreign insurance company, if incorporated or associated under the laws of any government or state other than the United States, or of one of the United States, shall not be admitted to transact in this Commonwealth the business authorized by the preceding section until it has made a deposit with the treasurer and receiver general or with the financial officer of some other state of the United States of an amount not less than the capital required of like companies under this act. Such deposit must be in exclusive trust for the benefit and security of all of the company's policy holders and creditors in the United States, and may be made in the securities but subject to the limitations specified in section thirty-four of chapter one hundred and eighteen of the Revised Laws; and such deposit shall be for all purposes of the insurance laws the capital of the company making it.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 12, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 472.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. All steam boilers of more than three horse power, except boilers upon locomotives, in private residences, or under the jurisdiction of the United States, or boilers used exclusively for agricultural, horticultural or creamery purposes, shall be inspected either by the district police or by an insurance company authorized to insure boilers within the Commonwealth. Such inspection shall be made internally and externally at least once in each year. The owner or user of any steam boiler inspected by the district police shall pay to the inspector the sum of five dollars at each internal, and two dollars for each external, inspection for every boiler so inspected.

SECTION 2. Every insurance company shall forward to the chief of the district police within fourteen days after each internal and external inspection a report of every boiler so inspected by it. Such reports shall be made on blanks furnished by the chief of the district police, and shall contain any recommendations that the insurance company may think it desirable to make. Notice shall be given by the insurance company or the inspector to the owner or user of the boiler inspected of the pressure at which the boiler may safely be operated.

SECTION 3. Any insurance company failing to make a report as above provided shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars for every such failure. Any owner failing to comply with the requirements of the insurance company inspecting his boiler, after notice by the chief of the district police, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for such failure, and the use of said boiler may be enjoined in the manner provided in section four of chapter one hundred and five of the Revised Laws. The district police shall have authority in the discharge of their duty to enter upon any premises where steam boilers are located, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

SECTION 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. [*Approved May 26, 1905.*]

RESOLVES.

[CHAP. 57.]

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION BY THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be expended by the bureau of statistics of labor in publishing information as to industrial opportunities in the Commonwealth which have not been utilized, including the location of unused lands suitable for manufacturing or industrial purposes. [Approved April 28, 1905.]

[CHAP. 59.]

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR CONTINUING THE INVESTIGATION BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE HEALTH OR SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Resolved, That the state board of health, with such aid as it may require from the chief of the district police and from the bureau of statistics of labor, is hereby directed to continue the investigation of conditions affecting the health or safety of employees in factories, workshops and other places of employment in the Commonwealth, the said investigation having been authorized by chapter ninety-nine of the resolves of the year nineteen hundred and four. For this purpose the officers and employees of the said board shall have power to enter and inspect all premises in use for industrial purposes, and to obtain such information as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolve. The board is also directed to report to the general court on or before January fifteenth in the year nineteen hundred and seven, such recommendations as it may deem expedient for the revision of the laws in this Commonwealth relating to the health, safety or welfare of persons engaged in industrial pursuits. For the above purposes the board may expend a sum not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five, and twenty-five hundred dollars during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and six. [Approved April 28, 1905.]

[CHAP. 68.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF FALL RIVER.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of The Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Fall River or has been received by them from other sources.

The city of Fall River is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such a sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [*Approved May 4, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 69.]

RESOLVES IN FAVOR OF THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to be expended by the trustees of the New Bedford textile school for the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence has been furnished to the auditor of accounts that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to the said trustees by the city of New Bedford or has been received by them from other sources. The city of New Bedford is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money not exceeding seven thousand dollars as may be necessary to secure the amount provided for by this resolve.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the aforesaid trustees a further sum of three thousand dollars, to be expended under their direction in equipping an addition to the building for the use of said school. [*Approved May 4, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 70.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the Lowell textile school the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the said school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts that an additional sum of eight thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Lowell or has been received by them from other sources. The city of Lowell is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such a sum of money, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [*Approved May 4, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 94.]

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR A COMMISSION TO CONSIDER THE NEEDS FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE DIFFERENT GRADES OF INDUSTRIAL SKILL AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Resolved, That the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall, within thirty days after the passage of this resolve, appoint a suitable commission of nine persons, citizens of the Commonwealth, representing the manufacturing, agricultural, educational and labor interests, to serve for such compensation as the governor and council shall approve, to be known as the Commission on Industrial and Technical Education. Said commission may employ experts and all necessary clerical and other

assistance, and may incur such reasonable expenses, including travelling expenses, as may be authorized by the governor and council. Before incurring any expense the commission shall from time to time estimate its probable amount, and submit the estimate to the governor and council for their approval, and no expense shall be incurred by the commission beyond the amount so estimated and approved. The commission shall report to the general court on or before the second Wednesday of January in the year nineteen hundred and six, with such recommendations for legislation as it may deem expedient. The powers of the commission shall terminate on the said second Wednesday in January. The commission shall investigate the needs for education in the different grades of skill and responsibility in the various industries of the Commonwealth. They shall investigate how far the needs are met by existing institutions, and shall consider what new forms of educational effort may be advisable, and shall make such investigations as may be practicable through printed reports and the testimony of experts as to similar educational work done by other states, by the United States government and by foreign governments. There may be expended from the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars to carry out the purposes of this resolve: *provided, however*, that not more than five hundred dollars shall be paid in full for services rendered as compensation to any member of the commission. [*Approved May 24, 1905.*]

[CHAP. 100.]

RESOLVE RELATIVE TO THE ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF
LABOR STATISTICS OF AMERICA.

Resolved, That the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor is hereby authorized, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to invite the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America to hold their twenty-second annual convention in the city of Boston in the year nineteen hundred and six. [*Approved May 25, 1905.*]

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

Labor Bulletins.

These Bulletins contain a large variety of interesting and pertinent matter on the Social and Industrial Condition of the Workingman, together with leading articles on the Condition of Employment, Earnings, etc. The following numbers are the only ones now remaining in print and will be forwarded upon receipt of five cents each to cover the cost of postage.

No. 14, May, 1900. Free Public Employment Offices—Employment and Unemployment in the Boot and Shoe and Paper Industries—Legislation affecting Hours of Labor—Quarterly Review of Employment and Earnings: Ending April 30, 1900—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 24, November, 1902. Review of Employment and Earnings for six months ending October 31, 1902—Quarterly Record of Strikes—Classes Occupied in Massachusetts Manufactures—Labor Organizations in Massachusetts.

No. 29, January, 1904. Eight-hour Day—Licensing of Barbers—Early Closing and Half-holiday Laws of Australasia—Industrial Studies, Proprietors—Palaces for the People—Quarterly Record of Strikes.

No. 30, March, 1904. National Trades Association—Massachusetts-born Living in Other States—Industrial Betterments—A Partial Religious Canvass of Boston—Current Comment on Labor Questions—Child Labor—Bi-monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts—Prices of Certain Articles of Food in Toronto, Canada, and Massachusetts—Industrial Agreements—Labor Legislation in Other States and Foreign Countries—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 31, May, 1904. City Labor in Massachusetts—Review of Employment and Earnings for Six Months ending April 30, 1904—Average Retail Prices in 17 Cities—Bi-monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts—Editorial, Rev. Jesse H. Jones—Industrial Agreements—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Open and Closed Shop—Labor Legislation in Other States and Foreign Countries—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor in the United States and Massachusetts—Net Profits of Labor and Capital—The Inheritance Tax—Absence after Pay Day—Pay of Navy Yard Workmen—Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1904—Industrial Agreements—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Eight-hour Workday—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and Gen-

eral Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 34, December, 1904. Increases in the Cost of Production—Review of Employment and Earnings for Six Months ending October 31, 1904—Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Ending October 31, 1904—Strike of Cotton Operatives in Fall River—Average Retail Prices, April and October, 1904—Absence after Pay Day, No. 2—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Co-operation—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Industrial Agreements—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts—Index to Labor Bulletins of the year 1904, Nos. 29 to 34, inclusive.

No. 35, March, 1905. Wage Earner and Education, The—Free Employment Offices—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Trade Schools and Manual Training Schools—Legislation Regulating and Prohibiting the Employment of Women and Children in the United States—Bulletins of Bureaus of Labor—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Industrial Agreements—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 36, June, 1905. Tramps and Vagrants. Census of 1905—The Loom System—Weekly Day of Rest—Wages and Hours of Labor on Public Works—The Census Enumerators of 1905—Average Retail Prices, October and April—Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Six Months ending April 30, 1905—Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1905—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Profit Sharing—Industrial Agreements—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 37, September, 1905. The Work of the Bureau—Earnings of Cotton-mill Operatives—Old-age Pensions—Industrial Agreements—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Bakers' Ten-hour Law Unconstitutional—Statistical Abstracts—Trade Union Directory of Massachusetts for 1906.

No. 39, January, 1906. Massachusetts Immigrants—Alcohol in the Trades—Legislation Affecting Hours of Labor and Employment of Women and Children—The Enforcement of the Massachusetts Compulsory Education Law—The National Civic Federation—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Immigration—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.